

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 5.

Hisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
JANUARY 16, 1841.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the attention of his friends, as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application. Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGER, Meddow Mass. Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS.
Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orrin P. Bacon, New Bedford; Ebenezer Woodward, Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's

Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Around each bottle is a treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, exercise, &c., should be used.

The Balsam is a healing Cough Balsam, possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained at the Doctor's Office.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

A COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MATTER, and in all affections of the lungs it is important that a cure should be timely used. Let those afflicted attend to it. Do not put it off until consumption becomes seated. Dr. Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, which is daily performing such cures, may be relied on as the most effectual remedy now known.

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Dr. Richardson's Pectoral Balsam is daily effecting cures which, without the most judicious Particular attention should be given to the above complaints by those afflicted, for now is the season of the greatest fatality, and hundreds every week fall a prey to those distressing complaints.

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JOHN BRIESLER.

Just received a fresh supply of his Bitters. Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality. Quincy, March 25.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention. THOMAS O. SYLVESTER. Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannel, 9.8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.75 per yard. Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by

E. PACKARD & Co. Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shop, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY. Quincy, Sept. 5.

NOVCS.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Halloway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

LENGEN S. FELLOWS. Quincy, Sept. 26.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement; and they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. [Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway. JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries. ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth. JACOB TIRRELL, JR. "South Weymouth. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, "Braintree. JOSEPH CLEVELY, "Abington. SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scituate. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, "Lynn. N. B. OSBORNE, "Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, "New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE BANKRUPT.

It was the fifteenth of May, a day well known in the mercantile world, and Mr. Pernon, a man approaching the wine and daughter, retreating from the society of his wife and daughter, shut himself up in his cabinet, and desired to be left undisturbed. For a time he gave himself up to the most distressing reflections, for a succession of adverse circumstances had brought him to a state of insolvency, and his name, probably, might in a few days be joined to that of bankrupt. Hope, however, did not desert him, and he began to consider arrangements which might be effected, and open again to him the way of fortune. His bills might still be negotiated, his vessels still traverse the seas, and return to port safe and prosperous. From this reverie he was roused by a high toned voice, and all his visions of renewed credit and prosperity vanished at the sound.

"I tell you he is at home; I know he is, and I must see him, therefore, announce me, or I will enter without introduction." The frightened domestic opened the door with a trembling hand, and reading the card given him, announced "Mr. Vermond."

Mr. Pernon was seated with his back to the door, and therefore, did not see his unceremonious visitor; he rose however, from his chair, his blood feeling chilled; but he seemed to want the power of turning his head, and Mr. Vermond was obliged to make the half circuit of the table in order to face his debtor. This person, so formidable to Pernon, that he dared not raise his eyes toward him, had none of the harsh features of a creditor. He was not more than twenty-six years of age, tall, well made, and with a face that would have been deemed handsome when free from the expression it now bore of contempt, hatred, and revenge. He was dressed in mourning, but with so much elegance that it might have been supposed he had come on a visit of ceremony to the white haired man who stood before him. When Mr. Pernon did at length glance furtively at the young man, he saw at once that no hope remained for him with this infuriated creditor, and that he was doomed to an interview which he would have given a trifle to avoid. He placed a chair, trembling in every joint, and the young man threw himself into it.

"So," said he, after an interval of silence, "you have not honored your bills!"

"Alas, no!" faltered out the old man, "but—indeed—on my honor, Sir—"

"Yes, yes, oaths are fine things," said the young man, sternly interrupting Pernon. "Ah, ah! I knew that a day of vengeance would arrive, though I did not think it would come so soon."

"Revenge!" said Pernon, trembling at the word. "Oh, Sir! can you—so young, so rich, so fortunate, talk of vengeance to an old man, whom the chances of commerce have made your debtor!"

"I thank the chances!" said Vermond, clenching his teeth.

"Eight days since," continued the merchant, "I thought myself a rich man. The sea had not swallowed a portion of my wealth, nor had my confidence been abused; at least I knew not that I had trusted in the unworthy. I was ignorant that the paper had fallen into your hands, and I might have been informed of it without being thus troubled."

"Yes," said the young man, his anger appearing to increase as he surveyed the apartment. "Yes, your paper is in my hands, for this is not the only bill I hold of yours. This, as you know, falls due to day, but I have others, one for the last of this month, and two to be taken up in the next month. In fact, I am the bankrupt's greatest creditor."

At the word *bankrupt*, Pernon raised his eyes which kindled for a moment, to his visitor; but the flash passed away, his head drooped and he sighed heavily, as he observed, "Few persons, perhaps, will pity my misfortune, but no one will doubt my honor or my probity."

"The probity and honor of a bankrupt," said Vermond, with a sneer.

"Happily for me," said the old merchant, "my probity is well known; my transactions have been publicly made; the expenses of my house have been moderate; my books have been regularly kept and—"

"It is false," cried the young man, rudely interrupting him, "some of your dealing may have been transacted in open day, the better to conceal those of rather a mysterious nature. Your affecting economy in your house has been a species of hypocrisy to invite the confidence, and your regular book keeping a sort of knavish precaution."

"Sir, sir," exclaimed the old man, as he sunk back on his seat—

"Ah! have I touched you," said Vermond, raising, "your heart smites you, does it not? Well, then, remember your own words some sixteen years ago; I was then a boy, and my poor father was in similar circumstances to what are now your own. You went to him as I now come to you; he explained his affairs to you, showed you his books and humbled himself before you, entreating you to be merciful, and requiring only a little time. But you, not the abject person you appear to-day, answered him in a high tone, and in language far more harsh than that I have addressed to you. Your sarcasms on a bankrupt were bitter and uncharitable; and not content with your own cruelty you instigated the other creditors to refuse all arrangements and we drank the cup of misery to its dregs. Do you remember the implacability of your hatred? I, young as I was, did not escape your unkindness. One day, in the midst of our distress, my mother took me by the hand, and led me to your house—to this house, even into this very room; I remember it well. There is the same large chest; the same bookcase. My mother threw herself at your feet. She prayed in tears, 'If there be some cause for your persecution of my husband,' said she, 'at least have pity on my poor Charles. Do not deprive us of every thing I conjure you; allow us the means to continue his education.' And I recollect," continued the young man, still more irritated by the faithfulness of his memory, "that as a boy thinking no harm, I took a book from the bookcase—I see the same book still there—and opened it, holding it toward you in support of my dear mother's pleading, and joined her in begging that I might have an education. And you, Sir, snatched the book from my hand, saying, 'Cicero—the son of a bankrupt has no need of Cicero.' You gave orders that we should be driven from your house, and you succeeded in preventing me," continued Vermond, as he again took the book from his depository, and after looking at it, dashed it on the ground. "My education never has been completed; I cannot read Cicero. I quit France to seek my fortune among strangers, and you, Sir, were a fortunate and happy man; on the day that you were so ungrateful to us, a daughter was born to you. There are characters that are hardened by good fortune. From that moment I lived but for one end, and you know whether I have succeeded. It is long since we have liquidated our debt to you. But the wealth which I was fortunate enough to procure and the re-establishment of my father in his former respectability were not sufficient. What had now happened could alone satisfy me. Yes, I confess that I have watched you with the eye of a falcon. It is now my turn, and you have now neither favor nor pity to expect from me. I will bind you to the stake as you once bound my father!"

"My poor wife," sobbed forth the merchant, "my dear child, my sweet Cecile—oh, Cecile, my child!"

"When my mother was on her knees before you her child found no mercy at your hands!"

"I shall die," cried Pernon, "I cannot bear the shame and humiliation prepared for me."

"My father said so to you, but you replied that knaves and cowards knew not how to die."

While the old man was wringing his hands in agony, and the young one appeared to enjoy the misery he had inflicted, the door of the room opened softly, and a young girl appeared who was evidently ignorant of her father's embarrassments. She had entered smiling, with her arms raised, as if intending to place her pretty hands on the old man's eyes, leaving him to guess who had thus surprised him. Ashamed of appearing thus before a stranger, she paused and blushed. It might have been supposed that she would instantly have withdrawn, but whether through astonishment, or a fear of being reproved by her father, whom she expected to find alone, she continued for a few seconds motionless and confused, while the eyes of the young man were riveted upon her. But finding that her father continued unconscious of her presence, she smiled again, and putting one pretty finger on her rosy mouth to enjoin silence to Vermond, she stole silently out of the room, closing the door gently after her. A spirit from heaven; an angel with blue eyes and fair hair, had appeared to soften the anger of the merciless creditor, and open his heart to new and kinder sensations. His hatred seemed to depart, and his desire of vengeance satisfied. He could no longer find bitter words to pour forth on the hapless merchant; and he remained gazing on the door whence the vision had departed, half expecting to see again the sylph like figure and sweet countenance which had smiled on him so innocently. He passed his hand over his brow as though to smooth its contracted expressions; he then raised the unfortunate Cicero from the ground, and replaced it in the bookcase. When he had done this he reentered himself opposite Pernon, and looked at the unfortunate man, but

it was no longer with the eye of disdain or threatening.

"Sir!" said the old man, not aware of the powerful auxiliary which had been sent him, "hatred and vengeance are bad passions, and are not natural at your age. Believe me, I have long repented of the conduct wherewith you have now reproached me; and do you not think your father would have forgiven me?—Could his voice now be heard he would say that you were not honoring his memory in imitating the harshness of his proceedings. It is true that I punished Mr. Vermond, in extending my unkindness even to his child, but I knew not then how dear a child might become, for my child had scarce entered the world. But now I tremble for my dear Cecile! the honor of her father is in your hands. Ah! Sir, have pity on her!"

"Sir," said Charles Vermond, rising, and half inclined to bow before his debtors, "you will, perhaps, find friends," and with a mingled sensation of self blame and newly awakened emotion, he approached the door, not knowing what else to say, or how to conclude the interview. Mr. Pernon, too much distressed to find any consolation or hope in the young man's last words, offered no reply that would reassure Vermond, and placing his hand ungloved, on the handle of the door, which had been touched last by the fair hand of the beautiful girl, he opened it and withdrew.

Mr. Pernon, exhausted by the violence of Vermond, and his own sufferings, passed to the chamber of his wife, and threw himself upon a couch. "We are lost!" he exclaimed, "lost irretrievably, for we do not only owe more than we can pay, but our principal creditor is the son of that Vermond, who sixteen years ago—but you remember. Ah! I am literally reeling under the weight of my debt. I have here declared my intention to revenge the wrong he suffered. Ah! happy am I that neither you—nor our dear Cecile were present; his reproaches would have overwhelmed you. Yet I am at a loss to imagine how he became so suddenly calm. What caprice, or strange alterations of sentiment could have checked his anger! I know not, but after having treated me more like a criminal than an unfortunate merchant, he left the room with quite an altered hearing, and even some approach to politeness."

His wife still endeavored to console her husband, while Cecile threw herself into her father's arms, and hid her blushing face upon his shoulder. "Do not despair, my good friend," said his wife, "all may be amicably arranged, perhaps. Let us hope better things; our dear Cecile may find a rich and kind husband."

She was indeed right; her husband found no more difficulty in meeting his payments, and a few months after that awful fifteenth of May, Charles Vermond deputed the management of his business to the old merchant, while he indulged in the happiness of a wedding tour with the mediating angel—the fair Cecile.

THE BONE BUSINESS.

The Philadelphia North American states that certain old men, women and children may be seen daily in all parts of that city gathering up old bones. This branch of business started about four years since, and it gives employment to hundreds, almost thousands of poor people in Philadelphia. Many of them are able to earn from fifty cents to one dollar each day by these small gatherings by the way side. In the county there are several large establishments where these bones are purchased. One in Moyamensing pays out more than one hundred dollars each week for these apparently worthless materials, gathered in every part of Philadelphia.

Bones gathered up in this way, and from such sources, one could hardly imagine are of any value. But the variety of purposes to which they are put, shows in political economy that nothing is literally worthless. The bones are assorted and each particular kind is put to a specific purpose. Some are made into nets' foot oil. Others are sold to knife and umbrella makers, while another portion is used by comb, brush and button manufacturers. Many of them are used in the manufacture of blacking and printer's ink, and by the sugar refiners. Even the tallow chandler and manufacturer of soap is deeply indebted to these bones for his success. The bone dust which is made from the refuse part, is purchased by farmers and greatly tends to enrich the soil.

The purposes for which bones are used are almost innumerable. Such is the demand for them in Europe, that the field of Waterloo was thoroughly examined and every thing remaining of poor humanity there which could be obtained, has been garnered up. In our country the value of this article is beginning to be estimated for agricultural purposes, and in all the various departments of business, both of utility and ornament, they constitute an important and valuable species of merchandise.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A RUINED CHURCH.

Who does not delight to read of ruined castles and time-worn towers, and who has not gazed in imagination on the ivy-wreathed battlements crumbling beneath the hand of time, and listened in fancy to the echo of his own footsteps as he paced the empty and deserted halls? True our infant country can boast no such monuments of a fierce and warlike age; our ancestors were men who from the high and pure motive of rendering worship to the Eternal in the manner they deemed acceptable, left the land endeared to them by the recollections

of childhood, the bright dreams of youth, and the joys and sorrows of maturer age. Such monuments were not fitting memorials of men who renounced pomp and splendor, and sought a free home in the forest wild. Worn with the toils of life they lay down to rest in the land they had chosen, and left the rude church standing in the wilderness as a monument of their noble spirit of self-sacrifice for freedom of conscience. Years rolled on, and these monuments, like the hands that framed them, crumbled to dust; but the spirit of liberty passed not away; it found a home in the hearts of the descendants of that noble band. They too, inspired by the lessons of their fathers, and their deep veneration of those principles so often incalculated, erected edifices where they could worship in peace, and hold communion with the Father of Spirits. They have departed to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," and the work of their hands is fast yielding to decay.

One sunny summer day, I visited with a party of companions, the old church in G—. Time had been at work, the congregation had deserted its mouldering walls and reared another temple, and the ancient ruin now stood in mournful desolation, a mark for the aim of the rude school boy, as its shattered windows testified. We entered and gazed upon the evidences of time's mighty power. Involuntarily my thoughts recurred to days long departed. In imagination I saw the ancient occupants enter and take their accustomed seats. Manhood and youth met together to worship before that altar, and in contrast with the blooming cheek and sparkling eye of childhood stood the trembling man of fourscore like the patriarch of old worshipping God listening upon the top of his staff. In fancy I listened to the tones of the preacher as

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Alured to higher worlds and led the way.

Nor were the anthem and the song wanting to complete the illusion; I caught the notes of praise as they ascended from hearts warm with devotion and listened to the benediction. I watched the receding throng as they crowded the aisles and departed to their homes. We left the old church and separated each to our home.

Evening shades gathered around, and my wearied frame found repose in sleep. Not so imagination, she yielded not to slumber, but guided by memory revisited the scenes of the day. Again I stood in the old church, but alone and in darkness. All was silent—not a sound broke the deep repose that reigned, save the still small voice of decay, as fragment after fragment fell from the crumbling walls. Deeply impressed with a sense of desolation, my heart sunk within me as I contemplated the ravages of the destroyer time, and in anguish I asked if there was no power that could arrest his hand and stay his career. Suddenly a soft and radiant light broke forth and illumined the ruined mansion. A form of more than mortal loveliness stood before me, and in tones of angelic sweetness thus accosted me. "Mortal! my mission is to thee, I know the despair that fills thy breast and the anguish that oppresses thee. I am Faith, and it is mine to heal the wounded heart, to give the 'oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.' O Holy Faith said I dost thou not mourn the downfall of thy altars, and the desolation of thy sanctuaries? 'Mortal,' she replied, 'I dwell not in temples made with hands, my shrine is the heart of man and my worshippers those who worship in spirit and in truth. Immortal in its nature this altar shall outlive time, decay and change, and remain unmoved when temples shall lie in ruins. Be it thine to consecrate the sanctuary of thy heart and make it an altar worthy of thy presence. I will enter and abide with thee a constant guest. In the dark hour of adversity I will be thy light and thy solace; when earthly hopes deceive I will point thee to promises that never fail, and when thou art called to bid adieu to this vale of tears, I will be thy stay and support; and as terrestrial scenes fade upon thy sight I will direct thine inward eye which never dims to that world where death has no more dominion, sorrow and weeping are unknown, and joy is pure and perpetual.' She ceased—the heavenly light faded away, and I awoke to the darkness and solitude of my chamber. s. n.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ANNISQUAM LYCEUM.

Whilst I would detest all flattery and oppose that which has a tendency to promote this evil, I would also appreciate the fact that honour should be given to whom honour is due. Having had the pleasure of visiting the Annisquam Lyceum a few weeks since, and being exceedingly gratified with the literary attainments of its members, and the highly creditable manner in which the institution was conducted, I think that a few encomiums would be justly merited.

The lyceum is not very large, but each member feels in himself a host and is ready to discuss any of the exciting topics of the age; and there too may be seen, from the aged matron down to the smallest school-miss of the village in attendance, with their knitting work, clothing the body at the same time they are feasting the intellectual faculties—such proceedings would be considered rather degrading to the female sex in our aristocratical institution, which I blush to acknowledge. They are frequently entertained with lectures from their own members, but consider discussions as the best mode of improving the mind; which is a well known fact. Their debates are prompt and well met,

and none of their members are opponents unworthy to contend with. I think for spirit it surpasses any institution of the kind in these parts.

HARD LABOR AND LONG LIFE. A young man at the age of eighteen years, in 1721, was condemned to the galleys, in France, on account of a high crime, for the long period of one hundred years, which was probably intended by the judge to confine him for life. Remarkable as it may appear, in 1821, the man being in perfect health, after an unremitting series of hardships of one entire century, was discharged, being exactly one hundred and eighteen years old. On visiting Lyons he laid claim to an estate, which belonged to his family. The possessor, who considered his tale undoubted, by the advice of his lawyer, paid the old heir four thousand five hundred pounds to settle the business and free his property from embarrassments.

INTERESTING FACT. A few years ago, a very worthy laboring man in Salem, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire the habit of drinking spirits, becoming convinced of his ruinous tendency, had strength of mind to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labelled 'rum' into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently, when on counting the sum, it was found to amount to no less than one hundred and eighty dollars, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go toward putting a neat and comfortable house upon it.

"I'll Try, Sir." These were the ever memorable words uttered by Col. (afterwards Gen.) Miller, at the battle of Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane, on the 25th of July, 1814, when Gen. Brown rode up to him and said: "Will you advance and capture that battery?" He did try, and he succeeded. His answer to the question is well worthy of imitation. A man cannot expect to succeed in any undertaking unless he tries. He must not wait till fortune calls upon him. He must try. Who ought to expect to succeed and prosper unless he tries? If a man expects to prosper in any kind of business, he must try. He must not wait for business to come to him; he must look after it. He must not sit idle. He must try. He must be active, vigilant, diligent. Exertion will effect wonders, as it did in the case of Gen. Miller. We must not despair because one enterprise has failed, but try again. Perseverance is every thing. A firm adherence to a righteous purpose is ever to be commended, and every one should remember the remark of the brave Gen. Miller, "I'll try, sir."

THE NEW HOTEL. The work of building the Columbia Hotel, to be located on the corner of Tremont and Court Streets, Boston, will be commenced as soon as the stock is all taken up, which will probably be in the course of two or three months. The ground to be purchased measures about thirty thousand feet, which will cost six dollars per foot, making one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The building will be quadrangular form. The largest front will be on Court street, one angle being on the corner of Tremont street, and the other on the corner of a forty feet street running on the west side of the Court House. The location is admitted to be the best that could be obtained in the city; one front being on Court street, a general and complete thoroughfare, and another on Tremont street, and another side fronting the Court House, and the City Hall in the rear. Besides this the location is central, being near the Post Office and the heart of the city.—*Doston Times.*

MECHANICS' FAIR. The third exhibition for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, will be opened at Quincy Hall, on Monday, the 20th of September next. The Officers and Trustees of the Association for the year 1841, having been vested with full powers to make necessary arrangements, have invited manufacturers, mechanics and artists, the ingenious and scientific, to offer for exhibition and premium, articles in every department of art, science and taste; choice specimens of native skill and ingenuity, useful labor saving machines, implements of husbandry, and new models of machinery in all their variety;—in fine, every species of article for any useful or ornamental purpose, made of wood, stone, metal, or other material. The products of the loom in silk, cotton, wool, hemp, flax or hair—and all articles devised by female ingenuity, or wrought by their industry, will have a proper place in the exhibition.

MODE OF BURIAL IN GREENLAND. In Greenland the dead are buried in a sitting posture, dressed in their best clothes. As the earth is shallow, or frozen, they build tombs of stone, and cover the body with plates of mica slate or clay slate, to preserve it from carnivorous animals. The kayak and hunting instruments of the deceased are placed at the side of the grave, and they put a dog's head into that of a child, in order that its spirit may guide the helpless infant to the land of souls. On their return to the house, they continue their lamentations in a sort of monotonous howl, at the conclusion of which some refreshment is taken, and each departs to his own dwelling.

POETRY.

"K. K."

I told her that her marble brow,
Of which her auburn locks were straying,
Was like a drift of purest snow,
Where golden sunset rays are playing.

I told her that her soft blue eyes
Would shame the brightest spheres of heav'n,
That light the chambers of the skies,
Upon a moonless summer even.

I swore no sunny cloud could vie,
In snowy whiteness with her bosom;
And that her cheeks had stole their dye,
From wild rose and magnolia blossom.

I vowed that unto her alone,
My burning heart had worship given;
That should she on its homage frown,
'Twould then to dark despair be driven.

And then I gazed upon her form,
And pressed her small white hand with fervor,
And asked her if, mid calm or storm,
She would be mine, and mine forever!

And then I swore I'd keep my vows,
As true as rule, or square, or plummet;
But—she placed her finger on her nose,
And told me that—"I COULDN'T COME IT!"

BE QUIET, DO, I'LL CALL MY MOTHER.

A-I was sitting in a wood,
Under an oak tree's lofty cover,
Musing in pleasant solitude,
Who should come by but John, my lover;

He pressed my hand, and kissed my cheek,
Then warmer growing, kissed the other;
While I exclaimed, and strove to shriek,
'Be quiet, do! I'll call my mother.'

He saw my anger was sincere,
And lovingly began to chide me;
And wiping from my cheek the tear,
He sat upon the grass beside me;

He gazed such pretty amorous woe,
Breathed such sweet vows one after other,
I could not but smile while whispering low,
'Be quiet, do! I'll call my mother.'

He talked so long, and talked so well,
And swore he meant not to deceive me;
I felt more grief than I can tell,
When with a kiss he rose to leave me;

Oh John!" said I, "and must you go?
I love thee better than all other,
There is no need to hurry so—
I never meant to call my mother."

STANZAS.

Low in the dell the wild flower glows,
Its fragrant perfume rises to heaven;
The blossom withers where it grows,
And not one sigh is given.

Lone in the bush the wild bird sings,
On desert airs the soft notes float;
To heaven the thrilling cadence floats,
None heeds his dying note!

Deep in the ocean's coral caves,
The gem with hidden lustre glows;
Though oft it rolls the restless waves,
'Tis buried where it grows!

The lonely flower, the desert bird,
The buried gem, fair emblems are
Of passion's power, unseen, unheard—
Save in the soul—and buried there.

ANECDOTES.

A DANIEL'S REPLY. A country doctor, of homely breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was persuaded to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly the day was appointed. But shortly after spying a grey mare on which the old man used to ride, and which for her easy gait was much esteemed, he, the doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he flung away in a huff, and told the father he might keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture, but soon after the doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he; "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old admirer, the doctor." "I cry mercy, sir," replied she; "I do remember of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's grey mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her if you please."

LESS TO CARRY. A chimney sweeper's boy who went into a baker's shop for a two penny loaf, and conceiving it to be diminutive in size, remarked to the baker he did not believe it was weight. "Never mind that," replied the man of dough, "you will have the less to carry." "True," replied the lad, and throwing on the counter three half pence left the shop. The baker calling after him that he had not paid money enough—"Never mind that (hallooed the boy) you will have the less to count!"

SEEKING THE WORLD. The late Sir John Barnard, whose virtues were known in the gates, had a son that very little resembled his sire; who one day told his father that he was tired of England, and earnestly wished to see the world. Sir John listened to him with great attention, and then replied, "indeed Jacky I should not have the least objection to your travelling, but while you are seeing the world, I am afraid the world will see you."

QUALIFYING WITH A VENGEANCE. A gentleman in the country having called another a negro, was desirous of backing out by modifying the epithet. "I beg," said he, "to qualify the expression. I did not intend to say that you were a negro; but I did say that if you were one shade darker, you would pick corn" intending delicately to convey that he would be a crow.

BESIDE HIMSELF. A wife seated herself by her husband's side, and asked him why he was like a crazy man. He gave it up; she answered, "I am your other self—so you are beside yourself." "Not the more so now," said he; "for if I had not been beside myself while a bachelor I should never have been placed in this situation."

A HINT. A Spartan lady hearing her son complain that his sword was too short, and that he wanted one a size longer, she made him this answer, "That no weapon was too short for a man of true courage, for advancing one step forward would make it long enough to serve his purpose."

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor, Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disordered Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully to the people the nature and uses of the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, and the sure that a rare and highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. The first of which is the SMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20.

if

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—

—colors—blue, black, brown, auburn, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

if

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, here sent to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

if

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.

THE subscribers are now duly empowered to use and vend WILSON'S PATENT, SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that has ever before been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.

Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.

A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

STEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.

Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20.

SW

War! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long disaffected of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the moles and bats; while the wig makers stand agape at the beheld the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wig makers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their hair as the wig makers stand agape at the beheld the demolition of their business.

Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Price \$1.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Provision Store.

J. V. CLARK would hereby give notice that he has taken the room under the store of E. Packard & Co., for a Provision Store, and that he will be supplied with every article usually kept in his line of business, which he will sell at fair prices.

He will also give personal attention to the making of SAUSAGES, and therefore can warrant them to be of prime quality. Strict attention will be given to the orders of customers, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

if

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Horse Blankets!!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10.

if

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above cases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

if

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

if

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

if

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 131 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 106, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that its family use, and private practice, I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when attacked with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

if

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;

Brown, Drab and Mixed do;

Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings.

Flannels, plain and twilled;

Green Bookings;

American, French and English Prints;

Sheetings and Shirtings;

Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

Boston, Oct. 10.

if

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and procures the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

1y

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

if

Rich Challey Scarfs.

OF a new and beautiful style, just received at

E. PACKARD & Co's.

Quincy, March 6.

3w

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, hereby returns thanks to his former customers and solicits a continuance of patronage from the public.

His work will be done in the best style, and charges will be reasonable.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 15.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

ANDREW M. BURRELL,

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure, that it has effected, so that many of the generous and unclerical for recommendations claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are as reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGLIER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Medical Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS. Royal Whiston, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality. Quincy, March 28.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally. Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING, and all orders will receive prompt attention. THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American flannel, 9.8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.75 per yard. Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by E. PACKARD & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let. Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let. Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered. Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves. ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

A person has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, I will try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style. Razors HONED and set at short notice. WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

For Sale or to Let.

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.

Weymouth, Jan. 30.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. Stone Quarries. JUSTIN SPEAR, Dorchester. OKIN P. BACON, Weymouth. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, South Weymouth. JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. Braintree. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Abington. JOSEPH CLEVELLY, South Scituate. SAMUEL A. TURNER, Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MODERN REFORMERS.

What bitter invectives and unjust insinuations are some of our christian friends casting upon that class of our community called reformers, who are striving to promote the cause of christianity. Who does not feel a sensation of respect, nay, awe I will add, for those men who dare openly and fearlessly avow principles they consider inseparably connected with the spirit of Revelation, regardless of public opinion. They have become the theme of rebuke from the sanctuaries of those who profess to be enlisted under the banner of the great Jehovah. This spirit of bigotry has become too prevalent among the different churches of our land; and it is through the interposition of this mistaken zeal, that the progress of christianity has been so much impeded. I care not whether a man be jew or gentile, it is no more than equitable that his arguments should have a fair understanding, before his doctrine is condemned, however absurd it may appear to the public mind.

According to the rules of civil law, a man is considered innocent until proved guilty; but in this case it appears evident (to me at least), that the opponents of the reformers are condemning them as heretics; and being blinded by prejudice, are calling aloud, crucify them, crucify them, without allowing them a fair opportunity of producing sufficient evidence to prove their opinions to be in conformity with the laws of God. It is an established fact, that mankind sees through different optics, and for this reason we ought ever to be cautious, (particularly christians,) about deciding against new doctrines promulgated by any of the human family, unless we are perfectly aware that they have a tendency to impede the progress of morality and religion. Our hearts should be open to conviction, and truth will always find acceptance. Let the pure principles of love be inculcated in the human mind instead of reviling, and this clashing among the different sects of the disciples of Christ will finally become extinct; then will peace and harmony overrule that supercilious and bigoted passion which is now plainly visible among the ranks of the professors of christianity. It is these dissensions among the different sects of our community, that cause the favorable feelings towards christian principles in the skeptical mind, to vanish with the ideas that gave them birth. I wish not to be harsh, but I think the public will bear with me, that these alterations are chiefly occasioned by the hastiness with which mankind decides against views they do not thoroughly understand. If it can be proved that the principles of the reformers have a tendency to deteriorate the cause of religion, then should they meet with their merited rebuke; but if their arguments cannot be refuted, they should be allowed to go on without a dissenting voice.

A few opponents of the reformers have strenuously advocated that the principles of total abstinence do not promote the cause of temperance; their object in doing this I will not attempt to define, fearing that I might be guilty of the same crime that I have opposed in the foregoing remarks. I presume, however, that some one who entertains these views, will, for our edification, throw some light upon the subject. JUSTITIA.

THE WHITE HORSEMAN.

The heavy tramp of the regulars, as their solid columns moved amidst the darkness toward Concord, was heard with indignation by the waking inhabitants of country. The hardy yeoman, as he leaped from his pallet, and glared through the window at the passing show, was at first at a loss to conjecture on what errand these well-trained warriors had been sent; but instantly recollecting that there was a depository of arms and provisions at Concord, which the Americans had, at much trouble, collected together, he made no doubt that this strong detachment of the British army had been commissioned to take possession of them. There was something provokingly cruel in the eyes

of the Americans, in thus depriving them of the very humble means of defence which they had been able to procure; and, although they did not immediately form the resolution of drawing the blood of these incendiaries, yet the murmur of disapprobation ran from house to house, until the whole of the surrounding country had been aroused from their pillows, and anxiously awaited the result of their movements. It was in a large building, a few miles below Lexington, that a family, who had been early made acquainted with the approach of the British hirelings, resided. They were up and doing, long before the arrival of the troops. The girls assisted their brothers in putting on their equipments, and the old man saddled the horses for his sons. As these lads were about starting for the purpose of watching the career of the regulars when they should arrive at Concord, a young man drove swiftly up the door, and bade the volunteers good morning. 'Captain Roe' burst from the lips of all present, save one young and blooming lass, who hung her head, and sighed deeply. This young man was, apparently, under thirty years of age; of middling stature, and dark eyes, which now gleamed with fire. He spoke a few hasty words, in an under tone, to the armed peasant boys, to which they replied by grasping their fire-locks and hastily mounting their steeds. 'Not one word has he spoken to me,' sighed the pensive girl. Quick as thought, the young Captain sprang to the ground, and giving her a hearty embrace, promised to be with her in a few hours. No answer was returned by the desponding fair one, but she clenched her hands and raised her pallid face to heaven, as if engaged in inward prayer. There she stood in statue-like silence until the sound of the departing horse's hoofs had died away. Then turning to her mother, who had remained at her side, she softly said, 'I shall never see him more.'

'Foolish girl,' answered the old lady, in a tone that trembled while it chid, 'do you suppose that Captain Roe intends to attack the British army with a handful of plough boys? There will be no fighting depend upon it.' But the sound of approaching horsemen, driving swiftly along the by-paths and the main road, convinced the trembling girl that the number was not small who were already up in arms for the defence of their rights, their heart-stones, and their liberties. The two females shrunk back into the house oppressed by feelings strange and new.

The young men, with Capt. Roe at their head, drove off toward Lexington, and halted at a barn on the road side, at the distance of two miles from that village. Here were assembled about forty youths, whose lack of equipments and unutilized bearing was compensated by sturdy limbs, hard, embrowned visages, and sinewy arms.

'Now, my dear fellows,' said Roe, in a hasty, but not agitated tone, 'we are strong enough to march. We shall be joined by others. The Cambridge boys are wide awake, and have gone to Concord already; and I have seen some old men galloping out to enjoy the morning air. The country is rising all around us.'

The rude volunteers gave three loud cheers and at once formed in marching order. The little band struck out into the high road but before they had reached Lexington, were obliged to turn into a by-way, as the rapid advance of the British endangered their safety. Having arrived at Lexington, Capt. Roe called his men to a halt, and besought them sooner to sell their lives than be driven from the position they had taken. This charge appeared to be needless, as they had no intention of firing upon the enemy, and it was not to be expected that regular troops would assault unoffending men. While this little company was resting behind the village church, many squads of Americans dashed by them, on their way to Concord, but Capt. Roe maintained his position with a view of harassing the enemy if they should offer any violence of the village. Just as the morning dawned, the hasty tramp of men was heard by the little band, and in a moment afterwards, the British commander wheeled his steed upon the plain where they stood, and commanded them to throw down their arms and disperse. The Americans were not fast in acknowledging the authority of the epauletted catiff, and in an instant, a shower of British balls cut down nearly half of the little company, and put the rest to flight. Capt. Roe was among the slain. The women and children of Lexington fled from their houses over the hills, filling the air with their screams. There was one old man by the name of Hezekiah Wyman, the window of whose house overlooked the ground where the murders were committed; no sooner did he see his brave countrymen fall, than he inwardly devoted himself to revenge the unhalloved slaughter.

'Wife, said he, 'is there not an old gunbarrel somewhere in the garret?'

'I believe there was,' said she, 'but pray what do you want with it?'

'I should like to see if it is fit for service,' replied he, 'if I am not mistaken, it is good enough to drill a hole through a riglar.'

'Mercy on me, husband! are you going mad? An old man like you—sixty years last November—to talk of going to war! I should think you had enough fighting the British already. There lies poor Capt. Roe and his men bleaching on the grass before your eyes. What would you do with a gun?'

The old man made no reply, but ascended the stairs, and soon returned with a rusty gunbarrel in his hands. In spite of his wife's incessant din, he went to the shop, made a stock

for it, and put it in complete order for use. He then saddled a strong white horse, and mounted him. He gave the steed the rein, and directed his course toward Concord. He met the troops returning, and was not long in perceiving that there was a wisp's nest about their ears. He dashed so close upon the flank of the enemy that his horse's neck was drenched with the spouting blood of the wounded soldiers. Then reining back his snorting steed to reload, he dealt a second death upon the ranks with his never failing bullet. The tall gaunt form of the assailant, his gray locks floating on the breeze, and color of his steed, soon distinguished him from the rest of the Americans, and the regulars gave him the name of 'death on the pale horse.' A dozen bullets whizzed by his head, when he made the first assault, but undismayed, the old patriot continued to prance his gay steed over the heads of the foot soldiers, to do his own business faithfully, in the belief that because others did wrong by firing at him, it would be no excuse for him to do wrong by sparing the hireling bullies of a tyrannical government. At length, a vigorous charge of the bayonet drove the old man and the party with which he was acting, far from the main body of the British. Hezekiah was also out of ammunition, and was compelled to pick up some on the road, before he could return to the charge. He then came on again, and picked off an officer, before he was again driven off. But ever and anon, through the smoke that curled about the flanks of the detachment, could be seen the white horse of the veteran for a moment—the report of his piece was heard, and the sacred person of one of his Majesty's faithful subjects was sure to measure his length on rebel ground. Thus did Hezekiah and his neighbors continue to harass the retreating foe, until the Earl Percy appeared with a thousand fresh troops from Boston. The two detachments of the British were now two thousand strong, and they kept the Americans with their artillery while they took a hasty meal. No sooner had they again commenced their march, than the powerful white horse was seen careering at full speed over the hills, with the dauntless old yankee on his back.

'Ha!' cried the soldiers, 'there comes that old fellow again, on the white horse! Look out for yourselves, for one of us has got to die, in spite of fate.' And one of them did die, for Hezekiah's aim was true, and his principles of economy would not admit of his wasting powder or ball. Throughout the whole of that bloody road between Lexington and Cambridge, the fatal approaches of the white horseman were dreaded by the trained troops of Britain, and every wound inflicted by Hezekiah needed no repeating. But on reaching Cambridge, the regulars, greatly to their comfort, missed the old man and his horse. They comforted themselves by the conjecture, that he had, at length paid the forfeit of his temerity, and that his steed had gone home with a bloody bridle and an empty saddle. Not so. Hezekiah had only lingered for a moment to aid in a plot which had been laid by Ammi Cutter, for taking the baggage wagons and their guards. Ammi had planned about fifty old rusty muskets under a stone wall, with their muzzles directed towards the road. As the wagons arrived opposite this battery, the musket were discharged, and eight horses, together with some soldiers were sent out of existence. The party of soldiers who had the baggage in charge, ran to a pond, and plunging their muskets into the water, surrendered themselves to an old woman called Mother Baberick, who was, at that time, digging roots in an adjoining field. A party of Americans recaptured the gallant Englishmen from Mother Baberick, and placed them in safe keeping. The captives were exceedingly astonished at the suddenness of the attack, and declared that the Yankees would rise up like musquitos out of a marsh, and kill them. This chief d'œuvre having been concluded, the harassed soldiers were again amazed by the appearance of Hezekiah, whose white horse was conspicuous among the now countless assailants that sprang from every hill and ringing dell, copse, and wood, through which the bleeding regiments, like wounded snakes, held their tortuous way. His fatal aim was taken, and a soldier fell at every report of his piece. Even after the worried report had entered Charles-town, there was no escape for them from the deadly bullets of the restless veteran. The appalling white horse would suddenly and unexpectedly dash out from a brake, or from behind a rock, and the whizzing of his bullet was the precursor of death. He followed the enemy to their very boats; and then turning his horse's head, returned unharmed to his household.

'Where have you been, husband?' said his wife.

'Picking cherries,' replied Hezekiah—but he forgot to say that he had first made cherries of the red coats, by putting the pits into them.

HELP AND PITY.

Some people seem to make it their employment to go about, from house to house, to find out the calamities of their neighbors, only to have the pleasure of carrying the news to the next house they go to. I once heard of one of these gossips. She had nearly talked herself out of breath with 'Shocking news, I hear! poor Mr. Green is dead, and has left a large family without a shilling to help them; and Mrs. Perry has fallen down stairs and broken her leg; I saw the doctor ride by as I came along; and Farmer Smith's house has been burnt down; and Mrs. Wyman's eldest daughter has lost

her place at a minute's warning. Dear, dear, what troubles there are in the world; it really makes one's heart ache to hear of them.'

'And pray,' asked a good man, who stood near, and who was quite as ready himself to lend a helping hand as to give a word of advice 'what have you done to help all these people in their distress?'

'O, sir, it is not in my power to help them.'

'Indeed, I think you might find out some way of being useful to them; if you only spend in rendering help, the very time that you squander in idle gossip about their misfortunes, which, I can't help thinking, seems to afford you a sort of pleasure. I will tell you a story: A traveller passed over a miserable road, the wheel of his carriage stuck in a deep rut; he labored with all his might to extricate it, but in vain; presently some one passing by said to him, 'You are in an awkward situation, sir; pray, how did the accident happen?' Another came up, 'Dear, dear, what is the matter? Well, what a good thing your neck was not broken; but this road ought to be indicted; there are continually accidents of one kind or another.' A third addressed him, 'I'm really sorry to see you so much heated and fatigued, sir; I fear, too, your horse and carriage are injured. I am very sorry.' Come, then, replied the unfortunate traveller, 'if you really are sorry, be so good as to put a shoulder to the wheel; a grain of help is worth a bushel of pity.'

The idly and impertinent curiosity of some people, in the time of a neighbor's distress, is ill concealed under professions of sympathy and pity, while, like the priest and the Levite in the parable, they only come to the place and look, and then pass by on the other side of the way. If sympathy and pity are really felt, let them lead to conduct like that of the good Samaritan; for our Lord says to each of us, 'Go thou, and do likewise.'

THE MISCHIEVOUS BOY.

'There now, Charles, you naughty boy, see what you have done!' exclaimed Mary Stannard to her little brother, as the inkstand rolled on the floor, and the black streams flowed over the carpet. 'Run quick Jane!' she continued, speaking to her sister, and tell Rebecca to bring a cloth and pail of water, to wash out these stains.'

Charles stood quite still, merrily, contemplating the injury he had done, while his round, rosy face, wore an expression of soberness, quite foreign to its usual one.

'What were you doing, Charles?' continued his sister, 'you are always in mischief.'

As Charles heard this twenty times a day from every member of the family, he was in no danger of forgetting it. To be sure he did seem to be always in mischief. He was one of those active, inquisitive children, who are always in motion, examining every thing, and doing harm to every thing; not intentionally, however; he was always sorry when he had overturned the flower stand, or spilt water on the table cloth, or let fall a valuable book, or hurt the baby; but somehow or other, it was not a minute before he was guilty of some similar offence. 'I do wish you would learn to let things alone,' was constantly said to him, but the remonstrance being so general, produced little effect. In reply to his sister's question at the present time, he said,

'I did not mean to Mary; I was just going to take my Peter Parley off the table to look at the pictures, and the inkstand was on it, and it got knocked off.'

'Got knocked off—yes, I guess it did; next time remember to ask me, and don't touch any book that has the inkstand on it.'

Charles promised and went off to play. A few days after this, his aunt sent for him to spend the day with her, as she often did, having no children of her own. He was very glad to go, and for the first hour or two amused himself in the garden. By and by, however, his aunt called him in, and gave him a seed cake for luncheon.

'Now,' said she, 'you must sit still while you eat this, so that the crumbs may fall into your apron, and not get upon the carpet.'

'Yes, I will,' said Charles, and he did not forget more than four times, and jump up to run after something which he saw. Each time he dropped some crumbs, and each time his aunt made him pick up the larger ones, while she swept the others into a shovel, and threw them out the window.

At last, he finished his cake and got up in a great hurry to catch the cat, who was lying in the sun, the other side of the room. But as he did so, he brushed against his aunt's work-box, which stood in a chair by her side, and knocked it down; whereupon all the needles, balls of cotton, winders, scissors and thimbles rolled about the floor. Charles looked round at his aunt with a timid and disturbed air. But she only said, 'Pick these all up, Charles,' and his face brightened again.

'I thought you would call me a mischievous boy,' said he, pronouncing the word with difficulty.

His aunt smiled. 'What does mischievous mean, Charles?'

'I suppose it means naughty.'

'Not exactly—but should you like not to be called mischievous any more?'

'Yes, aunt.'

Well then, you must stop and think before you are going to do any thing, whether it can you do any harm to any body. If the thing possibly do any harm to another person, you must not touch it without leave. Every morning you should think, now I will see how

little trouble I can make to day. If you keep on doing so, they will soon leave off calling you mischievous.'

VARIETY.

AVARICE OUTWITTED. The case of a miser, who though worth upwards of thirty thousand pounds, was convicted at the Old Bailey, Eng., and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable, by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of this man, which shows in a striking manner the depravity of the human heart, and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend, and committed it unknown to the rest of his family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will in which he left the clergyman only five hundred pounds, leaving the bulk of his large fortune to go to his nephew and heir at law, the miser.

Soon after the old gentleman's death, his nephew rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of five hundred pounds in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it in the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle's being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made any will before he died? On being answered by the nephew in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which the uncle had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of five hundred pounds to his nephew.

ROBBERY BY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS. The Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, of Lockport, who was a representative in the last Congress from the Niagara District, (N. Y.) has proved himself to be a villain of the first water. It appears that he has been staying at the Astor House, in New York, but suddenly left for Philadelphia. He previously passed off to brokers in that city, sundry checks, purporting to be drawn by the Bank of Orleans, at Albany, on the State Bank at Albany. They were made payable to 'the Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, or order,' and by him endorsed. The amount, so far as ascertained, was fourteen hundred dollars. Other checks, on the Mechanics' Bank at New York, presented, so far, to the amount of two thousand eight hundred dollars, came on from Philadelphia. All these checks have been ascertained to be forgeries.

Previous to leaving New York he wrote a letter addressed to the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, avowing his guilt, and stating that he shall no doubt be pursued, but that pursuit would be useless, as he should not be brought back, having provided himself with two contingent friends, either of which would spare him the mortification of being brought back like a felon.

The two contingent friends were probably a pair of pistols.—*Boston Transcript.*

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. At New Canaan, Conn., a shoemaker, while sitting in his shop, was struck by lightning and badly hurt. The lightning came down the stove pipe, tearing it to pieces, and struck at his feet, splitting one of his heels, and tearing the other nearly off. It is thought that one of his legs will have to be amputated in consequence of the wound. The family who were present, were stunned by the shock. The floor of the house was partly torn up, and one of the sills carried away from its place.

PERSONS NOT LIKELY TO SERVE YOU. There are six sorts of persons, at whose hands you need not expect kindness. The sordid and narrow minded, think of nobody but their noble selves. The busy, have not time to think of you. The overgrown rich man is above minding any one who needs his assistance. The poor and unhappy man is neither spirit nor assistance. The good natured fool, however willing, is not capable of serving you.—*Brugh's Human Nature.*

VALUE OF REASON. Reason is the pilot of human life, and steers it steadily through wild and tempestuous seas, amidst the rocks and shelves of lust and fancy, fortune and folly, ignorance and error, and a thousand cheats and impostures. It is this alone that enables man to dispense imaginary evils, and vanquish real ones. It arms the mind with true magnanimity, and furnishes it with solid comforts.

A CONSIDERANCE. When Gen. Van Rensselaer was removed from the Albany Post Office on the 1st of April, 1839, he notified his successor, that his lease would only be for two years. Pursuant to the notice thus given, the General (says the Albany Advertiser) goes into the Post Office again on the 1st April, 1841—just two years from the day of his removal.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY. A gentleman, who resides at Jamaica Plains, was in Boston on Monday last, and started on foot for home about nine o'clock in the evening. He had walked quietly and unmolested until he came to where the Providence Railroad crosses Tremont street, when he discovered two men armed with canes, sitting on the railing. He watched them closely and did not like their appearance, as they looked rather "loaferish" and suspicious. He walked along until he got some distance past a house, when he turned about to take another look at the strangers. He found they were following, and one had managed to get close to him, where he stood with his cudgel raised ready to deal perhaps a deadly blow. He was frightened on the instant and fled into the nearest house he could reach. He stayed there some minutes, and then, accompanied by an Irishman, went on his way. They saw the rogues some distance ahead, and increased their pace to overtake them, but they kept a proper distance, and did not give the Irishman an opportunity of engaging with them, which he would have been gratified to do. The gentleman had no great amount of money with him, and reached his home in safety.

AN ADVENTURE. The Halifax Guardian, (Eng.) relates a singular and affecting incident which occurred in February last to three small boys. On an afternoon, as they were amusing themselves with an excursion on the sea in a small boat with only a sail and an oar, they were suddenly carried out to sea, out of sight of land; and not knowing how to retrace their course, they were drifted about at sea four days and nights, without food or drink, or discovering a sail. To add to their terrible situation, the oldest of the boys, aged only fifteen, took sick the first day out, and died on the following day. In the afternoon of the fifth day they descried a sail in the distance, and with eyes filled with tears they beheld a ship bearing toward them. She proved to be a Dutch vessel bound to Amsterdam. The captain immediately took the two boys on board his own vessel. While the poor little fellows were being received in the Dutch vessel, they perceived some of the sailors about to throw the body of their companion overboard. With affecting accents they besought their deliverers to let them have the dead body to take back with them to his friends; but their entreaties were followed by a heavy splash in the water, and the body of the poor unfortunate fisherman's boy was lost from their sight. The captain of the vessel and the whole crew behaved with the greatest kindness to the boys; and, upon the vessel reaching Amsterdam, they forwarded their charge to London, from whence the two adventurous youths set out for home.

SWAPPING WIVES. A late New Hampshire paper gives the particulars of a case of swapping wives which lately occurred in that State. Two men married sisters, and after the lapse of a short period of time one of them proposed to the other an exchange of wives, provided the interested ladies made no objection. They made none, so one brave husband gave the other a valuable horse, carriage, and harness "to boot," as the expression is. Matters passed on swimmingly for a few days, during which time he who received the "boot" disposed of his horse for the round sum of nearly one hundred dollars in ready cash. In a short time after the disposition of this property his newly received wife fell in with a person whom she loved more than her own husband, and believing it was now her turn to exercise the glorious right of "free trade," she quit "her bed and board," and ran away with her paramour.

A NARROW ESCAPE. During the severe thunder storm, on Friday of last week, a house in Chelsea, was struck by lightning. The family had fortunately retired but a few moments before, or some one of them must inevitably have been killed, as the lightning passed through three rooms, demolishing every thing in its course, tearing up the plastering, destroying mantelpieces, breaking windows, looking glasses, &c. The bed in which the occupant slept, was covered with plastering, the lamp which he had but a minute before placed on a table, was thrown across the room, and other articles of furniture were very much disarranged. The lightning passed out of the lower part of the house, fortunately, doing no injury to the inmates. Damage to the house and furniture, about one hundred and fifty dollars.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION. An operation was lately performed at the Medical College, Albany, for the partial restoration of a nose. The patient had suffered for a long while without any alleviation, from a species of malignant ulceration of the nose resembling the disease termed *noli me tangere*, first occasioned by a slight injury, and which had destroyed a considerable part of his nose. With a view of remedying the deformity by restoring the lost part, and also of stopping the ravages of the disease, all the diseased portion was cut away, and the vacancy filled up by bringing a healthy portion from the forehead above. A similar operation was performed by the same medical gentleman, with great success about a year since. A union has already taken place to a considerable extent, and there is every prospect of complete relief to the unfortunate patient.

APPLE TREES. The Boston Cultivator says, it ought to be universally known, that apple trees well set, in land which is rich enough to produce good corn, and cultivated in a proper manner, will yield enough in the fourth or fifth year to pay the interest of the first year's outlay. One acre of trees well set will supply any common family with an abundance of fruit by the fourth or fifth year.

INTERESTING ANCIENT RELIC. In 1834, a white oak tree was cut in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, (N. Y.) two miles west of the village, measuring four and a half feet in diameter. In the body of the tree, about three and a half feet from the ground, was found a large and deep cutting by an axe, severing the heart of the tree, and exhibiting with perfect distinctness the marks of the axe at the present time. The whole cavity thus created by the original cutting was found to be encased by four hundred and sixty years growth—that is, was concealed beneath four hundred and sixty layers of timber, which had grown over it subsequent to the cutting. Consequently, the original cutting must have been in the year 1371, or one hundred and eighty years before the discovery of America by Columbus. The cutting was at least six inches deep.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steam Ship *BRITISH QUEEN*, arrived at New York on Sunday morning last, brings intelligence from England six days later. She left London on the 10th of March, and experienced very rough weather during the whole passage of twenty-four and a half days, and was obliged to put into Halifax. All her sails were carried away in a storm, and she suffered considerable other damage. She brought sixty-one adult passengers, besides children and servants.

The news is of an interesting and important character. The Chinese Question, the McLeod affair, and the failure of the U. S. Bank, were the exciting topics of the day. The English expedition against China, was considered a failure. Mr. Pickens' Report on the McLeod affair had created no little excitement.

Stocks had fallen, and the price of cotton had risen. Some of the English journals comment with much severity upon Mr. Pickens' Report. This document was received in England on the 8th, and the *British Queen* left on the 10th, hence there was but little time to ascertain the real effect of this paper upon the Government or people. A report was circulated on the 8th of March, that a fleet of ten sail of the line was ordered to assemble at Gibraltar, in consequence of the trial of McLeod. It is also stated that Lord Palmerston had sent out orders to the Ambassador at Washington to demand the immediate release of McLeod.

The London Times states that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realm can be furnished after their departure."

In the House of Lords the following conversation occurred in relation to Mr. Pickens' Report. In the House of Commons the matter had not been called up.

Lord Melbourne, on the 8th, was asked by the Earl of Mountcashell, if the (Pickens) report was genuine. He could not believe it was, couched as it was in such uncourteous language. He regarded it as an invention of some agent of the stock jobbers, who had taken that means to impose upon the credulity of the people. The concluding remarks of the Earl, in reference to the report, were, that "at the present moment he did not think it right to make any observations on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his duty, at a proper time, to bring the matter before the House, for a document more insulting to this nation could not possibly be conceived."

Viscount Melbourne said he was unable to give any other answer to the question of the noble earl than by stating that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that morning from her Majesty's Minister in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he apprehended from the form in which the document appeared that there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

In the Commons, March 5th, Mr. S. O'Brien called the attention of members to the finding a true bill of murder against McLeod, and the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine voting a specific sum for the removal of the British troops from the disputed territory, and considered them equivalent to a declaration of war, and declared that the Government ought to call upon the House for a sum sufficient for any contingency. The House did not respond to Mr. O'Brien. The discussion on the Navy estimates was carried on in a very calm and dignified manner, notwithstanding frequent allusions were made to American difficulties. Sir James Graham saw in this vote, as he thought, an outlay of twenty thousand pounds for steam vessels in Canada, and he wished to know for what that change was made, and if there was any change in the British policy. The Secretary to the Admiralty readily answered that there was no change whatever in British policy on that point, but that it was more economical to transport the troops in the Canada service, on the banks of the Lakes in steam vessels rather than march them through the Province.

The following estimates were voted without a division: For the Navy £43,000 men; for the naval expense £6,614,157; for the army 91,364 men and £6,158,000 for the gross amount of charges. Independent of this force, 29,630 men are under the direction of the East India Company.

The British Ministers have increased the ordinance estimates; and the House of Commons have allowed them. A new musket and a new bayonet, both of a highly improved character, have been introduced into the British army.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, under date March 10th, says:

"The last two arrivals from your side bring intelligence which has caused great excitement in every part of England; and instead of talking to you of war with France, it is now my duty

to tell you that England is turning her attention to a war with the United States of America. The imprisonment of McLeod is regarded with the utmost indignation, and unless he is promptly released, there is little doubt but that immediate war will be the consequence."

The failure of the United States Bank seems to have been taken rather coolly. The London Times contains the following remarks upon the subject:

The fall of the United States Bank, naturally draws attention to the loan contracted last year in Europe by that institution, as they show the very great extent of liability recently entered into. These engagements amount to £2,400,000, to which is to be added the £1,000,000 of credits on the agency established in Philadelphia; all entered into within the space of about two years, and nearly the whole unfortunately derived from English capital, employed too, to be remembered, to save a part of the loss which must otherwise have fallen upon the Americans themselves. It was a current remark in New York, when the large credits in London in favor of the United States Bank were made known, that they had served to realize for New York an equal amount of 'suspended debt,' and to throw the whole weight on England. Such a wreck of a great banking concern has probably never before occurred. The \$100 shares, which used to be at £25 to £26, previous to the first suspension of specie payments, are now quoted at £1 10s., and that is almost a nominal quotation.

It seems to be the nearly universal opinion that nothing is now left but a liquidation, and that the longer it is delayed, the worse it will be for the creditors.

An overland mail had been received, bringing China dates from Chusan to November 24, and from Macao to December 10. The negotiations up to that date had produced nothing; the soldiers were dying at Chusan, and the Chinese were shuffling, as usual. The news is considered highly unsatisfactory.

The news from France is not very important. A letter from Paris states that a fall had taken place in the French Funds, in consequence of the news from America.

The news from Spain is to the effect that Espartero, Duke of Victory, was aiming, and with promise of success, at the Vicereignty.

The Steamship *Acadia*, arrived at East Boston, Wednesday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 19th of March, making the passage in eighteen and a half days. During the whole passage she experienced the most extraordinary rough and boisterous weather, but proved herself equal to meet and ride out in safety, the most violent gales. She brought from Liverpool to Halifax, twenty-eight passengers—from Liverpool to Boston, forty, and from Halifax to Boston, eight. Total seventy-six. She also brought out thirteen mail-bags, containing about ten thousand letters.

By this arrival files of London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool papers to the 19th inclusive, have been received. The news, although embracing nine days later than brought by the *British Queen*, possesses no great interest.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th of March, and the news which she carried out somewhat allayed the war excitement which had previously prevailed, and caused an improvement in the money market and prices of stocks.

There is nothing later from China. Teas were active and had advanced.

The English papers continue to discuss the McLeod affair, and the probabilities of war. In the proceedings of Parliament we do not find that any important action has been had, or even any allusions to the matter.

The Eastern Question seems to have been finally settled, France coming into the arrangement.

The news from France, and other parts of the continent, is not of much interest. The following warlike paragraphs are from one of the London journals:

"We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of McLeod, (and if the Republic execute him we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom but will demand justice) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot that the English Government would find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter. Of course a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition."

"The greatest bustle and activity prevail in the royal dockyard at Sheerness in getting her Majesty's ships *Monarch* and *Vernon* fitted out. When completed, they proceed to Spithead for orders. No doubt is entertained here but that their destination is a visit to our braggart brother 'Jonathan' and the rest of the Van Buren faction. A letter received here (Sheerness) this morning, states that at Plymouth and Portsmouth the utmost activity prevails in the naval departments, and our position in China is now talked about as if it were a secondary consideration."

The boy, who, about three months ago, found his way into Buckingham Palace, and had the satisfaction of inspecting the Queen's apartments, and hearing the Princess Royal "cry," paid another visit to the Palace, but, luckily for the peace of its inmates, he was soon discovered, and taken into custody. He had effected an entrance unobserved by the guards and police stationed in the Palace and its vicinity; but before he had time to intrude far, his progress was arrested by a sergeant of police. He was instantly conveyed to the station-house.

The prisoner only came out of the House of Correction a fortnight since, and it was supposed from the punishment he had undergone

that he would not repeat his offence. His father says that offers have lately been made to him on the part of the government, and that they have proposed to place him in a ship of war, to keep him out of trouble; and afterwards to get him some situation in the colonies. This, however, his mother disapproved of, stating she did not like the idea of her "son being borne away from her." The boy himself, it appears, exhibited no unwillingness to leave the country but he did not appear to have any wish to commence any active employment.

His examination occupied nearly two hours at the Home Office, but such was the secrecy observed, that it was impossible to ascertain the precise nature of the evidence adduced, or what was the result. The prisoner was removed in the custody of the police.

The Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty have given orders at Portsmouth Dockyard, to lay down the keel of a ship of the line of the largest description ever built in England, to be named the *Prince Albert*, and to mount 130 guns.

A large number of Americans in Paris, it is stated in an English paper, had taken alarm at the demonstrations of war between England and America, and many of them are seriously preparing for their departure.

It is stated that the Marquis of Hertford owns stock in the United States Bank to the amount of five hundred thousand pounds.

The plague was increasing at Alexandria, where the small pox was becoming very destructive.

At one of the masked balls in the Opera of Berlin, at which the King and Royal Family were present, some of the maskers conducted themselves so improperly that a serious disturbance ensued, and the military force was obliged to interfere.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The fearful forebodings, to which we alluded last week, respecting the dangerous sickness of the venerable Chief Magistrate of this Nation, have been painfully realized.

Gen. William H. Harrison, the hero, the patriot, the sage, who had just been called by his grateful and confiding countrymen to preside over the destinies of the Republic, and whose inauguration had been consummated but a single month, departed this life on Sunday morning last, at half past twelve o'clock, at the President's House, in Washington, D. C., full of years, full of honors, with a mind calm, resigned, and imbued to the last with the purest principles of patriotism and religion. Foes as well as friends now join in honest tribute to his memory, while his name and fame, his services and his character, will go down to posterity, side by side, with those of the immortal Father of his country.

The last words of the President were uttered at a quarter before nine o'clock in the evening, to Dr. Worthington who was at his bedside. He said, (and it is presumed he thought he was addressing Vice President Tyler.)

"Sir: I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

The Heads of the Departments, at Washington, in the absence of the Vice President, immediately issued a circular announcing the melancholy intelligence; and the Chief Clerk, in the State Department was forthwith despatched with the official announcement of the sad event to the Vice President.

Gen. Harrison was born on the 9th of February, 1773, and consequently was 68 years of age on the 9th of February last,—the same age at which Gen. Washington died.

The following is the report of the physicians who attended the President during his sickness, made in compliance with a request of the several gentlemen of the Cabinet.

President Harrison, after several days previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering and appropriate internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not retain a healthy condition. Finally, on the third of April, at three o'clock in the afternoon, profuse diarrhoea came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to one o'clock on the morning of the fourth.

The remains of the President are to be removed from the reception tomb in Washington to the burial place on the Berkeley estate in Virginia, which has been the burial place of all his family for many generations.

This being the first case of the death of a President, while in office, it is difficult to say what public ceremonies may be adopted. A precedent for the solemn occasion is still to be set. It is expected that a day of public fasting and prayer will be appointed, and that the citizens of the United States will wear a badge of mourning, in honor of the memory of the deceased.

Upon the receipt of the sad news of the President's death, a joint committee of the Common Councils of Brooklyn and the City of New York, requested the people in both cities to close their stores and places of business, from twelve o'clock at noon (the hour of the funeral) until sunset; and also all the public places of amusement in the evening; that the bells in the several churches in the two cities, and the fire alarm bells, be tolled from noon until two o'clock; that sixty-eight minute guns (being the number of years of the late President) be fired; that flags be displayed at half mast; and that the citizens be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days; and that on the succeeding Saturday there should be a public procession, with civil and military ceremonies, the details of which are not yet fixed upon.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the death of President Harrison, says:—"Many have prognosticated his death at an early day. Hon. J. Q. Adams, among others, said he could not survive the change of life and habits. Some said that he exposed himself too much, and was too fond of affecting the habits of youth and vigor. Many noticed

with alarm, his carelessness of his health, when he walked from the Railroad Depot, on his arrival in Washington, through sleet and snow, to the City Hall, bareheaded—refusing even to have an umbrella held over him.

It has been asked whether, under the Constitution, the Vice President is to be the President, and sign his name as President, or as acting President. In reply, he becomes the President, in name as well as in substance, and to all intents and purposes—just as much so, as if he had been elected President by the people for the same term.

The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Senator from the State of New Jersey and President *pro tempore* of that body, by this circumstance, becomes Vice President of the United States.

The funeral took place on Wednesday last. The religious services were performed according to the usage of Episcopal Church, at which the deceased most usually worshipped.

Preparations are making throughout the country to observe, by appropriate ceremonies, this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

Vice President Tyler arrived at Washington on Tuesday morning last.

TOWN MEETING.

The following is the result of the balloting for County Commissioners, at the meeting in this town, on Monday last.

County Commissioners—Whig Ticket.	
Meletiah Everett of Wrentham,	56
John Whitney of Quincy,	57
James M. Robbins of Milton,	56
Special Commissioners.	
John C. Scamell of Bellingham,	60
Shubael Bills of Roxbury,	60
County Commissioners—Democratic Ticket.	
Benjamin V. French of Braintree,	43
Lemuel Humphrey of Weymouth,	43
Martin Torrey of Foxboro',	43
Special Commissioners.	
Benjamin P. Williams of Roxbury,	43
Nathan Jones of Medway,	42

The regular nominated whig ticket, which contained the names of the present board, received the following vote:—

Samuel P. Loud of Dorchester,	5
Seth Mann of Randolph,	6
Joseph Hawes of Walpole,	5
Ensign S. Fellows received one vote for Commissioner, and Joshua Jonas one vote for Special Commissioner.	

At the adjournment of the annual meeting, the following business was transacted.

Pound Keeper—Urbane Cudworth.

Auditors of Accounts—John A. Green, George Marsh, Lewis Bass, Josiah Savill and Joseph Bartlett.

Collector of Taxes—Lewis Bass.

Voted—To raise by tax the sum of seven thousand dollars for defraying the expenses of the Town the ensuing year.

Voted—To accept the Report of the Auditors of Accounts for the past year.

Voted—That the Report, favorable to paying Thomas Adams and Elisha T. Crane for land taken in the construction of a road in the west part of the town, be laid upon the table.

Voted—Not to accept the Report relating to the Burying Ground, &c.

Voted—That the Town Treasurer be authorized to borrow, if necessary, ten thousand dollars to meet the wants of the Treasury.

Voted—To choose a committee of five to draft suitable articles in relation to a Town House, Burying Ground, &c. to be inserted in the warrant calling another meeting of the Town. [See warrant in another column.]

Justin Spear, Lewis Bass, John Briesler, Simon Gillett and Daniel Baxter constitute said Committee.

A Committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Henry Wood, George W. Beale, Samuel Curtis, James Newcomb, Justin Spear, John Savill and Charles A. Brown, to take the whole subject of removing the Town House, erecting a new one, and improving the Burying Ground, and report at the meeting to be held on the 19th inst.

The article relative to closing a part of West Street was referred to the Selectmen to report at some future meeting.

The subject of building a School-house for the Centre District was referred to the committee on Town House, &c. to report at the next meeting.

RECOVERY OF MR. GILBERT'S MONEY. A letter has been received by the Mayor of Boston from the Mayor of New York, stating that a villain had been arrested in that city, in whose possession was found all the money stolen some days ago from Gilbert & Sons, brokers, in Exchange street. It appears that the rogue was an accomplice of Williamson, alias Webb, and that there is a third partner in the firm, whom the police are in pursuit of. The District Attorney has endeavored to effect a compromise with Williamson in regard to the late robberies, provided he would make a full disclosure of all his accomplices, and restore the property, but Williamson sternly refused the terms. The robber shortly relented and offered to tell the whole story. It came too late. The intelligence from New York rendered his confession useless.

INTERESTING TO ABOLITIONISTS. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided unanimously, according to the Washington Globe, that Congress has no right, under the clause of the Constitution giving it power to regulate commerce among the States, to prohibit the transportation of slaves from State to State.

CONNECTICUT. The State election took place on Monday last, and resulted in the re-election of Gov. Ellsworth by six thousand majority. Nearly all the whig candidates for the Senate are elected, and there is a whig majority in the House of Representatives. The whig Congressional ticket is also elected.

THE LATE ROBBERY. Williamson, alias Webb, who robbed the jewelry store in Boston, has been arraigned on three indictments, but no day was fixed for his trial. Mr. Clapp, the constable, has also been indicted for breach of duty in releasing Williamson, and given bonds in five hundred dollars for his appearance at trial.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION. We the exhibition at the Universalist M. the Sabbath School connected with the Day evening, was well attended, and is spoken of as creditable to the instruction, pleasing and interesting to those who

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The committee, submitted at a very full stockholders, in Philadelphia, on Monday the administration of the bank of great essentials, irregular and unwarranted sober policy. They estimate the losses \$19,500,000, leaving of capital \$15,200,000, and to this the stock would be worth on dollars a share, but it sold immediately meeting at nineteen dollars. The meeting in order to decide what line Bank ought to pursue.

JURORS. Mr. Ozias M. Pope was drawn Juror to the Court of Common Pleas. Solomon Nightingale and John Parker Jurors for the April term of said Court.

TOWN MEETING AT WEYMOUTH. Town Commissioners in this town were called to order on Monday last. The following is the result:

County Commissioners—Samuel P. Loud, 33; Seth Mann of Randolph, 34; John of Walpole, 34; Benjamin V. French of William Ellis of Dedham, 6; Martin T. doro, 48; Lucius M. Sargeant of Roxbury, 48; Edwin Thompson of Weymouth, 12; John C. Scamell of Bellingham, 31; Shubael Bills of Roxbury, 31; Shubael Bills of Roxbury, 31; Shubael Bills of Roxbury, 31.

QUINCY LYCEUM. This institution of evening last, adjourned for the season.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Eaton to Miss Ann J. Newcomb. By the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. William Lydia Ferrygoe, of Weymouth.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Cons. Town of Quincy.

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and warn the Inhabitants of the Town qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town House, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To see if the Town will remove the Centre School District, and also purchase location.
3. To see if the Town will build a new and purchase land for that purpose, or will build it on the present site.
4. To see if the Town will enlarge Ground, by taking a part or all the land by the present Town House and Pr. House, or by purchasing any adjoining.
5. To raise such sums of money as may be necessary for the above purposes.
6. To see if the Town will grant the to decorate and improve the Burying G. the direction of the Town.
7. To see if the Town will purchase a lot to erect a School House on, and cause to be built for the accommodation of the district, and enable them to carry into effect report of the School Committee relative School.
8. To see if the Town will build a F. House for the use of the Quincy Point.

Hereof fail not and make return of with your doing thereon, under the seal of the town, before the time appointed for said meeting. Given under our hands and seals, at tenth day of April, in the year of our hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES B. BROWN, W. P. DANIEL BAXTER, LYSANDER RICHARDS, J.

Quincy, April 10, 1841.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the seal of the Town of Quincy, we the undersigned, who are qualified as therein meet at the place, time, and for the purpose named. A true copy. LEWIS BASS, 2w

Isaac Pratt, Jr.'s E

To the Honorable Judge of the Court for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, of the goods and estate of

ISAAC PRATT.

late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that he had at the time of his death, real estate one fourth part of an acre of land, a house thereon, situate in said Weymouth of \$175.00, and that the lawful estate of said deceased for just debts, ral expenses, amount to \$225.83, and of administration are \$20.00, making the \$245.83; and that the value of his personal estate, situate in said Weymouth, satisfy said claims—and that the personal estate of said deceased as heirs or his children, who are Isaac V. Pratt and Pratt who are in the State of Illinois Pratt, Emily S. Pratt and John W. Pratt, Caroline Maudslott Pratt, Elbridge Rosamond S. Pratt, the whole of which excepting the said Isaac V. Pratt. Theistrator therefore prays that he may empowered to sell and convey so much estate of the said deceased as will pay the said \$245.83. LEMUEL HUMPHREY, A true copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, J.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, April 30.

NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of phrey, administrator of the estate of Isaac V. Pratt, in said County, deceased, praying that he may be empowered to sell and convey so much estate of the said deceased as will pay the said \$245.83. LEMUEL HUMPHREY, A true copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, J. E. LELAND, Judge. April 10.

POETRY.

SELF.

Self in the human hand presides,
Is sov'reign sceptre sways
Supreme, all other power derides,
Is own, uncheck'd, displays.
Whether to seek peace, plenty, health,
Man flies with venturous wing,
Pleasure pursues, or power, or wealth,
Self's still the moving spring.

When a lov'd husband feels the blows,
Of pain and poverty,
A faithful wife will share his woes,
And soothe his misery;
For comfort none has she apart,
To him she'll fondly cling,
To separate would break her heart;
Self's still the moving spring.

Benevolence, with soul refined,
Prone to relieve distress,
Forever trying to be kind,
And taking pains to bless,
Feels all the captures of the heart,
(Cares not for sorrow's sting.)
Her pleasure is to act her part,
Self's still the moving spring.

When gratitude the boon repays,
Which friendship freely lent,
Pity thanks, with fervent praise,
Heaven for blessings sent,
The happiness which acts impart,
The pleasure which they bring,
With gladness fill the grateful heart;
Self's still the moving spring.

When with prosperity and joy
Another's bosom thrills,
Then happiness, without alloy,
The heart of friendship fills,
For social love and sympathy
Circulate in a ring;
Such is, for good, high Heav'n's decree;
Self's still the moving spring.

EARLY WOOD AND WON.

O! sigh not for the fair young bride,
Gone in her opening bloom,
Far from her kindred, lov'd and tried,
To glad another home,
Already are the gay brief days
Of glib triumph done,
And tranquil happiness repays
The early wood and won!

Fear shall invade her peace no more,
Nor sorrow wound the breast;
Her passing rivalries are o'er,
Her passing doubts at rest;
The glittering haunts of worldly state
Love whispers her to shun,
Since scenes of pure bliss await
The early wood and won!

Here is a young and guileless heart,
Confiding, fond and warm,
Unallied by the world's vain mart,
Unscarred by passion's storm;
In "hopes deferred" she hath not pined,
Till hope's sweet course was run!
No chains of sad remembrance bind
The early wood and won!

Her smiles and songs have ceased to greet
The halls of festal mirth,
But woman's safest dwelling place
Is by a true one's hearth;
Her hours of duty, joy and love,
In brightness have begun;
Peace be her portion from above,
The early wood and won!

ANECDOTES.

LADIES TOO MUCH FOR LAWYERS. An intelligent female witness having been much perplexed by a barrister in a long cross-examination, happened in replying to use the term *humbly*. "Madam," said the man of law, you must not talk unintelligibly; what is the word and just to understand by the word *humbly*?" The lady hesitated. "I must insist, madam," said the barrister (anticipating victory), "that you proceed no farther until you state plainly and openly, what you mean by a *humbly*." "Why then, sir," returned the lady, "I don't know how better to explain my meaning than by saying, if I met a company of persons who were *strangers to you*, and should tell them that when they saw you they might prepare to meet a remarkably handsome, genteel, agreeable looking man—that would be a *humbly*."

FEMALE WITNESS. A young woman began to take her oath, before a justice of the peace, as a witness in some cause, the examiner asked her, by what title she should set her down, whether maid, wife, or widow? "Certainly a maid," said she, for I was never married. He seeing her a handsome, agreeable girl asked how old she was? She answered four and twenty! Have a care my girl, what you say; remember you are now on your oath. May I safely set you down a maid at these years? The girl struck with the question, and considering a while with herself, said, I pray you, sir, to avoid all mistakes write me down *young woman*.

A VERY LITTLE NOW AND THEN. "Doctor," said a certain squire, after the prescription of a physician whom ill health had obliged him to consult, "do you think that a very little spirits now and then would hurt me very much?" "Why, no, sir," answered the Doctor, very deliberately, "I do not think a little now and then would hurt you very much; but, sir, if you don't take any, it won't hurt you at all."

BEARD. A gentleman of Paris, when he had considerable company to dine, would not let his son, about six years of age, sit at the table with him, saying, "the boy's beard is too short." The child took a seat at a side table, where a large cat tried to take away his food; when the father exclaimed, "go and eat with my father; your beard is long enough."

REPORT NOT COURTEOUS. A gentleman told a lady she was wondrous handsome; who replied, "I thank you for your good opinion, and wish I could say as much of you." "You might, madam," said he, "if you lie as readily as myself."

PERSONAL REFLECTION. A petulant old lady having refused a suitor to her niece, he expostulated with her, and requested her plainly to divulge her reasons. "I see the villain in your face," said she. "That is a personal reflection, madam," answered the lover.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many instances, in all cases which have been made public, and in all cases, most every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened forces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, has been prepared and heretofore to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and prepared and analyzed ready for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disreputable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is done by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a *RAC* SMITH or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle, either in ink or of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, auburn, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, leaves to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in book form.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in book form.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 25.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first introduced into medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it *Tomatine*. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1855, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate diseases, of long standing (one of consumption, the other serofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of serofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct. Harris formerly of this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.
THE subscribers are now duly empowered to use and vend WILSON'S PATENT SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that have ever been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.
Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.
A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
STEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.
Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalon himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.
What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger*.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, under the firm of
O. T. ROGERS & Co.,
for the purpose of Quarrying, Cutting and Delivering **GRANITE.**
OCTAVIUS T. ROGERS,
NOMI CUMMINGS,
JESSE BUNTON,
SAMUEL BABCOCK.
Milton, Mar. 20.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
Also, **JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC**, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S CATHARTIC BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.
Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Horse Blankets!!

A N Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Jayne's Cathartic Balm, is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.
This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.
All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, of
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

A N assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND. For Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1853, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths. In order to give our readers some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1853, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Rising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Secretary.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.
J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.
General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 BARELY street, New York. Sold in Boston by **ANDREW GEYER**, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by **E. HAYDEN**, Quincy, Oct. 17.

Fry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 21 Dock Square, have just received their **FALL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS** which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:
Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Drab and Mixed do.
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings;
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Buckings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirtings;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.
Boston, Oct. 10.

To Consumptives.

CONSUMPTION, Cough, Spitting Blood, &c.
THOSE who are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. **JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT** never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Rich Chalkey Scarfs.

A new and beautiful style, just received at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, March 6.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, hereby returns thanks to his former customers and solicits a continuance of patronage from the public.
His work will be done in the best style, and charges will be reasonable.
ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

ELISHA PACKARD,
ANDREW M. BRIDGEMAN,
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.
LUTHER ANGER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller*.

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

AGENTS.

Royal Whitton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Napanset Village, (Dorchester); and in this town,
EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 25.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former place, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.
Particular attention paid to **HORSE SHOEING**; and all orders will receive prompt attention.
THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannels; 9-8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.75 per yard.
Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by
E. PACKARD & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of **ALBERT HERSEY.**
Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.
Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, "I will try."

Razors HONED and set at short notice.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

For Sale or to Let,

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

Put

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 16.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and request to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BACOCK, JR., Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy Quinry.
ORIN P. BACON, Quincy Quinry.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Quincy Quinry.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., Quincy Quinry.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Quincy Quinry.
JOSEPH CLEVELLY, Quincy Quinry.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, Quincy Quinry.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Quincy Quinry.
N. B. OSBORNE, Quincy Quinry.
FREEMAN HUNT, Quincy Quinry.

MISCELLANY.

THE UNCLE'S PLOT.

It is generally the case, that more beautiful and richer a young female is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is tall, the other is too short, this not wealthy, and that not respectable enough. Meanwhile, one spring passes after another, and year after year carries away leaf after leaf of the bloom of youth, and opportunity after opportunity. Miss Harriet Selwood was the richest heiress in her native town; but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and beheld almost all her young friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy, and herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which, those to whom nature and fortune have been niggardly of their gifts are obliged to submit; but Harriet, as we have said, was both handsome and very rich.

Such was the state of things when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on to visit her parents. He was a jovial, lively, straight-forward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and coolly. "You see," said her father to him one day, "Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome; what she is to have for her fortune, you know; even in this [scandal-loving] town not a creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her; and yet she is getting an old maid."

"True, replied the uncle; but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world, is to seize the right moment; this you have not done; it is a misfortune, but let the girl go along with me, and before the end of three months, I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself."

Away went the niece with her uncle. On the way home he thus addressed her: "Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Selwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, wealthy, childless, widow; you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Colonel Lumley, after a happy union of a quarter of a year by a fall from his horse while hunting."

"But uncle—"

"Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding ring given you by your late husband. Jewels and whatever else you may need, your aunt will supply you with, and accustom yourself to cast down your eyes."

The keen witted uncle introduced his niece everywhere, and the young widow excited a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soon had her choice of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one who was deepest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and opulent—the match was soon concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew in private.

"My dear sir," he began, "we have told you an untruth."

"How so? Are Mrs. Lumley's affections—"

"Nothing of the kind: my niece is sincerely attached to you."

"Then her fortune, I suppose, is not equal to what you told me."

"On the contrary, it is larger."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

"A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day when I was in good humor—"

"What is Colonel Lumley living?"

"No, no, she is a spinster."

The lower protested that he was a happier fellow than he had conceived himself; and the old maid was forthwith metamorphosed into a young wife.

To PRESERVE A FRIEND. Three things are required; to honor him present, praise him absent, and assist him in his necessities.

THE TWO COATS. PART THE FIRST.

"Thunder and lightning!" said my uncle, as he strode across the room in a towering passion, and struck the table, where I sat reading, violently with his fist. "Thunder and lightning! does the younger understand what I am saying?"

Now, I had a sort of indistinct consciousness of some humming noise, as of one talking rapidly and incessantly for some time in the apartment; but, as my brain was fully employed in endeavoring to comprehend one of the more abstruse passages in the Kantian system of philosophy, the sound had merely reached the ear, without proceeding any farther on its journey toward the understanding. My uncle's fist upon the table, however, claimed some attention, and I accordingly transferred my eyes from the calm philosophic page on which they had been dwelling, to the fiery visage of my relative.

"I tell you what, Master Augustus von Schnediker," said that gentleman, with an emphasis such as might have been expected from the richest merchant in Hamburg, in a fury—"I tell you what, sir, I will leave every guinea I possess in the world to your half-cousin, Slagenhausen, and cut you, sir, off with a copy of your sacred Kant, and see what that will do for you!"

"Sir," said I, with the greatest simplicity in the world,—for my uncle's communication had merely disturbed my previous ideas, without dislodging them, or making room for others,— "let it be the new edition, published by Carl, of Leipzig."

Kant himself could not have puzzled my uncle more effectually than did this very moderate request. He expected to have struck me down as with a thunderbolt, and he saw that a feather had fallen upon me. He was a good deal of a humorist, and felt somewhat inclined to laugh; but then again he prided himself on being a man of substance, and it vexed him to the heart to see what he valued so highly treated so lightly; consequently, he felt rather more inclined to swear. Between the two, he did neither. He sat down, lighted his pipe, and rang the bell for the servant.

"Step next door for Von Schack, the attorney. Sister Annschen," continued he, "I will put up with this no longer. I will make my will this very night and Slagenhausen shall be the man."

"He shall not have a stiver," said my aunt.

"We'll see," said my uncle.

"A poor, pitiful creature," said my aunt.

"He attends to business," said my uncle.

"A fellow that humors all your foolish whims for the sake of what you may leave him," said my aunt.

"True; but he attends to business," said my uncle.

"He will not care a puff of tobacco for you when you are gone," said my aunt.

"But he will care for the counting-house," said my uncle.

"Mr. Von Schnediker," said my aunt, in her very best argumentative tone, "don't make a fool of yourself! Would you cast off the only son of your only brother?"

My uncle took his pipe from his mouth, uncrossed and recrossed his legs, and put it back again.

"Disinherit a Schnediker for a Slagenhausen!"

My uncle's seat seemed mighty uncomfortable, and he puffed and smoked most fearfully.

"Your nephew—that has cat of your bread, and drank of your cup, and sat by your stove, for twenty years!"

"Pooh! pooh!" said my uncle, but visibly softening apace.

"And, moreover," continued my aunt, following up her advantage, "is he not the very model of your brother? I never saw two noses so much alike in my life!"

My uncle looked direct at my nose. So did my aunt.

"It's the handsomest nose in Hamburg," quoth she.

My uncle felt the full force of the compliment; and the extreme difficulty of disinheriting a nephew with a nose so like his own, became every moment more apparent.

"We'll do nothing rashly," said he; "Von Schack can take a friendly glass, and we'll talk about the will another time."

"Make it now," said my aunt; "Augustus shall inherit the estate, marry Amelia Spiegelberg, and perpetuate the name of Schnediker."

To these propositions I expressed my unqualified assent; for, little as was my objection to inheriting the estate, I had still less to marrying Amelia Spiegelberg, with whom I was, for a student in philosophy, I may say, most ridiculously in love.

"He'll take Kant to bed with him on his wedding night, and set fire to the curtains with sitting up to read him," said my uncle.

"Nonsense, brother; you talk of things you know nothing about," said my aunt.

"Humph!" said my uncle.

The door opened, and in walked Mr. Von Schack. I laid aside my books and papers, and joined the two worthies over a social bottle.

We became animated. Glass followed glass, and tobacco-smoke and wisdom issued from my uncle's mouth in about equal quantities.

To the latter I assented in monosyllables, or listened in respectful silence; upon which my uncle declared he had never heard me talk so sensibly in the whole course of his life.

Among other matters, it was resolved to cure me of my bookish propensities by showing me a

little more of the world; and, as I spoke the language of England like a native, and was well acquainted with her history and literature, it was resolved I should take a trip over in a British vessel which my uncle had chartered. The will was made that night; I knew not precisely how, but my aunt Annschen remarked the next morning, "that my uncle generally acted sensibly enough when he only took the trouble of listening to good advice."

Accordingly, on the following week, amid an abundance of kisses and confectionery from my aunt, sighs and tears from Amelia, and cash and cordiality from my uncle, I embarked on board the British brig Swallow, for London. I pass over our interesting departure from the mud and mist of the low German shores; I pass over, in elegant silence, the pleasures of being becalmed three days off the delightful Dogger Bank, famous for cod and fog. I pass over, in short, all the agreeable vicissitudes of the sea—storm and calm, sickness and unsavory scents, and all its accumulation of petty nuisances and petty substitutions for comfort. It is enough that, after twelve days' purgatory, I came on deck one delicious May morning, and found the bosom of the Thames, surrounded on all sides by an almost inconceivable number of vessels sailing and tacking in every direction. The scene was lively and brilliant in the extreme, and awakened no inconsiderable portion of my dormant German enthusiasm. Indeed, I think no foreigner of education approaches the English shore without a strong sensation of interest. Whether for praise or for blame—whether as an object of respect or admiration, or dislike—still he has heard England talked about from his infancy. Standing aloof and isolated from the world, she is yet mixed up with all its hopes, and fears, and struggles; and, in every continental collision, the unceasing question is, What may, can, or will be done by England? And then the piled-up glories of her literature, reaching unto the highest heaven!

Whatever may be thought of that literature by the polished, fluent, dippant, superficial, sophisticated Frenchman, who cannot, because of the largeness of his vanity and the smallness of his soul, feel and comprehend it, yet, to a true German, springing from the same Saxon stock, it is the mightiest congregation of intellect ever furnished by a nation; and he assigns without a particle of envy, or even reluctance, a place in the regions of glory to a Shakespeare or a Milton, far above the Goeths and Schillers of his beloved "fatherland."

My first seven days in London passed with unmingled satisfaction. Ample furnished with funds by my uncle, I went every where, saw every thing, and squandered my cash with the careless freedom of a young man. O, pleasant it is to be the medium through which cash flows briskly to the admiring public, softening the asperities and fertilizing the feelings of the grateful receivers! My letters furnished me with introductions to the houses of the first merchants, and every where was I received with the most unvarying civility and kindness. To the house of the worthy Mr. Simpkins, in particular, I was invited—pressed and feasted to an almost uneasy sense of repletion, both with physical nutriment and intellectual condiments; for the six Misses Simpkins, though tolerably pretty, were most intolerably accomplished, and seemed to be afflicted with a perfect German mania. They danced German dances, sang German songs, admired German authors, and chattered about the Rhine and the Hartz Mountains for the hour together. Indeed, had I been a vain man, I might have been inclined to think their attentions personal; for Miss Lydia went so far as to remark that "they might say what they pleased about Italian skies and Italian sunsets, but, for her part, she should prefer a permanent residence in Germany to that of any other country. It was so strangely interesting, such a divine mysticism hung over it! In fact, there was a fascination about it which she was utterly unable to account for!" All this was very gratifying to me; but, indeed, wherever I went, all was joy and sunshine; and, on the seventh night, I retired to bed firmly impressed with the conviction that the English were the most cordial, civil, hospitable, kind-hearted people on the face of the globe.

The eighth morning brought a change. I sat dallying over my breakfast, deeply immersed in the study of my favorite author, when a neighboring clock reminded me that it was considerably past the time I had purposed waiting upon a gentleman to whom I had a letter, and who was absent from town on my first arrival. On becoming aware of the lateness of the hour, I hurriedly snatched up my hat, and rushed precipitately down stairs. In passing from the door, I had the misfortune to bring my body in very forcible contact with that of a staid, grave citizen, who was walking leisurely down the street. I apologized accordingly; but the old gentleman continuing to look as gloomy as a Watcher, I proceeded to say "that, upon my honor, the untoward circumstance was perfectly accidental," when I was interrupted by a coarse laugh of vulgar derision from the old person, who insultingly asked "what the deuce such a fellow as I had to do with honor?" and furthermore expressed his opinion that the middle of the pavement was the fittest place for such an outcast from society!

"What can he mean?" thought I; and I felt mightily inclined to resent this insulting language. But, as I said before, he was a man far advanced in life, and I was in a great hurry; so I passed onward without further par-

ley, leaving the uncivil piece of corpulency to recover its good-humor at its leisure.

On arriving at my destination, I was shown by an astonished-looking servant into a splendidly-furnished apartment. Presently the door opened, and the master of the mansion entered with a smirk and a bow; but no sooner had he cast his eyes upon me than his countenance underwent all the changes from surprise to perplexity, and from coolness to contempt, and from contempt to downright superciliousness. When it had settled at the last agreeable stage, he opened his lips, said he "should be happy to see me again before I left England, but that he was so much engaged at present that I must positively excuse him," rang the bell for the servant, and wished me a very good morning. I was petrified, but too indignant to speak; so I seized my hat and left the house, with all the blood of the Von Schnedikers burning in my face.

PART THE SECOND.

I cooled by degrees; and, having no definite object in view, wandered listlessly about from place to place, ruminating on the unpleasant occurrences of the morning, when, to my agreeable surprise, I perceived the six Misses Simpkins ambling down the street in the direction in which I was advancing. When we had nearly met, they looked towards me, stopped abruptly, whispered, and then crossed suddenly to the opposite side. Surely, thought I, this is a mistake; they cannot have recognized me. Accordingly, I crossed likewise, met the young ladies full in the face, and, with the bland and pleasing expression of countenance necessary on such occasions, I proceeded to address them in my very best style. Instantly six glasses were raised and levelled full at my person, and the physiognomies of the Simpkinses exhibited a curious combination of horror, vexation, and chagrin, to me perfectly unaccountable.

"Really," lisped Miss S., "they were sorry to appear abrupt to Mr. Von Schnediker, but they had an engagement which, unfortunately, admitted of no delay." Two hackney-coaches were instantly beckoned to—the doors of the vehicles opened—in they flattered with the precipitancy of disturbed wild-fowl—drove off—and Master Augustus von Schnediker was left gazing after them with a visage that ought to have been seen to be properly appreciated.

"By day and night, but this is wondrous strange!" thought I, and no less strange than irritating and perplexing. Owing, perhaps, in a great degree, to not having mixed much with the world, an almost morbid sensibility formed a considerable item in my character; and a feverish anxiety took possession of me to account for the sudden change. It was but yesterday that I was allowed to be a handsome, intelligent, prepossessing young man, whose conversation and company were courted by all; and, lo! to-day I was a scoundrel, "an outcast from society," and a being visibly contemned and shunned by every person with whom I came in contact! Yet I was conscious of no alteration in myself. I was still, as far I knew, as handsome, intelligent, and prepossessing as ever; but it was evident that the citizens of London had come to a very different conclusion. The collective wisdom of Gottengen could not have accounted for it; and I wandered about, until the shades of evening began to fall, in a state of hopeless bewilderment. I now found, to add to my stock of comforts, that I had lost my way. This, as a stranger, had frequently happened to me before, and I had invariably been courteously shown the right path; but, this unfortunate evening—in order to be in keeping, I suppose, with the unfortunate day—my inquiries were disregarded, and I was laughed at, or directed wrong, or told "to follow my nose."

At length, fatigued and wearied I staggered into the first reputable hotel that came in my way, and seated myself in a vacant box, rang for the waiter, and ordered a pint of sherry.

"Sherry!" said the man, with a marked emphasis and a most incredulous stare.

"Sherry," said I.

The waiter eyed me from top to toe.

"I think you said sherry, sir!" said he.

"Sherry," said I.

The waiter moved up to the top of the box, and collected some silver spoons which were lying about; those he deposited in his pocket. He then went his way, and returned with a modicum of villainous *cape*.

"I will trouble you for the money," said he, before setting it down.

I handed him a sovereign in payment. The waiter looked harder than ever. He deliberately chinked it three distinct times upon the table, took down a pair of scales, weighed it before my face, and then, as it appeared to me, reluctantly proceeded to count out the change upon the table. Between each particular shilling, he stole a furtive glance toward me; and, when he had concluded, I heard him observe to a sort of under-waiter, on leaving the room, "I say, Jem! keep an eye on that 'ere fellow."

Jem's office was not of long duration; for after tasting the deleterious beverage set before me, I arose and took my departure.

"A bill of the play," cried a shrill voice in my ear; "only a penny; but you, sir," added the boy, as he surveyed me, "may have it for a half-penny!"

I took the bill, and gave the boy what loose copper I had in my pocket; upon which he stared, thanked me, and said, "I was very much of a gen'man, though I did not look like one." Thankful for even this equivocal compliment, I made my way into the pit of Drury

Lane theatre, in order to lose, for an hour or two, my own uncomfortable identity in the fictitious joy and sorrows of others. It was rather crowded when I entered, and I had some difficulty in obtaining a seat; but I soon found myself at my ease in regard to room. A large, vacant space was speedily formed around me, as if every individual was afraid of being suspected of being in my company. This was singularly unpleasant; and, determined, if possible, to ascertain the cause, I moved along the seat towards my left-hand neighbor, a stout old gentleman, and commenced venturing a remark on the performances. But my left-hand neighbor, the stout old gentleman, moved still further from me with all possible expedition, transferred his handkerchief from his coat into his hat, put his watch into his waistcoat, buttoned up his trousers pocket next to me, clapped his hand upon it, and exclaimed, "No you don't!" after which he looked round, laughed knowingly, and winked with one eye. Presently all the people near him commenced buttoning up their pockets, laughing, and winking with one eye. I looked behind—every one was so employed. I glanced one eye aside, and then the other—it was all the same. I sought relief by looking towards the stage, but every face before me; and every individual man among them buttoned up his pockets, laughed, and winked with one eye! This was not to be borne. The perspiration started from my forehead. But what could I do? I could neither resist nor remonstrate; so I leaped up and made my way toward the door. No sooner had I commenced my retrograde movement, than a simultaneous titing took place among the people who had before winked, and buttoned up their pockets; and cries of "Smoked!" "Won't do!" "Too hot to hold him!" with similar equally mysterious ejaculations, saluted my ears from all quarters, as, perplexed, irritated, and disgusted, I forced my way through the crowd.

I once more found myself in the open air, and the night-chill fell gratefully on my feverish brow. "Why are these things?" thought I; and, as my indignation abated, the sickness of heart and sense of forlornness, which, in moments of misfortune, fall upon the wanderer in a foreign land, came over me. Wearied in mind and body, I proceeded to make the best of my way toward my lodgings, determined to forget in sleep the troubles and vexations of the day, when, in passing the end of a street, the cry of a young female struck upon my ear. This at once aroused me, and I hastened to the spot, where I found a girl struggling with a comically-dressed fellow in a state of intoxication. I, of course ordered him to desist; he refused. A struggle ensued—a crowd assembled—and, just as I was on the point of overpowering my antagonist, I was rudely seized by the collar by two men, who said I must go before a magistrate for creating a disturbance. I immediately explained that it was not I who was in the wrong; that I was "merely doing what every man, with the common feeling of his nature, must have done, under the circumstances—assisting a helpless and unprotected woman;" upon which one of the men laid his finger on one side of his nose and gave a peculiar whistle, and the other burst into a course laugh and exclaimed, "Precious blarney!" I then demanded to be taken before the magistrate, feeling assured that I should receive the thanks of the gentleman rather than punishment, when I explained how I had acted. The magistrate, however, would not allow me to speak, but said that my "disgraceful and ruffianly appearance was sufficient to justify the officers in what they had done;" and concluded, to my utter astonishment, by ordering me to be taken to prison. "Disgraceful and ruffianly appearance!" How was this? Was I indeed myself, or some one else? Surely, some extraordinary transformation must have taken place in my outward man, or surely this was most inappropriate language to address to a gentleman with the "finest nose in Hamburg," and, as my aunt used partially to add "a face to correspond." But I had little time for meditation or reflection; for I was immediately dragged like a criminal through the streets toward the prison. I had always entertained a high opinion of the jurisprudence of England, and a feeling of admiration towards her laws and institutions, which amounted almost to reverence; but surely, thought I, this is not justice; and, whatever physical obstacles might intervene, I felt there was no moral tie to prevent me from breaking from the officers the first opportunity. Accordingly, in turning a corner, by a sudden jerk I succeeded in freeing myself from their grasp—knocked down the one who endeavored to regain his hold—and, amid shouts of "Stop thief!" the barking of dogs, and the loud cries of men, women, and children, managed, after many a devils turn, to elude pursuit and reach my lodgings.

Spent and breathless, I threw myself into a chair. My landlady stood gazing upon me, apparently deprived of utterance by the excess of her amazement. In order to appease the good woman's anxious curiosity, I collected my remaining faculties, and detailed to her, as briefly as possible, the fatigues, insults, vexations, and persecutions I had undergone in the course of the ill-fated day, expecting, as a matter of course, a large return of wonder and sorrowful sympathy. To my utter astonishment, however, my narrative appeared to create very little surprise; but gazing at me more intently than ever, my landlady set down the candle, lifted up her hands, and exclaimed, "Why, la,

Eliza Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
ELIZA PACKARD,
ANDREW S. BURGESS,
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss, Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of that Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unequalled approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGLIER, Medford, Mass.

Dr. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller*.

Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Duxbury; Orrin P. Bacon, Newmarket Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannel, 9-8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.50 per yard.

Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by

E. PACKARD & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of

ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

A some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, I will try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Dry Goods, received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

For Sale or to Let.

THE building lately occupied by Watson Matthews, near the Weymouth Landing.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.

Weymouth, Jan. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES BANK. At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this institution in Philadelphia, it was proposed that the name of the Bank should be changed, and the capital reduced to \$14,000,000, valuing each share at \$40. It was resolved that a committee should apply to the Legislature for the necessary changes of the charter—for a release from the residue of the bonus which is unpaid

—from the penalties for the suspension of specie payments, etc. Also, that the banking operations be confined to the Bank in Philadelphia—that the discounts be confined to business paper—that the salary of the President be reduced to five thousand dollars—and suitable reductions be made in the salaries of officers. A resolution was also passed, to protect by special security the circulation, deposits and post notes of the Bank. The meeting adjourned to a future day, when it is expected to be known what the Legislature has done in reference to their prayers.

By the Report of the Committee of Stockholders of this institution, recently made, it appears that Mr. Jordon, the agent for the Bank in England, has received for his services the clever sum of \$383,000. Other expenses of an equally extravagant character have occurred.

Thomas Dunlap has resigned his office of President of this Bank.

Nicholas Biddle has written four columns in the National Gazette, in reply to the report of the United States Bank Committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL. The Council for the examination of sundry charges, preferred by the Proprietors of Hollis Street Church, in Boston, against their pastor, the Rev. John Pierpont, met again but adjourned to a future day. A vacancy had occurred by the resignation of the Rev. George Ripley of his charge, and the lay delegate from his society being also absent, Mr. Pierpont was, therefore, unwilling to proceed until the twelve churches were represented, besides he was unable to procure counsel till the last of May; the Council was therefore once more adjourned till the first day of June.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION. Robert H. Morris, late Recorder of the city, (the Van Buren candidate,) was elected Mayor of New York, on Tuesday last, by about five hundred majority, over J. Phillips Phoenix, the whig candidate. In seven wards the whig Alderman and Assistants were elected, and the Van Buren members in the other ten.

In Brooklyn, the whig candidate for Mayor was elected, and a majority of whigs in the Common Council.

THE VETO. The bill legalizing Bank suspension, etc., which had been returned by Governor Porter accompanied by his Veto, has been taken up in the Pennsylvania Senate and lost for want of a two-thirds majority. Fifteen Senators voted for the bill, and thirteen against it.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. Funeral ceremonies will take place in Boston, on Tuesday next, by order of the City Government, in honor of the memory of President William Henry Harrison. The exercises will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This corps paraded on Monday last to commemorate its fifty-first anniversary. Their ranks were well filled, and their appearance and evolutions soldierlike and creditable.

TOWN MEETING. It is important that there should be a general attendance at the town meeting, on Monday next, as important business in which all are interested will come up for consideration.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S ADDRESS. We are indebted to the Boston Times for a copy of this Address.

By the way, Roberts is soon to publish a Notion which in size will "go ahead" of any paper yet published in this country. It will undoubtedly be well filled with interesting reading matter, and richly worth twenty-five cents per copy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

At the annual town meeting, in Dartmouth, Mass., one individual was elected to seven different offices, viz:—Town Clerk, one of the Selectmen, Town Treasurer, one of the Overseers of the Poor, Town Agent, one of the Assessors, and Collector of Taxes.

It is stated that John Mills, Esq., of Boston, has resigned his office of United States District Attorney, to take effect about the first of May. It is generally understood that Franklin Dexter, Esq., will succeed him.

It is stated that the Hon. John Quincy Adams has declared his intention to bring forward, at the extra session of Congress, a bill for the assumption of the State debts by the General Government.

The temperance bill, in Pennsylvania, has been returned to the Legislature without the Governor's signature; it has, therefore, become a law, by the expiration of the ten days allowed for the signing of the bill.

Mr. Southard, President pro tem of the United States Senate, was taken ill after he started from his residence for Washington. He left his home immediately upon the reception of the news of the death of the President, but was compelled to stop at Trenton.

Samuel H. Jenks, Esq., Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, has been appointed Postmaster at Nantucket in place of James Mitchell, Esq., removed.

The charter of the Lafayette Bank, at Bangor, Me., has been surrendered. The bills are no longer received at the Suffolk Bank in Boston. The bills of the St. Croix Bank, at Calais, are also refused.

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Hon. Stephen Oliver has been appointed Postmaster at Lynn, in place of Thomas J. Marsh, removed.

The Richmond (Va.) Banks have suspended payments on all their responsibilities.

MARRIED.

In Easton, (Pa.) on the 6th inst., Mr. John A. Nighizole, formerly of this town, to Miss Ann Maria Wilking of the former place.

NOTICES.

The quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Rev. Mr. Butler's Church, in Dorchester, on **THURSDAY**, the 22d of April, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

A public lecture will be delivered, in the evening, on the subject of Slavery.

Friends of immediate emancipation, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

It is expected that Mr. Bishop, of Boston, will deliver a lecture on Slavery, **TU-MORROW EVENING**, at the Evangelical Congregational Meeting-house, in Quincy, services commencing at seven o'clock.

The citizens residing in the central part of Quincy, and all others interested, are requested to attend a meeting, at the Centre District School Room, next **MONDAY EVENING**, April 19th, at seven o'clock, to adopt some measures to protect their property from the ravages of Fire, by purchasing the Columbia Engine, apparatus, etc., if deemed expedient.

As the Engine which has been located in the centre of the town will positively be sold, it is to be hoped that an interest will be taken in the meeting and thus ensure a full attendance.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Abolition Society will be held at Dedham, on **WEDNESDAY**, April 21st, at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Town House, for the purpose of choosing Officers, and to attend to other business which may come before that body.

Several distinguished gentlemen have been engaged from abroad, and further a colored man from the south, who has redeemed himself from slavery by his own exertions, is expected to be present.

LYMAN B. LARKIN, Cor. Sec.

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Dressmaking.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of Quincy, that she will attend to all kinds of **DRESSMAKING**, at her residence at Capt. Benjamin Gay's, in School Street.

Being experienced in business, she flatters herself that she can give general satisfaction; and hopes by a close attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

MARIA H. VINAL.
Quincy, April 17.

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on **MONDAY**, the nineteenth day of April current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To see if the Town will remove the Town House and appropriate the same for a School House for the Centre School District, and also purchase land for its location.

3. To see if the Town will build a new Town House, and purchase land for that purpose, or whether they will build it on the present site.

4. To see if the Town will enlarge the Burying Ground, by taking a part or all the land now occupied by the present Town House and Primary School House, or by purchasing any adjoining land.

5. To raise such sums of money as may be necessary for the above purposes.

6. To see if the Town will grant the Ladies liberty to decorate and improve the Burying Ground under the direction of the Town.

7. To see if the Town will purchase a proper situation to erect a School House on, and cause such house to be built for the accommodation of the South District, and enable them to carry into effect the recent report of the School Committee relative to a middle School.

8. To see if the Town will build a Primary School House for the use of the Quincy Point District.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES A. BROWN, DANIEL BAXTER, LYSANDER RICHARDS. } Selectmen of Quincy

Quincy, April 10th, 1841.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, time, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest:

LEWIS BASS, Constable.
Quincy, April 10.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

THE proprietors of the Columbia Engine having determined to dispose of the same, an opportunity is now offered to persons desirous of a bargain if attended to immediately. Said Engine is in good order, well provided with Buckets, a good Fire Hook and Ladder, etc. If desired, the purchaser can have the House in which it is now kept.

Application to be made to the subscriber, who is authorized to sell and from whom further information may be obtained.

GEORGE MARSH.
Quincy, April 10.

William S. Morton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[Office over Mr. Briester's Store.]
Quincy, Jan. 2. 6m

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES.
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber having determined to close his business, in Quincy, hereby respectfully calls on those indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make payment immediately.

NATHAN FISK.
Quincy, Jan. 23. 1f

French Hats

OF superior style and finish, just received, and will be sold at an exceedingly low price at **E. PACKARD & Co.'s.**
Quincy, March 6. 3w

Thomas Vinson's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

ISAAC PRATT.

late of Weymouth, in said County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JOHN VINSON, Executor.
Weymouth, April 10. 3w

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price per cord, when the quality and measure are considered, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or to **ALBERT HERSEY**
Quincy, Aug. 20. 1f

Wharf to Let.

TO be let, and possession given the first of April, the Wharf at the head of the Quincy Canal, recently occupied by the late firm of Curtis, White & Co. as a lumber, wood and coal wharf.

Business has been transacted on this wharf to the amount of fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year. For further information, apply on the premises to **E. BENT.**
Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—Potter's Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the **QUINCY BOOKSTORE.**
Quincy, Dec. 19. 1f

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc. for sale at the **QUINCY BOOKSTORE.**
Quincy, Jan. 30. 1f

Music School.

MRS. L. A. NEWCOMB will now receive a few more pupils to instruct on the Piano.

Tuition per quarter \$10.00
Use of the Piano for practice, daily, 2.00
Further information obtained at the residence of Mr. William Packard, Hancock Street.
Quincy, April 3. 6w

Notice.

MISS R. T. PACKARD will instruct a class of Young Ladies in the following Ornaments of branches:—Drawing; Painting on Velvet, Satin, Rice Paper and Drawing Paper; Needle Work, Embroidery, Wrought Muslin, Lace, Rug and Bead Work.

Terms, \$4.00
The above branches will be taught afternoons, in connection with her day school, commencing the first of May, and continuing twelve weeks.
Quincy, April 3. 3w

Administrator's Sale.

ON **MONDAY**, the 26th day of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by order of Court and at public auction, the Real Estate of which Daniel Loud, late of Weymouth, died, seized, consisting of about twelve acres of Land, situate in Weymouth, with a Dwelling House and out houses standing thereon, or as much of the same as shall produce the sum of five hundred and nine dollars and eighty three cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.

Sale on the premises, where the conditions will be made known.

ALEXANDER LOUD, Administrator.
Weymouth, April 10. 3w

Isaac Pratt, Jr.'s Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of

ISAAC PRATT, JR.,

late of Weymouth, in said County, Cordwainer, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death, real estate consisting of one fourth part of an acre of land and a dwelling house thereon, situate in said Weymouth, of the value of \$175.00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$329.83, and that the charges of administration are \$20.00, making the whole claims \$349.83; and that the value of his personal estate is \$90.00, being insufficient by the sum of \$259.83 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are his children, who are Isaac V. Pratt and Elizabeth C. Pratt who are in the State of Illinois; Charlotte C. Pratt, Emily S. Pratt and John W. Pratt, Sarah Jane Pratt, Caroline Matilda Pratt, Elbridge S. Pratt and Rosamond S. Pratt, the whole of whom are minors excepting the said Isaac V. Pratt. That said Administrator therefore prays, that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$349.83.

LEWEL H. HUMPHREY, Adm.
A true copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Probate Office, April 3d, A. D. 1841.

NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of Lemuel Humphrey, administrator of the estate of Isaac Pratt, Jr., late of Weymouth, in said County, Cordwainer, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
April 10. 3w

Do Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR FOR PILES. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without dirt or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—**LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR**, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine, and all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarium labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mrs. G., graduated in Paris as a Midwife, will attend on these Ladies who prefer a Female Physician in her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.
Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Seed Barley.

FOR sale, about one hundred bushels of good Seed Barley. Inquire of **JOHN M. CLEVERLY.**
Quincy, Mar. 13. 1f

Cassimere and Oil Cloth.

SUPERFINE Blue Black and Black Mixed English Cassimere.

Also—Oil Cloth, for Table Covering, 9-8 wide. Just received at **E. PACKARD & Co.**
Quincy, April 3. 1f

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Capes, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of **RIBBONS**, and every desirable **MILLINERY** article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for **BONNETS AND CAPS**, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of **FLORENCE BONNETS**, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned, and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MORNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3. 1f

Grass Seed.

HERD'S GRASS, Red Top and Clover Seed, together with an assortment of **ENGLISH AND WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES**, for sale reasonable by **DANIEL BAXTER & Co.**
Quincy, Mar. 27. 1f

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Apr. 1, 1841.

James Arnold, Mr. C. Longley,
B. Mr. E. Lincoln.
Mr. J. R. Barnard, M.
William B. Belser, John Murray,
Amos Buckman, George Newcomb,
Widow Lydia Baxter, Samuel Packard,
Almon A. Barber, Charles Park,
Francis S. W. Blanchard, Chase Philbrick,
William G. Bickford, Mrs. Rebecca S. Preston,
Timothy Clark, R.
Mrs. Roxana T. Carver, James Cleverly,
Francis H. Comings, Enoch Colby,
Jonathan Cook, Freeman Richardson,
E. Joseph Richards, Esq.,
Mr. J. Eaton, William Reed,
S.
Michael Flarmely, John W. Sawtell,
Mr. E. A. Seamore,
Charles Gifford, John Spurr,
Bethrold Glitten, T.
Barnabas Howard, W.
Lewis

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

"SUGARING."—A COUNTRY SCENE.
 "And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
 Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
 Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."
As You Like It.

While yet in winter's snowy cloak
 The deep brown earth is laid,
 Bring from their rest the tubs to soak,
 In ashens bands well stayed.
 The genial warmth the snow distils,
 Old Winter's day is o'er;
 Down coursing go the rippling rills,
 As in all time before.

See where, to the distant wood,
 The axeman's made his road;
 O'er fields where late the forest stood
 He drags his heavy load.
 Hark! at the Maple he's driving,
 With the auger and axe;
 Through the live-long day he keeps striving—
 Oh! 'tis hard to go swache!

The nectar juice flows free and fast
 Through the warm spring-time day,
 Till frosty night shuts in, at last,
 Its lavish store to stay,
 Till morn's redeeming sun beguile
 Stern Winter of his woes;
 As love's soft words and radiant smile
 More potent are than blows.

Now to the skies the smoke goes up,
 Like shadows dimly seen,
 Like incense light from glory's cup,
 Or the ghost of a dream;
 And through the sounding forest wide
 The woodman's note is heard;
 The swelling sounds the trees divide,
 Echoed by the timorous bird.

O'er crackling fire the caldron swings,
 With sac'rine fluid filled;
 In joyous mood young Corin sings,
 In notes of sweetness skilled.
 Up bubbling from the bottom rise,
 With furious, impetuous bound,
 The heated gasses to the skies,
 Again to run their round.

Effulgent vapor, gathering wrath,
 Holds doubtful war in kettle;
 A slice of pork such virtue hath
 'Twill curb its fiery mettle.
 Its wrathful fury's all oozed out,
 Its direful ardor cools,
 As one brave man may put to rout
 A thousand frothy foals.

The "lowing herds and bleating sheep"
 From wintry sheds now 'scape,
 O'er the brown turf to skip and leap,
 Pleased in the merry 'scape.
 They range the fields; their limbs have scope,
 Long pent in "durance vile";
 The opening spring inspires with hope,
 And joyous beams the while.

Let others tell of pleasures gay
 In thickly crowded towns,
 Where gas light counterfeits the day,
 And Mammon's temple owns
 An absurd homage, mightier far
 Than laws to Israel's God;
 Such scenes obscure the polar star,
 Should guide the soul abroad;—

Let others sing the joys of wine,
 Or cider's conjoining power,
 And blindly worship at the shrine
 Where Passion rules the hour;
 Where nature, sated, cries a truce
 To Bacchus' festive glow—
 Give me the sweets of the Maple's juice
 Upon a lump of snow!

Collected round the rustic hearth,
 Are heartfelt friendships dear,
 And feelings that are not of earth
 Seem brightly clustering here!
 'Tis hence Columbia's grandeur springs;
 For God has not in might,
 Nor purple robes, nor princely things,
 Enthroned his spirit's light.

Thus the rustic life: with grateful heart,
 While seasons onward roll,
 He views his own blest home—a part
 Of the "stupendous whole";
 Nor idly builds his hopes in air,
 For truth is ever near—
 To Gibbon, Rosseau, and Voltaire,
 He leaves the "solemn sneer."

For him are peace, and joy, and love,
 And home's endearments twined;
 Affections, glowing from above,
 Pure as the mountain wind!
 For him earth wears her gorgeous sheen,
 The heavens resplendent shine;
 Unnumbered blessings flow unseen—
 All these, O God, are thine!

ANECDOTES.

A DAINY PHILOSOPHER. A nobleman, observing a person eminent for his philosophical talents, intent on choosing delicacies at table, said to him, "What! do you philosophers love dainties?" "Why not," replied the other; "Do you think my Lord, that the good things of this world were only made for block-heads?"

THE POINT OF DEATH. A young lady, going into a barrack room, saw an officer toasting a slice of bread on the point of his sword, upon which she exclaimed, "I think Sir, you have got the stuff of life on the point of death."

FRENCH POLITENESS. A mayor of a small village, in France, having occasion to give a passport to a distinguished personage in his neighborhood, who was to the description of a person in great embarrassment on coming to the great man, he adopted the following ingenious expedient of avoiding the mention of his deformity. He wrote black eyes, one of which is absent.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling it passes into the heart, being purified and forced by the convulsions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly restores the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Chorea, Pains in all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the LIFE MEDICINES have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the LIFE MEDICINES strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—sold by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a RACINEUR or JOHN MORRIS'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20. if

Woolen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUTTERSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. if

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, here leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines, embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being taken from the plant which is called Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His invention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other serofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food.

This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physician, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of serofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 21. if

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.

THE subscribers are now duly empowered to use the PATENT SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that has ever before been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.

Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.

A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

STEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.

Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20. 5w

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard.

Heads long dis-vested of their erst rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers, and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as we are strangers to the Doctor's standard, but we remain firm, and declare that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. if

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership, under the firm of

O. T. ROGERS & Co.,

for the purpose of Quarrying, Cutting and Delivering GRANITE.

OCTAVIUS T. ROGERS, JAMES LUMMIS, JR., JESSE BUNTON, SAMUEL BABCOCK.

Milton, Mar. 20. if

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will prevent the hair from falling out, and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dropsy, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. if

Horse Blankets!!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted quality and colors, for sale cheap by

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10. if

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brush, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unaltered, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum of Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of its first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. if

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. if

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's price, of

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. if

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 20. if

CONSULTATION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOOD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children labouring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652.

The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty, and to the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital.

I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours.

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Beale's street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, Oct. 17. 1y

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings; Flannels, plain and twilled; Green Bookings; American, French and English Prints; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10. if

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. 1y

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26. if

Rich Chaffey Scarfs

OF a new and beautiful style, just received at

E. PACKARD & Co's.

Quincy, March 6. 3w

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, hereby returns thanks to his former customers and solicits a continuance of patronage from the public.

His work will be done in the best style, and charges will be reasonable.

ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.

Quincy, Jan. 30. if

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD, AMBROSE M. BURRELL.

Quincy, Jan. 16. if

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure, which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.
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MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

There has been but few dispensations with which the country has been visited, so deeply felt and universally lamented, as the melancholy death of our venerable and much beloved chief magistrate, President Harrison. It is, indeed, a national calamity of great magnitude, that death should thus prematurely meet him at the threshold of his administration, when the exercise of his talents, wisdom, integrity and moderation, were so essential in the present critical condition of our country, and such an ample field is open for the full development of his greatness; and when he was elected so unanimously by the people, and such universal confidence prevailed that his administration, so fearlessly, so auspiciously, so judiciously, and so gloriously begun, would have accomplished the much desired reform. But, although he will no longer preside in our national councils, and the place that once knew him shall know him no more, yet the influence of his example, and the wisdom of his measures, will have an immediate tendency in restoring the government to its original purity, and exerting a powerful and salutary influence on the future destinies of our country. He being dead yet speaketh. So long as the sun and moon shall continue to rise and set, and this earth perform its annual revolutions, so long will the name of Harrison be cherished. The old will love to recount his virtues and noble deeds, and the infant will early learn to love his name; and although black and angry clouds should gather, and overcast the political horizon, and the vivid lightnings of dissension should flash from north to south and from east to west, and the loud thunder of the discordant and tumultuous elements of dissension should shake the land, and our country should present one tempestuous roar of anarchy and confusion, still the voice of Harrison would be heard above the storm, admonishing, entreating and directing; and the people would look for some kindred spirit to arise, to hush the raging elements, and restore quiet to the land.

Enlisting at an early age in the national defence, and advancing by graduation to the Generalship of the army—defending a new and wide extended tract of country from the spirit of conquest and love of plunder of the united forces of the British bayonet with the tomahawk and scalping-knife of a wily and savage foe—filling with ability and fidelity, many important civil stations, and passing unscathed the fiery ordeal of party malignity—elevated to the highest post of honor in the gift of a free people, he then retained this mortal coil long enough to furnish the world the most unequivocal proof, that the high estimation entertained and propagated by his friends, respecting the purity of his character and his preeminent qualifications to preside as chief magistrate of this great and powerful nation, were not overrated. His admirable inaugural address will serve as a mirror to behold his lofty patriotism and superior traits of character, so essential in the executive officer, especially in the present emergency of the country. May the principles inculcated in that address, be impressed on the minds, and stamped on the hearts of all our citizens; may the spirit of Harrison hover over them; may they realize, that the price of liberty is an eternal watchfulness, and vie with each other in the diffusion of those principles and virtues tending to advance the Republic to the degree of perfection contemplated by its illustrious founders; and may the address be inscribed on parchment and hung in our legislative halls for a check and a guide for all future Executives. And should there hereafter arise, in an evil hour, an unprincipled, ambitious President, and become intoxicated with power, his mouth filled with great swelling words of democracy, assuming prerogatives not delegated to him by the Constitution and abusing those which are, thus rendering himself detrimental to the welfare of the people by impairing their sovereignty, and the incidental disastrous consequences; maintaining his unrighteous pretensions by stationing pliant hirelings—paid by the people

—in every section of the country, to subjugate and corrupt the press, excite the party spirit, inflame the passions, and operate on a heterogeneous population; cheating and cajoling them into the belief that the encroachments of the Executive are but a more full development of democracy—following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors and finishing the work they have so gloriously begun; may the address with the dying admonitions of our beloved, departed President, prove an instrument to arouse the people to a sense of their danger, and wrest the usurper from the high places he has so sacrilegiously and shamefully abused.

W—T S—T.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO B.'S QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR—In consequence of the great number of figures required to answer the mathematical question proposed in your paper of the 13th of March last, by your correspondent B. I came to the conclusion not to trouble you with an answer; but I ask you to publish my method of solution, which will be less troublesome to you than the operation in full, and I doubt not equally satisfactory to the mathematical and discerning genius of B.

SOLUTION. The price of the land being one farthing per acre, a shilling (being equal to 48 farthings) will consequently enclose 48 acres. 301086720 = the number of square inches in 48 acres multiplied 4 will give the diameter of the farm; the diameter multiplied by 3.14159 = will be equal to the circumference; and half of the circumference multiplied by half of the diameter will give the content of the farm in inches, which, divided by 6272640, the number of square inches in an acre, will give the whole number of acres. As each shilling encloses 48 acres, therefore, by dividing the whole number of acres by 48, the quotient will be the number of shillings required to enclose the circular farm.

Rule to find the dimension, content, and worth of the square farm. Multiply 301086720 the number of inches in 48 acres by 4, the product will be the length of the side of the square farm in inches, which length multiplied by 4 will give the number of shillings requisite to encompass the square farm. R. J.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

FRIEND GREEN—I had the pleasure of attending an Exhibition, by the children belonging to the Sabbath School connected with the First Universalist Society in this town, on Fast Day evening, April 24th, and was highly gratified with the exercises. The object of the exhibition, as well as to instruct, was to raise funds to enlarge the Library belonging to the Sabbath School. The services were commenced by a hymn sung by the children and their teachers; then an introductory address by Master Bailey, prepared for the occasion, which was spoken correctly, and with more ease than is usually displayed by boys of his age. Several dialogues and single pieces followed, among which was the Death of Lazarus, by Miss Drake, a piece well calculated to attract attention, and it could not have fallen into better hands. Mary's Dream, by Miss Belcher, was well spoken and reflects credit on her juvenile powers. All present, among whom were several teachers and clergymen, agree that great credit is due Rev. John Gregory, under whose management the exhibition was conducted, and that the children have done ample justice to his instructions; the highest praise which can be bestowed. A HEARER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of 25 letters. My 11th, 15th, 18th, 7th, 14th, and 16th is one of the books of the New Testament; my 4th, 7th, 8th, and 13th is what every one has; my 22d, 23d, 6th, 22d, 7th, 4th, and 9th is an oppressed people; my 11th, 21st, 9th, 16th, 23d, and 7th is a country in Europe; my 5th, 7th, 11th, and 25th is a name which is often spoken in the Bible; my 6th, 22d, 14th, 14th, 12th and 11th is what we do not like to go without; my 3d, 7th, and 8th is used for food; my 9th, 22d, and 23d is what people often commit; my 17th, 21st, 22d, 4th, 24th, and 12th is a kind of fruit; my 1st, 5th, 8th, 15th, and 9th is a book in the New Testament; my 11th, 2d, 5th, and 15th is an ancient city in Europe; my 20th, 21st, 15th, 11th, and 25th what busy bodies generally do; my 19th, 11th, 5th, 4th, 24th, 16th, 10th, 11th, 7th, 14th, 10th, 12th and 11th is at the head of one of the public departments; my 3d, 7th, 11th, 11th, 22d, 9th, 2d and 14th was a distinguished statesman; my whole is a friend to blacking eyes. HENRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

There is a pile of cannon balls, in the form of a square pyramid, showing 1000 balls on each side in the bottom tier, and 1000 tier in height. The second tier being one ball less in number on each side than the bottom one, and each succeeding tier being one less on a side than the one immediately below it; the top tier being only one ball. Required the number of balls in the pile. R. J.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A NEW TICKET.

MR. EDITOR—As it is evident that neither of the regular nominated tickets for County Commissioners can succeed with the people, it is therefore recommended to the electors of

Norfolk County to sustain the following gentlemen for the offices to which they are respectively named, and thus prevent the election devolving upon the Governor and Council.

County Commissioners.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY of Weymouth,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM of Quincy.

Special Commissioner.

MELETIAH EVERETT of Wrentham.

All of these gentlemen are well known for their integrity, experience and talents; and it will be observed that the selection is made with due regard to party predilections. Proper efforts will secure their election.

Vox Populi.

THE LAST OF THE ASMONEANS.

Reclining upon an elevated ottoman, covered with golden cloth from the looms of Persia, with her arm resting against the low cushioned sill of a window overlooking the western confines of Jerusalem, sat, bathed in tears, Mariamne, the beautiful wife of Herod the Great.

Her fine form, rounded to the full contour of eastern voluptuousness, was clad in the usual costume of her nation, though on a scale of rich magnificence to which few in Jerusalem could aspire. A diadem or fillet, curiously wrought with gold and diamonds, bound upon her high forehead the broad phylactery, upon which was written in Hebrew characters—"Who is like unto thee among the Gods, O Jehovah?"

The cause of her grief my easily be learned. News from Jericho had just arrived that Aristobulus, her noble young brother, the last of the Asmonean princes, and rightful heir to the throne now occupied by her intriguing and ambitious husband, had been drowned violently by his companions while bathing in the Jordan.

She remained seated as we have found her for nearly an hour, until the setting sun had fallen below the distant horizon, she sunk her head upon her arm and became absorbed in a dreamy undefined wretchedness. She had not remained long in this position before the door of her splendidly decorated chamber opened, and the tall masculine form of Alexandra, her ambitious and haughty mother, entered.

Her mother seated herself upon the same ottoman by her side and drew an arm round the waist of her sorrowing child. She remained long without speaking, until Salome, the sister of Herod, glided in unannounced, and approaching the afflicted pair, offered some words of consolation.

"It is vain, Salome! utterly vain!" replied Alexandra, in a tone of wounded affection and yet haughty dignity. "Had that generous and noble minded boy fallen in defence of the rights of his people—had I stood over him in the death struggle as he withered beneath the pestilential breath of disease, it would have been enough! but, to be murdered victim of—"

She suppressed the obnoxious word ere it had fallen from her lips, for she saw the eye of Salome kindling vindictively, and caught the fearful glance of her daughter lifted to her face, imploring silence.

The heartless, intriguing sister of Herod had heard enough. She understood the allusion well, and had herself little doubt whose influence had procured the removal and subsequent murder of the young Aristobulus. Like her brother, she cared little for the means she used so that the ends of her ambition could be accomplished, and in this instance she had determined to wring from the almost broken hearted Alexandra a confession that she believed Herod guilty of the death of her son. She retired soon after, and Mariamne was left alone with her mother.

"Another victim!" half soliloquied the latter, her dark eye kindled with smothered indignation, and the hot blood burning over her sun-dyed cheeks—"Another victim! When will the Idumean slave think his throne safe from the son of a Maccabee? He would smother his own heir because Asmonean blood bounded in his veins."

"Mother!" said the weeping daughter in a deprecating tone.

"Mariamne, can I forget, can you forget the tragedy at Antioch? Does not the blood of your murdered father cry for vengeance? What was Alexandra's crime? Asmonean lineage? Antipater's ambition looked no lower than the throne of Judea, and the son lacks none of the father's grasping spirits for dominion. But I will rouse a lioness upon his path; one whose thirst for blood can never be satisfied, though her own kindred have poured out life's gushing torrent before her until she is left alone with her sun-burnt cheeks. Cleopatra has one chord that can be touched, and a mother's hand shall thrill it to its loudest intonation. Yet, if that fail, I have another and more powerful argument. She who clings so eagerly to the palm-groves and balsam-gardens of Jericho, will not linger in treaty for the whole Judean kingdom. The beautiful Egyptian shall be caught in my toils for revenge on Herod, if Palestine, from the confines of Syria, to the utmost borders of Idumea, be the sacrifice. What were the difference here? It will be but a change of depu- tered sovereignty. Anthony's hand places the crown where it will, and the imperial eagles, it is well known, shadow it with their dark plumage. While Aristobulus lived I had dear hopes of seeing the diadem of royalty binding the brow of one of Israel's rightful princes, but since he has perished by the hand of an usurper, vengeance shall find the head of the fou-

murderer if the streets of Jerusalem be again washed with the best blood of our nation."

"Mother, beware! Though I have no affection for the fawning Herod, and could spurn him indignantly from me in the very midst of his lavish fondness, yet, shall a lineal descendant of those heroes, who sacrificed even life itself to rescue our nation from Syrian oppression, sell that same people in Egyptian bondage? No! no!"

Mariamne soon rose from her reclining posture and withdrew into an inner apartment, fitted up with costly eastern magnificence.

A gentle and well known tap at the door caused her to lift her head, and a dark visaged, thick-set man, with an instituting countenance, entered. It was Herod the Great. She arose as he approached the table, with his searching eyes riveted in hers as if to read her very thoughts, and see if suspicion lingered there against his uprightness of intention, or participation in the afflicting occurrence which had clad her heart in the sober mantle of gloom. It needed no lengthened pause of enquiry to satisfy his mind what were Mariamne's feelings. He read in the haughty curl of her lip, and the indignant flash of her tearful eye, that she did not deem him guiltless.

"Mariamne," said he, almost compelling her to resume the seat from which she had risen, and placing himself by her side, "I know the deep, passionate affection with which you have clung to your noble young brother, and I can well feel how exquisite must be your suffering now that a cruel death has torn him from existence. But you shall have vengeance. The Galls shall make restitution, not life for life only, but life for a hundred fold. To-morrow I have appointed as a day of general mourning throughout Jerusalem, and the funeral of Aristobulus shall be celebrated with splendid magnificence."

"Herod, forbear! Think you that the crushed worm will not turn upon him who tramples it—or that the busied spirit cannot penetrate the hollow deceitfulness of empty show, that hides but rank and litter heartlessness? It is all vain! worse than vain. Son of an Idumean usurper, withdraw your arm! Think you that the daughter of a Maccabee will suffer the caress of the murderer of her brother, though his title be husband?"

Herod sprang from her side as if stung by a look of withering indignation, and strode hastily from the room, vowing in his heart that destruction should not stop where it had paused in the ruined house of the fallen dynasty.

"Poor distinction!" she at length half murmured in a mournful undertone. "Poor distinction, indeed, to be the gilded toy of royalty—the decorated lamb for the sacrifice! The poorest peasant's were a lot I might well envy. Oh! to be a low cottager in some peaceful valley, were to know a paradise in comparison to this splendid immolation. How strange is woman's destiny if her fate allies her to the inheritance of a throne! She must violate the sacred heirloom of her sex, and throw affection to the winds of the desert, or she will be doomed like the weary traveller, who reaches out his eager hand for Asphodelites' tempting fruit, to find all, all bitterness and disappointment. I love not Herod! Nor would I love him. I were less than the daughter of a princely line did I cherish a single passion but hate for him who has murdered thee of my nearest kindred to secure his regal possessions. Poor Doris!—repudiated that I might be a link in the chain which binds him to a throne—thou lovest with an unchangeable love the wretch who could spurn you coldly aside to take to his bosom a serpent who would sting him, on occasion, till the subtle poison clouded the purple current to his very vitals!"

Herod soon sought her presence, and by a thousand kind attentions endeavored to soothe her agony and wrest from her mind the foul impression. Schooled to endurance, she bore his presence and fond devotion calmly, and she forgave her rash accusations and bitter invectives.

The bold genius of Alexandra was not long prompting to the execution of her threat. Intelligence was immediately conveyed to Cleopatra of the cruel murder of Aristobulus, and all the maternal sympathy of that passionate woman roused in indignation against Herod. To make sure of destruction to the Asmonean family's most bitter enemy, Alexandra sent to Anthony, secretly, a likeness of her exquisitely beautiful daughter, to rouse affection in the licentious Triumvir, that the desire of possessing such an exquisite piece of feminine loveliness as Mariamne, might cause him at once to respond to Cleopatra's demand for the ruin of Herod. Her daughter's wishes or happiness were nothing to revenge.

The beautiful Egyptian espoused her cause ardently, and lost no occasion for urging upon her royal lover the assassination of Herod, and the gift of the Judean kingdom as a tributary province to her own crown. Private emissaries, whom the wily Herod failed not to have about the persons of Anthony and Cleopatra, the latter of whom he had good reasons for suspecting of treachery towards him, soon advised him of the turn in affairs though they were ignorant of the agent by whom the change was made. With her characteristic boldness he determined to throw himself at once into the prudence of Anthony, and endeavor to avert the storm by a recurrence to early friendships and services.

He left Jerusalem accordingly, but jealous of the possession by any one, much more by An-

thon, of his beautiful Mariamne, he gave orders to the governor, in case of his death while absent, to have her immediately despatched.

This cruel order was betrayed in a moment of confidence between Mariamne and the governor. The latter was urging proof of his wild and passionate devotion, which could not break even the separation of death, named the fatal injunction.

The indignant fire which flashed from the eyes of Mariamne, warmed Soemus of his unredeemable indiscretion. The proud princess in conjunction with her mother, secured ample protection, which had scarcely been accomplished when a rumor spread wildly through Jerusalem that Herod had been slain by the order of Anthony.

No sooner had this false report of Herod's death become known at the royal palace, than Mariamne, urged on by her ambitious mother, took immediate action for securing the regal authority. The Jews, who were ever suspicious of Herod, and strongly attached to the Asmonean family, hailed with acclamations of joy, the intelligence of his death and the return of their royal lineage to a possession of the supreme power.

Mariamne, indignant at Herod's command to have her put to death, received him with cool indifference; but his love conquered his haughty pride, and he lavished every art upon her to gain an affectionate interest in return. One day, instead of submitting to his caresses, she reproached him in terms of the keenest censure and scorn for his barbarous conduct to her relations. Unable longer to withstand her undisguised hatred, he tore himself from her presence and retired to brood over some means of eliciting a corresponding affection, or of casting her aside forever.

While pacing to and fro in a retired walk of the splendid gardens attached to the royal palace, Malichus, a favorite cup-bearer, drew near and after a low salutation ventured to address the troubled monarch.

Trembling in every joint, he began by accusing Mariamne of having bribed him to administer a poisoned philtre or love powder to his master, which he had consented, in fear of his life, to do, though with no intention of performing it.

Half doubting, half believing, and torn by a thousand distracting thoughts, Herod commanded Pacorus, the queen's favorite eunuch, to be thrown upon the rack; but though tortured in the most cruel and inhuman manner, he still denied all knowledge of the poison; exclaiming in his agony that his mistress's conduct arose from the information received from Soemus the governor, of Herod's command to have her put to death, in case he did not survive his visit to Anthony.

The ungovernable fury of Herod knew no bounds at this intelligence. He considered it a direct acknowledgment of Mariamne's unfaithfulness, and ordered the instant execution of Soemus as the participator in her guilt.

Summoning a tribunal of judges, he had Mariamne carried through all the forms of a trial, and as the Sanhedrim were in dread of his power, she was accordingly found guilty. And he at length issued the fatal order for her execution.

The termination of a luxurious vintage had ushered in the annual Feast of Tabernacles; and the people of Jerusalem were celebrating without the walls of the sacred metropolis, under tents and green shores, this festival, with sounds of the tabret, the viol and the harp, and the light dances of Zion's beautiful daughters.

Suddenly, amid all this scene of gladness, was seen issuing from the northern gate, which opens toward the plain of Jeremiah, a mournful procession, bearing a condemned criminal to execution. As the inhabitants gathered round, they recognized their beautiful queen in the person of the unhappy victim, who passed calmly but sadly on to the fatal spot where she was doomed to meet an agonizing and cruel death, for the crime of being born of a princely line.

A man was stationed at the door of the Sanhedrim, having a white scarf in his hand, and a fleet horse and ready rider placed within sight, so that if Herod should reverse the sentence before the princess suffered, intelligence might be conveyed, and the execution suspended.

The solemn procession still moved slowly on, while many an anxious eye glanced fittily on and earnestly back to the solitary horseman who stood quietly in the fast receding gate of the holy city. Once a wild joyful cry echoed upon the air. "He comes! he comes!" but still as a statue stood the dark figure of the horse and his rider.

When within four cubits of the fatal spot they paused, and stripping the gorgeous mantle from the lovely form of Mariamne, prepared her for the fatal scene. She shuddered as her eyes caught the fatal elevation "twice a man's height," but she closed them slowly, and leant her head droopingly upon the shoulder of her mother.

To the horror and indignation of the whole assemblage, Alexandra, who knew by whose subtle intrigues Mariamne had been proved guilty of a crime of which she was innocent, and fearing that her fate would soon meet the same awful consummation, turned suddenly away from where her daughter stood, with her glance mournfully cast upon the ground, and then reviled her in the most extravagant terms for her unfaithfulness to so kind a husband as Herod, charging her as being guilty of all that had been alleged against her, and pronounced

the sentence of death just. She did not suffer her own to meet the eye of her startled child, who looked up wildly; but finished her unnatural investives, and strode hastily away amid the execrations of a horror-stricken multitude.

Marianne's eye followed her form as it disappeared in the dense crowd, when its glance settled into that icy expression of fixed despair which freezes the soul to look upon.

The procession again moved on until they paused at the place of death. One of the witnesses now placed his hand upon the head of Marianne, while his eye turned hurriedly toward the distant gate of Jerusalem, where still sat the courier idly upon his steed. A clamor arose amongst the multitude, but it died away; a few intrepid youths attempted a rescue, but the bristling spears of the king's guard dampened the fire of their courage, and no hope seemed left for the lovely victim, who stood with her calm eyes raised to heaven, and her serene countenance wearing a fixed expression of resignation.

One of the executioners now drew near, reluctantly, to do his appointed duty. Approaching noiselessly in a direction opposite from the observation of the beautiful being, and poising a large stone in his almost trembling hand, he hurled it with fearful accuracy upon the side of the innocent sufferer; and as she fell writhing in agony, her loud shriek thrilled like the quick passage of an arrow through the hearts of all. A long mournful cry burst up from the sympathizing multitude. Another executioner hastily approached, and lifting a huge fragment of rock, held it to the utmost upward stretch of his nervous arms, and as it descended with fearful rapidity, dashing its jagged points down into her white breast, and crushing out the spouting, bleeding and quivering vitals, the horseman was seen rushing up to the place, waving rapidly in the air a white flag of reprieve. But it was too late—the beautiful, the lovely, the incomparable Marianne was no more.

Herod had relented too late. He became phrenzied into a madman. His affection, the flow of which had been checked for a while, now burst over his soul with its accumulated weight of waters, and his returning love brought with it all the wild enthusiasm of his fiery and passionate nature. He could not realize that Marianne was dead,—hour after hour he would return to her chamber in the agony of his grief expecting to find her as he had often found her sitting, like the beautiful inhabitant of another world, upon the purple ottoman. Night after night he would rave for his lovely bride—day after day call upon her name, until wearied nature sought reaction, and he became resolved into a silent, stern gloomy misanthrope. To add to his misery, Malchus, his cup-bearer, on whose accusation Marianne had been condemned, filled with remorse, confessed that he had been bribed by Salome, to bear false witness against the innocent queen. At last, under pretence of hunting, he sought out the most melancholy solitude, where the agony of his mind dethroned his reason, and he was found a raving maniac and conveyed to Samaria, where he lay for a long time in a temporary derangement.

But Marianne, the last scion of that noble line of Asmonean princes, is dead, and we will not linger upon the history of one whose stormy life was a fearful death, and whose last words was a sentence of destruction against his own son!

PRESIDENT TYLER.

His father, whose name he bears, was a patriot of the Revolution—a member of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States—Governor of Virginia in 1808—and in 1810, was appointed Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Virginia. He died in 1813. The President was the second son of his father, and was born about the year 1790. He was educated at William & Mary's College, and studied the law—not with a view of making it his profession, but, like many other young men of the South, for the purpose of better qualifying himself for political life and public usefulness.

He was elected to the House of Delegates of Virginia, as soon as constitutionally eligible, in 1811, and continued a member of the House until 1815, when he was elected a member of the Executive Council. In 1816, he was first elected to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Clopton; and continued to represent his District in Congress five years. In 1821, he declined a re-election and was succeeded by Andrew Stevenson, who was afterwards Speaker of the House, and has been for several years our Minister to London. In December, 1825, Mr. Tyler was elected Governor of Virginia, and was re-elected in December, 1826. In January, 1827, he was elected to succeed John Randolph, and in opposition to that eccentric politician, in the Senate of the United States. The vote stood for Tyler 115, Randolph 110, Scattering 2. Having served out his full term of six years, he was re-elected in 1833, for a similar term; but in 1835, having been instructed by the Legislature of Virginia, to vote for Mr. Benton's expunging resolution,—an instruction which he could not conscientiously obey, although recognizing the validity of Legislative instructions—he resigned his seat in the Senate and retired from public life. In 1838, he was again a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and was, on several ballots, the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Tyler was a Delegate to the Harrisburg National Convention, of which he was Vice President. In selecting a candidate for the Presidency, he was the firm and persevering friend of Mr. Clay; but Gen. Harrison obtained the nomination; and the General's strength was greatly increased, and the union of the Whigs secured, by the unanimous nomination of Mr. Tyler as Vice President.

General Harrison and Mr. Tyler were both natives of Charles City County, Va. and both sons of past Governors of their native State.

On the 4th of March, Mr. Tyler took the oath of office as Vice President, and by the sudden and lamented death of Gen. Harrison on the 4th of April, he has become the President of the United States.

GRAFTING TREES. A writer, in a late number of the New England Farmer, gives his experience in setting scions. In cleft grafting it is very important to make your split in the stock before you shape the wedge on the scion, which should be *nicely fitted* to the cleft, and the inner bark of the scion and stock should be made to come together from top to bottom of the split. If they touch a short distance only the scion may live, but it will not grow well. The growth is nearly in proportion to the extent of space over which the two inner barks are brought together. This gentleman objects to the use of resin or any other similar substance in his engraving wax: such substances burn or heat too much: two parts of bees' wax and one of tallow make his wax. While this is in a melted state, he dips cheap tape into it and then winds in his scions; with this composition he fills the cleft in the centre of the stock, and all places where the air or water could gain admission. When a stock is large, he binds around it a wide strip of woollen cloth, so that it shall extend about an inch above the stock and form a dish or cup, which he fills with earth. He never puts his scions in water. When a scion has been cut off at the top, he puts wax upon the top.

THE PROSCRIBED SUBJECT. John Quincy Adams has published in the National Intelligencer, a list of one hundred and thirty-nine petitions, which he was prevented from offering to the House, in consequence of the rule of that body restricting the time for their presentation. Most of them relate to the question of slavery, in some of the various forms under which that subject is open to the legislation of Congress. The diligence and fidelity of Mr. Adams, in relation to petitions entrusted to his care, are worthy of the highest praise.

OFFICE SEEKERS. A calculation has been made by a letter writer, at Washington, of the expense sustained by those seeking an office. Six thousand at least have been to Washington to procure office, some of whom came from great distances. Supposing the average expenses of each person to be only one hundred and fifty dollars, it will appear that they have expended the sum of \$900,000 already in their enterprise! This is, perhaps, a larger sum than the new administration will bestow, in the aggregate, on all the new appointments of a subordinate grade, that they may make in their four years.

VILLAINOUS INTENTIONS. A young man, member of a church, and son of a divine in Cambridgeport, gave a young lady, to whom he was paying his addresses some figs saturated with Spanish Flies, which produced sickness from eating only a part of one. His parents, it is said, objected to the match, and it is supposed he intended to destroy her. Other motives are assigned for the act. He was examined and bound over to appear at the Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex County, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which was procured, and the young culprit it is said has made tracks for Texas, or some parts unknown.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED. A genteel looking man, an Englishman, was arrested in Boston, on Tuesday last, on a charge of having taken a pocket book from an elderly gentleman who was standing on the sidewalk while the procession was passing. He was seen by persons in the balcony to take the pocket book, and an alarm being given he dropped it, but did not escape. The old gentleman who lost the pocket book, on its being restored to him, disappeared, but he will return to this city and testify against the rogue.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY. A daring attempt was made in the day-time, in Boston, to rob the desk of a mechanic.

A man went into the shop when no one was in, but a small boy, whom he asked to see an article. He was showed several, but none would suit him, and the boy went up stairs to get another kind and was gone but a few minutes. When he came down, the man was at the desk taking out the money. The boy, though but twelve years of age, had the presence of mind to cry out lustily for help.

The thief having grabbed what money he could lay his hands on, came round and drew a jack knife on the boy and threatened to cut his throat if he did not keep still. The boy continued to cry out "thief" and for help, when the man made a pass at him with his knife, which struck the boy on the back of the hand, cutting him considerably. The man then fled, having taken but about three dollars in money. One dollar note was dropped at the door.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Boston, on Monday evening last. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., and arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst.

The Columbia had 85 passengers to Halifax, where she landed 30, and took on board 18, making 73 to Boston, and a total of 103.

By this arrival, London and Liverpool dates to 3d inst. have been received. The news is of an unimportant character, and of a highly pacific nature. President Harrison's Inaugural had been received in England, and had been extensively published and commented upon in the English papers, and its tone, so far as regarded foreign policy, approved of.

The new Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir W. Colebrook, successor to Sir John Harvey, was a passenger in the Columbia to Halifax.

Some accounts say that Sir William Parker and others that Rear Admiral Sir Charles Adams, is to succeed Admiral Elliot in command of the China fleet.

The affairs of the East are not, as yet, tranquilly settled, but no great trouble is anticipated.

The tone of the English journals toward the United States, was moderate.

An extensive robbery of Plate and other articles of value is discovered to have been perpetrated at Windsor Castle. The principal articles stolen consist of Silver Plate, and were sent from Hanover for safe custody to England, when the former country was threatened by invasion. The Porter in charge of the establishment has absconded, and suspicion is naturally excited against him as being the thief.

Father Mathew administered the pledge to 36,000 persons on Patrick's Day, and to 10,000 the following day.

There is nothing of importance from France. Some slight disturbances had taken place in the interior, but had been repressed—twelve or fifteen individuals, armed with ball cartridge, had been arrested at Marseilles. The fortification of Paris was rapidly proceeding.

The Independent of Brussels, the ministerial paper, announces the resignation of all the members of the Belgian cabinet.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the official account of the result of the election in this county, omitting the vote of Canton, which was rejected on account of its lacking the signature of the Town Clerk and not stating when the meeting was held.

Whig Ticket.

Joseph Hawes of Wabole, (chosen, 4 maj.) 1524
Samuel P. Loud of Rochester, 1503
Seth Mann of Randolph, 1468

Special Commissioners.

John C. Seammell of Wellingham 1496
Shubael Bills of Roxbury 1151

Democratic Ticket.

Martin Torrey of Foxboro' 1393
Benjamin V. French of Braintree, 1324
William Ellis of Dedham, 1295

Special Commissioners.

Benj. P. Williams of Roxbury, (chosen, 230 maj.) 1740
Nathan Jones of Medway, 1428

The scattering votes for Commissioners were, in part, for Lemuel Humphrey of Weymouth 75; John Whitney of Quincy 57; Meleiah Everett of Wrentham 56; James M. Robbins of Milton 55; Ebenezer G. Tucker of Milton 24; Ebenezer Bent of Quincy 34; Lucius M. Sargent of Roxbury 32; Samuel D. Hayden of Braintree 31; Everett Steison of Walpole 29; Ebenezer Alden of Randolph 26; Oliver Felt of Wrentham 26.

For Special Commissioners the votes, in part, were given for Enoch Bulard of Roxbury 34; John Gay of Canton 34; Shubael Bliss 33; Nathaniel Shaw of Weymouth 31.

It will be seen that there are two vacancies for Commissioners and one for Special Commissioner, to fill which an election is appointed to take place on Monday, May 3d.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

The obsequies, on Tuesday last, in Boston, in honor of the memory of the late President of the United States, were of the most solemn and imposing kind. The editor of the Boston Transcript remarks, that he never saw such an assemblage of people collected on any similar occasion. It showed that all party strife, all party animosity, were buried in one common feeling of grief that the President of the United States is no more—that the man who was elected almost by acclamation to that high office, had gone to that unknown country from whose bourne no traveller returns. No matter to which political party they belonged, all, united to do honor to the memory of William Henry Harrison. The flags of the Government vessels, of the shipping, and on the public buildings, were displayed at half mast; minute guns were fired during the day; the places of business were closed; suitable emblems of mourning were exhibited in the streets; banners and festoons, emblematic of grief and mourning, were to be seen in all parts of the city.

The procession was formed agreeably to the arrangements previously announced. The military, numbering nearly two thousand, paraded under the command of Gen. G. T. Winthrop, among whom were the Quincy Light Infantry, which made a fine appearance. All marched with a solemn step to the music of the different bands, which with muffled drums, discoursed sweet but plaintive music.

On the Beacon street Mall were arranged, in lines on either side, the scholars of the different public schools, each being decked with a badge of mourning, between which the procession passed. Their youthful countenances seemed to indicate that they had lost a common parent and guardian—their great master and teacher was taken from them.

All the principal societies in the city appeared in the procession in full numbers, each with banners and badges appropriate to their several associations. Then followed the citizens of Chelsea. Next came the members of the Fire Department, and the citizens of the different Wards arranged according to the number of the Wards, from one to twelve, which closed the procession. The time occupied in passing a given

point was one hour, and the number of persons about ten thousand.

After marching through the several streets, they arrived at Faneuil Hall, the old Cradle of Liberty. This venerable and time honored place was decorated in a most chaste and appropriate manner—appropriate to the occasion. The windows were darkened with curtains dressed with crape, which gave the hall a sombre appearance, but the chandelier and lamps being lighted, produced a most imposing and solemn effect.

Arrived at this venerable place, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Stone; after which a eulogy was delivered by the Hon. Rufus Choate. He portrayed the character of the venerated sage, hero and patriot, in an address of surpassing eloquence, which did honor to his memory, his name, his valor, and his patriotism. The services were concluded by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Adams, and the singing of a dirge.

The people then retired to their homes, and thus ended the ceremonial of paying the last sad honors to the venerated and respected man whose popularity as a hero and patriot has not been equalled since that of the immortal Washington. His early removal by death from the high station to which he had been called almost by acclamation is a source of deep regret to his almost innumerable friends and admirers. But it is no doubt for the best. He has finished the work which was given him to do, and he has gone to receive the reward of a good and faithful servant. Peace to his ashes; blessings on his memory.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The amount of Treasury notes officially announced as outstanding on the first inst, under all acts of Congress, was six millions three hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

It is said that Hon. J. Q. Adams received from President Madison, more than thirty years ago, a commission as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Being then enlisted in political life, he declined the honor. Had he accepted, he would now have been the oldest Judge on the bench, probably the Chief Justice.

Of the six deceased Presidents, four have died on 4th of the month: Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, on the 4th of July, and Harrison on the 4th of April.

The Rev. Henry J. Whitthouse, of Rochester, New York, has been unanimously elected to the vacant Rectorship of Trinity Church, in Boston.

It is not a little remarkable, that not only were Harrison and Tyler natives of the same county, but the fathers of each were in turn Governors of the State of Virginia.

The profit on liquors, sold at the bar of the St. Charles Exchange, in New Orleans, pays the rent of the house, which is twenty-six thousand dollars per annum.

William Ladd, the distinguished philanthropist in the cause of peace, died, recently, from disease of the heart, at Portsmouth, N. H.

The present managers of the Gallipolis Bank, in Ohio, report that after having redeemed more of the paper of the bank than the late officers said was in circulation, they have learned that there is still out more than four hundred thousand dollars.

It is stated that there is a lady in New York who will not permit her children to eat anything of which Indian meal constitutes an ingredient, for fear it will make them savage.

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed resolutions requesting their representatives in Congress to prepare articles of impeachment against Justice McKimley, of the United States Supreme Court. The Governor has approved the resolutions. These resolutions have their origin in the refusal of Judge McKimley to hold the Circuit Court, in Mississippi, as is duly required.

The whole cost of the Florida war has been thirty millions dollars, twice the sum paid for the whole territory of Louisiana. There is no other war upon record, in which such a vast amount of money has been expended with so little advantage.

The whigs have carried the Mayor and fourteen of the twenty-two members of the Common Council of Albany.

At Albany, there has been a numerous funeral procession with a large military escort. The arrangements were made under the direction of the Municipal authorities, and the solemnities were attended by the Governor, Members of the Legislature, and State Officers.

Rev. Charles Hudson, of Leominster, has been nominated as the whig candidate for Congress in the place of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, resigned.

The funeral ceremonies at New York, in honor of the memory of the late President, were solemnized in a grand and imposing manner. The number of troops under arms is estimated at seven thousand, and the procession was nearly five miles in length. The Eulogy was delivered by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

A very large meeting has been held at New York, to express the public confidence placed in President Tyler. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and speeches were made by a number of gentlemen.

John Beal, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Scituate Harbor, in place of Gideon W. Young, resigned.

The second trial for an election of Mayor in Portland, Me., was unsuccessful. The election now goes to the City Council.

Hon. Alexander H. Everett has been appointed President of Jefferson College, St. James Parish, Louisiana, and has accepted the appointment. He is a man of distinguished literary attainments, and will no doubt withdraw from the political arena.

The editor of the Kingston (Canada) Chronicle, put his columns into mourning in announcing the death of President Harrison. The flags of the shipping at St. Stephens, N. B., were displayed at half mast on arrival of the news of the death of the President.

Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, in compliance with the recommendation of the President, has issued his proclamation for a fast on the 14th of May next.

Mrs. Harrison had arrived at Cincinnati, on her way to Washington, when the news of her husband's death reached her. She sustained the shock with more firmness than could have been expected in her state of health.

Some wine was last week sold in New York, at \$11.50 per bottle—at the rate of about seventy-five cents the wine glass. What hard times!

The Legislatures of Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, and Illinois, have legalized the suspension of specie payments by the banks of those States, released them from the penalties provided by law, allowed them to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

Fanny Ellsler has concluded her engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and it is said she has realized there a net profit of twenty thousand dollars. On the occasion of the benefit there was such a house as was never before known there, the receipts being not less than six thousand dollars.

The New York Herald states that the Postmaster General has made his contracts for transporting the mail twenty per cent. less, on an average, than they have been made at any time within the last twelve years.

A quantity of dies, and all the necessary implements for striking off the coin representing American eagles, half eagles, and half dollars, imported from France, have been seized in Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

The cannons fired at the Washington Navy Yard on the day of the funeral, were previously charged for receiving the President at the Yard, which he contemplated visiting.

The body of Gen. Harrison has been taken from the tomb, and is to be removed to North Bend, in charge of Col. Chambers.

A schoolmaster at Lowell, Mass. has been mulcted in damages (\$30) and costs, for whipping one of his scholars, until he was black, blue and green, according to the testimony of two maiden ladies who 'viewed the body.'

All the leading papers, without respect to party, are advocating the payment by Congress of a year's salary, at least, to the widow of President Harrison.

President Tyler is fifty-one years of age, and is the youngest man who has ever held the Presidential office.

Col. Seth J. Thomas has been removed from the office of Naval Store Keeper on the Boston station, and Paul Willard of Charlestown, appointed in his place.

SEDDEN DEATH. It is our painful duty to announce the death of Richard Haughton, Esq. Editor of the Boston Atlas. He died suddenly on Saturday last, at half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, at the Tremont House, in an apoplectic fit. But a few moments before, he was apparently in good health, and not more than an hour previous to his death, he was at his office to say good bye to his friends previous to his departure. He was preparing to take his departure in the Acadia for England, which was to sail that afternoon, as the bearer of Government despatches to the American Minister at London. When the angel of death visited him, he was in the act of trying on a suit of sea clothes, with two or three friends present—and standing erect, he fell backwards and expired soon after, without a struggle. A physician was immediately called, but all signs of life had departed.

EXECUTION OF ROBINSO. This miserable being has suffered the penalties of the law for the inhuman murder which he committed at New Brunswick (N. J.) The execution took place within a space enclosed by a high and stout fence, which hindered the view of the thousands who were gathered outside. There were but about thirty persons in the enclosure. Between the hours of ten and eleven, he was led out to the scaffold, but, before leaving his cell, he prayed fervently. The religious exercises having been closed, the noose was adjusted, the drop fell, and the prisoner hung for a moment in the air, but to the horror of all, the slipknot parted, and he fell heavily to the ground. While on the ground, he exclaimed, "the Lord have mercy on my soul." He was again placed upon the scaffold, the drop adjusted securely, and he was launched into eternity. His body hung for about thirty minutes, and was then cut down, and delivered over to his friends for interment.

THE FIRE AT NORTH BEND. One week after the death of President Harrison, his residence at North Bend was partially consumed. The fire was discovered in the wainscoting near the fireplace, in the receiving room of the General in the west wing. It was first discovered by a gentleman visiting the family, who immediately attempted to extinguish it with such water as was at hand, and gave the alarm. By the time any efficient assistance could be procured, which was rendered most successfully by the Irish laborers engaged on the canal running past the General's house, the fire had made considerable head-way—but through the indefatigable efforts of the Irish, it was subdued, after consuming one apartment, and injuring that in which it commenced.

NEW YORK MECHANIC. Several numbers of this paper, recently established in the City of New York, as an advocate of industry and enterprise, and as a journal of mechanical and other scientific improvements, have been received at this office. It is a publication well adapted to the wants of a large portion of the community; and it is conducted in a manner to render it interesting and worthy of support. Each paper contains several valuable engravings, illustrative of subjects discussed in its columns. Besides its main object, miscellaneous and other appropriate reading matter find a place in this judiciously edited newspaper. It is issued weekly, at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a year.

NATIONAL FAST. The last national Fast, in this country, was on the third Thursday of August, 1812, "on the solemn occasion produced by the war, in which Almighty God has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to involve these United States." President Madison issued a formal "Proclamation," "recommending" the Fast, countersigned by the Secretary of State, which formality, it will be observed, President Tyler's "Recommendation" lacks.

ACTS AND RESOLVES FOR 1841. To the exemplary punctuality of Hon. John P. Bigelow, the worthy and accurate "Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," we are indebted for the annual volume of the Acts and Resolves passed at the last session of the Legislature. This number, in addition, contains the several Messages of the Governor, and much other interesting intelligence.

TOWN MEETING. At the meeting of the Rev. William M. Cornell was of the subject relative to removing the House and building a new one, and the Burying Ground by the ladies but owing to a supposed deficiency in the diversity of opinion in reference to the building, etc., the meeting was dissolved.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A paper to-day, calling upon the temperance reform to send delegates to which is to assemble at Dedham, on the 30th for the purpose of selecting a ticket for County Commissioners on the 3d of May. The efforts now making in this benevolent cause, it is to be hoped has awakened the folk County which will manifest itself on this occasion.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES IN NEW YORK. Journal of Commerce, in speaking of obsequies in that city of the late President was indeed a glorious sight to see men and every shade of party, (from the most ex-President, Mr. Van Buren, who procession,) lay aside every scintilla of personal feeling, and join together as one homage to the memory of their deceased great.

TEMPERANCE. It is gratifying to note of Temperance movements in various parts of States, and in many towns in the encouragement that something is being urged forward 'the good cause.'

Two reformed drunkards from Baltimore, in Boston, to very crowd on this subject.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE. It is to us, that two young ladies of this place remain two hours and a half in a rooming a word to each other, though nothing to mar their sociability. We appeal to raries to name another instance of this.

SERMON ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT. Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury, in course to his congregation on the death of our departed President, which has been mired as a production worthy of the and eloquent divine.

COLD WEATHER FOR THE SEASON. month of April was very mild and 23d and 24th days were uncommonly clear stood at 74 degrees in the shade 116 degrees in the open air on the building. Peach, cherry and plum trees disclose the beauties of their foliage. The above days, last year, were literally heat.

DEATHS FOR 1840. At last, we have procured a correct list of the deaths which this town last year, and shall forthwith

To Let,
PART of the House of 10 and immediate possession. Apply, on the premises, to JOSIAH ADAMS, Quincy, April 24.

Babel Bature.
TO let by auction, on the premises, in future for five years, on THURSDAY at four o'clock in the afternoon. Conditions made known at the above. THOMAS ADAMS, Quincy, April 24.

Town Meeting.
Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of Quincy.

L. S. Y. YOU are hereby required, in the County of Norfolk, to cause the Town of Quincy, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. To give in their votes to the Selectmen, for two County Commissioners and Commissioner, to complete the number of the County of Norfolk.

And you are further directed to notify the Inhabitants of said Town of Quincy, to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the said Quincy, on MONDAY, the said next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To hear and act on the Report of the relative to discontinuing the post office, which leads from the West District for a distance of about six-four rods.
3. To see if the Town will furnish Districts with School Houses necessary commodation, and purchase such land necessary for that purpose, and also relative to the West District for a Post House to the proprietors of said District.
4. To see if the Town will move the District, and build a new Town House present Town House stands, or purchase land of Daniel French, or any other site, at the land where the Town House enlarges the Burying Ground.
5. To see if the Town will adopt any may be proposed, relative to enlarging, or decorating the Burying Ground, or act on the subject.
6. To see if the Town will raise or appropriate money that may be necessary to carry foregoing articles.
7. To choose any Committee or hear a report of any Committee relative to the ter brought before the Town by the titles.

Hereof fail not and make return of with your doings thereon, unto the Town before the time appointed for said meeting. Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this 23rd day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above hereby notify the Inhabitants of Quincy, who are qualified as therein meet at the place, times, and for the purpose named. A true copy. Attest. LEWIS BASS, Quincy, April 24.

NOTICES.

Town Meeting. At the meeting on Monday last, the Rev. William M. Cornell was chosen Moderator. The subject relative to removing the present Town House and building a new one, and the decoration of the Burying Ground by the ladies, was considered, but owing to a supposed deficiency in the warrant and the diversity of opinion in reference to the location of the building, etc., the meeting was dissolved.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A notice appears in the paper to-day, calling upon the friends of the temperance reform to send delegates to a convention, which is to assemble at Dedham, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of selecting a ticket to be supported for County Commissioners on the 3d day of May next. The efforts now making in this benevolent cause elsewhere, it is to be hoped has awakened a spirit in Norfolk County which will manifest itself by a full meeting on this occasion.

FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES IN NEW YORK. The New York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the funeral obsequies in that city of the late President, says: "It was indeed a glorious sight to see men of every party, and every shade of party, (from the most ultra whig to the ex-President, Mr. Van Buren, who attended the procession,) lay aside every scintilla of party or personal feeling, and join together as one man, to pay homage to the memory of their deceased Chief Magistrate."

TEMPERANCE. It is gratifying to notice the accounts of Temperance movements in various parts of the United States, and in many towns in this State, giving encouragement that something is about to be done to urge forward the good cause. Two reformed drunkards from Baltimore are delivering lectures, in Boston, to very crowded audiences, on this subject.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE. It has been stated to us, that two young ladies of this place, did actually remain two hours and a half in a room without uttering a word to each other, though nothing had occurred to mar their sociability. We appeal to our contemporaries to name another instance of this kind on record.

SERMON ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON. Rev. George Whitney of Roxbury, preached a discourse to his congregation on the death and character of our departed President, which has been highly admitted as a production worthy of the refined scholar and eloquent divine.

COLD WEATHER FOR THE SEASON. In 1840, the month of April was very mild and pleasant. The 23d and 24th days, were uncommonly fine—thermometer stood at 74 degrees in the shade, and arose to 116 degrees in the open air on the south side of a building. Peach, cherry and plum trees had begun to disclose the beauties of their foliage and blossoms. The above days, last year, were literally at summer heat.

DEATHS FOR 1840. At last, we have been able to procure a correct list of the deaths which occurred in this town last year, and shall forthwith publish it.

To Let,
PART of the House of the subscriber, and immediate possession given.
Apply, on the premises, to
JOSIAH ADAMS, JR.
Quincy, April 24.

Babel Pasture.
TO let by auction, on the premises, the Babel Pasture for five years, on THURSDAY, May 6th, at four o'clock in the afternoon.
Conditions made known at the above time.
THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Aucr.
Quincy, April 24.

Town Meeting.
Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:
L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the third day of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon—
To give, in their votes to the Selectmen, on one ticket, for two County Commissioners, and one Special Commissioner, to complete the number required for the County of Norfolk.

And you are further directed to notify and warn the Inhabitants of said Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the said third day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To hear and act on the Report of the Selectmen relative to discontinuing that part of the old road which leads from the Widows Nightingale's land to its junction with a new road leading from Braintree, being a distance of about sixty-four rods.
3. To see if the Town will furnish all the School Districts with School Houses necessary for their accommodation, and purchase such land as may be necessary for that purpose, and also refund the money expended by the West District for a Primary School House to the proprietors of said District.
4. To see if the Town will move the Town House and fit it up for the accommodation of the Centre District, and build a new Town House where the land of Daniel French, or any other site, and appropriate the land where the Town House now stands to enlarge the Burying Ground.
5. To see if the Town will adopt any measures that may be proposed, relative to enlarging, improving and decorating the Burying Ground, or act any way upon the subject.
6. To see if the Town will raise or appropriate any money that may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing articles.
7. To choose any Committee or hear and act on the report of any Committee relative to the subject matter brought before the Town by the foregoing articles.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.
Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.
CHARLES A. BROWN,
DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS, Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, April 23d, 1841.
NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named.
A true copy.
LEWIS BASS, Constable.
Quincy, April 24.

Notice.
MISS R. T. PACKARD will instruct a class of Young Ladies in the following Ornamental branches:—Drawing; Painting on Velvet, Satin, Rice Paper and Drawing Paper; Needle Work, Embroidery, Wrought Muslin, Lace, Rug and Read Work.
Terms, \$4.00
The above branches will be taught afternoons, in connection with her day school, commencing the first of May, and continuing two weeks.
Quincy, April 23.

Dressmaking.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of Quincy, that she will attend to all kinds of DRESSMAKING, at her residence at Capt. Benjamin Gay's, in School Street.
Being experienced in business, she flatters herself she can give general satisfaction; and hopes by a close attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.
MARIA H. VINAL.
Quincy, April 17.

Notice.
PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.
HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

A Card.
THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of
BACON & BIRD.
Quincy, April 17.

English & West India Goods.
which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 17.

Premium Britania Ware.
THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERs, etc., etc, which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.
BACON & BIRD.
Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.
WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold on good terms.
BACON & BIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village), April 17.

Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!!
THE proprietors of the Columbia Engine having determined to dispose of the same, an opportunity is now offered to persons desirous of a bargain if attended to immediately. Said Engine is in good order, well provided with Buckets, a good Fire Hook and Ladder, etc. If desired, the purchaser can have the House in which it is now kept.
Application to be made to the subscriber, who is authorized to sell and from whom further information may be obtained.
GEORGE MARSH.
Quincy, April 10.

William S. Morton,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[Office over Mr. Brierley's Store.]
Quincy, Jan. 2

George Bemis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20.

Tooth Powders.
POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.
Also—POTTER'S Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale by
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Cologne Water, etc.
COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Bay-Rose Oil, Bears Oil a variety of Fancy Soap, etc. for sale at
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let,
TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
ISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

Notice.
THE subscriber having determined to close his business, in Quincy, hereby respectfully calls on all those indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make payment immediately.
NATHAN FISK.
Quincy, Jan. 23.

French Hats.
OF superior style and finish, just received, and will be sold at an exceedingly low price at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, March 6.

Nut Island.
A VALUABLE piece of Land, about four acres, situated in the Town of Quincy, commonly called Nut Island, is for sale. Apply to
JOSIAH STEDMAN.
Boston, April 17.

Auction Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises, will be sold by public vendue, all the Real Estate of John Hayward, late of Braintree, deceased, an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors—said estate being subject to dower—viz: the right in equity to redeem his homestead place, in said Braintree, consisting of a House and Barn, built on a lot of about one acre, and a mortgage to the Dedham Institution for Savings to secure the payment of \$1300.
Also—One undivided quarter part of a Grist and Saw Mill, in said Braintree, and occupied by Calvin White & Co. The Grist Mill has two run of stones and capable of grinding one hundred bushels of corn per day. Said Grist and Saw Mill are nearly new and in excellent repair.
Also—A Few in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house.
Also—Two shares in the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike.
After the sale aforesaid, the whole of said Grist and Saw Mill, with all the apparatus, will be let to the highest bidder for a term of years.
Also—The wharf now occupied by James Denton & Co., will be let to the highest bidder for a term of years. Said wharf is an excellent wharf for storing coal and grain trade, and will afford sufficient room to carry on Ship Building in its various branches. Conditions at the sale.
ISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
CALVIN WHITE.
Braintree, April 3.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.
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Quincy, April 10.

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Quincy, Dec. 19.

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Also—Two shares in the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike.
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Also—The wharf now occupied by James Denton & Co., will be let to the highest bidder for a term of years. Said wharf is an excellent wharf for storing coal and grain trade, and will afford sufficient room to carry on Ship Building in its various branches. Conditions at the sale.
ISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.
CALVIN WHITE.
Braintree, April 3.

Dr. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY. No. 14 Franklin Place, (Office No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street). This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitary labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.
DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be consulted at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. The charges moderate.
DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or ANTI-MERCURIAL PANACEA, and his Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place, at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Apple Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 71 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.
P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.
Mrs. G., graduated in Paris at Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those desiring her services at Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.
CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.
Boston, Aug. 15.

Seed Barley.
FOR sale, about one hundred bushels of good Seed Barley. Inquire of
JOHN M. CLEVERLY.
Quincy, Mar. 13.

Cassimeres and Oil Cloth.
SUPERFINE Blue Black and Black Mixed English Cassimeres.
Also—Oil Cloth, for Table Covering, 9-8 wide.
Just received at
E. PACKARD & Co.
Quincy, April 3.

Music School.
MRS. L. A. NEWCOMB will now receive a few more pupils to instruct on the Piano.
Tuition per quarter \$10.00
Use of the Piano for practice, daily, 2.00
Further information obtained at the residence of Mr. William Packard, Hancock Street.
Quincy, April 3.

New and Fashionable Goods.
S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do.; double ground plain Silk Lace for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Grapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select, and will please favor her with a call. Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Silks, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars. Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received, from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please give their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, his season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.
MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS and Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3.

Grass Seed.
HERD'S GRASS, Red Top and Clover Seed, together with an assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale by
DANIEL BAXTER & Co.
Quincy, Mar. 27.

Isaac Pratt, Jr.'s Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.
THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of
ISAAC PRATT, JR.
late of Weymouth, in said County, Cordwainer, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death, real estate consisting of one fourth part of an acre of land and a dwelling house thereon, situated in said Weymouth, of the value of \$175.00 and the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$320.83, and that the charges of administration are \$30.00, making the whole claims \$350.83; and that the value of said personal estate is \$300.00, being insufficient by the sum of \$49.83 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are his children, who are in the State of Illinois; Charlotte C. Pratt, Emily S. Pratt and John W. Pratt, Sarah Jane Pratt, Caroline Matilda Pratt, Elbridge S. Pratt and Rosamond S. Pratt, the whole of whom are minors excepting the said Isaac V. Pratt. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce the sum of \$349.83.
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Adm.
A true copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 3d, A. D. 1841.
NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Pratt, Jr., late of Weymouth, in said County, Cordwainer, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—
Ordered, That the said Administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the order of said petition should not be granted; by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
April 10.

Isaac Pratt's Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.
THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of
ISAAC PRATT,
late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death, real estate, consisting of about seventy-seven acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, corn barn and two shops standing thereon, the whole situated in said Weymouth, and two pews in the South Meeting-house, in said Weymouth, of the value of \$2004.00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to \$250.74, and that the charges of administration are \$30.00, making the whole claims \$230.74; and that the value of his personal estate is \$236.16 being insufficient by the sum of \$404.58 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are Lydia M. Pratt, Sarah V. Pratt, Mary A. Pratt, Rachel A. Pratt, Electa P. Pratt, James B. Pratt, Isaac V. Pratt, Elizabeth T. Pratt, Charlotte C. Pratt, Emily S. Pratt, John W. Pratt, Sarah J. Pratt, Caroline M. Pratt, Elbridge S. Pratt and Rosamond S. Pratt, the whole of whom are minors excepting the said Lydia M. Pratt and Isaac V. Pratt. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce the sum of \$404.58.
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Adm.
Copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 8th, A. D. 1841.
NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Pratt, late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—
Ordered, That the said Administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the first day of May, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the order of said petition should not be granted; by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
April 17.

Isaac Pratt's Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.
THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of
ISAAC PRATT,
late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death, real estate, consisting of about seventy-seven acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, corn barn and two shops standing thereon, the whole situated in said Weymouth, and two pews in the South Meeting-house, in said Weymouth, of the value of \$2004.00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to \$250.74, and that the charges of administration are \$30.00, making the whole claims \$230.74; and that the value of his personal estate is \$236.16 being insufficient by the sum of \$404.58 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are Lydia M. Pratt, Sarah V. Pratt, Mary A. Pratt, Rachel A. Pratt, Electa P. Pratt, James B. Pratt, Isaac V. Pratt, Elizabeth T. Pratt, Charlotte C. Pratt, Emily S. Pratt, John W. Pratt, Sarah J. Pratt, Caroline M. Pratt, Elbridge S. Pratt and Rosamond S. Pratt, the whole of whom are minors excepting the said Lydia M. Pratt and Isaac V. Pratt. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce the sum of \$404.58.
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Adm.
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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 8th, A. D. 1841.
NORFOLK ss. Upon the petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Pratt, late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—
Ordered, That the said Administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the first day of May, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the order of said petition should not be granted; by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
April 17.

Isaac Pratt's Estate.
To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.
THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of
ISAAC PRATT,
late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death, real estate, consisting of about seventy-seven acres of land with a dwelling house, barn, corn barn and two shops standing thereon, the whole situated in said Weymouth, and two pews in the South Meeting-house, in said Weymouth, of the value of \$2004.00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to \$250.74, and that the charges of administration are \$30.00, making the whole claims \$230.74; and that the value of his personal estate is \$236.16 being insufficient by the sum of \$404.58 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise are Lydia M. Pratt, Sarah V. Pratt, Mary A. Pratt, Rachel A. Pratt, Electa P. Pratt, James B. Pratt, Isaac V. Pratt, Elizabeth T. Pratt, Charlotte C. Pratt, Emily S. Pratt, John W. Pratt, Sarah J. Pratt, Caroline M. Pratt, Elbridge S. Pratt and Rosamond S. Pratt, the whole of whom are minors excepting the said Lydia M. Pratt and Isaac V. Pratt. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce the sum of \$404.58.
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Adm.
Copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, April 8th, A. D. 1841.
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THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of
ISAAC PRATT,
late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, respectfully

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE PEOPLE'S LAMENT.

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

The song of triumph has died on the wind,
And is heard no more, proud, thrilling and free—
For death has awakened a mournful strain,
Whose echoes are sweeping o'er shore and sea.

It comes from the west—for her land entwined
The first laurel'd wreath her own hero wore—
But the home of his fame, and truth, and trust,
May light his name with the worth they deplore.

It comes from the east—New England has hearts,
Which sleep not when grief is shading the land—
And the dirge of the patriot, sage, and sage,
Is wafted far from her sea-beaten strand.

It comes in the swell of the martial air,
As the soldier is laid to his final rest—
Where heavy guns peal, 'mid the bell's deep toll,
O'er his pillow beneath the green earth's breast.

Oh, call up his deeds, and speak of his fame,
For the good on earth are scattered and few—
His memory blend with the cause he lov'd,
The shield of our land, endearing and true.

THE DYING GIRL TO HER LOVER.

Farewell, beloved! the evening breeze is stealing
Softly around us, and the low, sweet sigh
Of waters, murmuring by,
Falls on my soul, in gentle tones revealing
Visions of future hours I shall be
Thine but in memory!

Wilt thou not sometimes wander forth alone
Beside this tranquil lake, and fondly dwell
On all we've loved so well?
And as the breeze bears forth each plaintive tone
Will not my spirit seem to hover near,
Thy cherished voice to hear?

Yet I must leave thee, though thy saddened brow
Grows paler than is wont, and each fond smile
Fades from thy lip like the white.
Still would I see thy soul less troubled now,
Lest mine be won from lofter feelings back
Unto its earthward track.

Fain would I watch thy lonely couch beside,
When sickness hath o'erspread thy pallid cheek
With fever's fearful streak;
Oh have I prayed, let good or ill befall,
That I might live to catch each breath and tone,
In joy or grief thine own.

Yet hast thou deemed my warmest love grew cold,
When all my soul's fond hopes to thee were given,
Too much estranged from heaven;
But there are thoughts and feelings still untold,
That flow like buried streams forever on,
Unchanging and unknown.

I had not said so much in bygone hours,
But now my soul beats feebly, and each breath
Seems to me fraught with death;
And if to call thee mine, when sorrow lowers,
Can brighten once again thy sunken eye,
Then can I calmly die.

Calmly could leave this fair and glowing scene
Of eve's soft shadows and of morning's beams—
The bliss of early dreams—
And hopes of future hours could chase the gloom
That shrouds the lonely tomb.

Methinks the night grows chilly and the breeze
Seems not to pour its wonted fragrance round;
Still fainter grows the sound,
Of night-birds warbling in the moon-lit trees,
While on my soul fond hopes and yearnings swell;
Mine own in death, farewell!

A RECIPE FOR COURTSHIP.

Two or three darts, and two or three sweets,
Two or three balls, and two or three treats;
Two or three serenades giv'n as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure;
Two or three messengers sent in one day,
Two or three times led out from the play,
Two or three soft speeches made by the way;
Two or three tickets for two or three times;
Two or three love-letters writ all in rhymes;
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules
Will never fail making a couple of fools.

ANECDOTES.

STEALING ON CREDIT. A farmer, in this State, was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One after another was missed from the flock, without any solution of the mystery, until at last his suspicions rested on one of his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, each one was entered on the book against the suspected man, and the price carried out. At the end of the year, the bill was sent to him—and without making any words on the subject, he prudently paid it. Another year passed, and the absence of a greater number of sheep had added numerous items to a new bill, which was presented as on the year previous. This time, however, the lover of mutton demurred and insisted on its being reduced—protesting that he had not taken an eighth part of the number charged to him. But the creditor insisted upon every farthing. "Well," said sheepy, "if I must pay, I suppose I must; but the fact is, some scamp has been stealing on my credit."

IRISH HUMOR. A sure-footed pedestrian travelling in Ireland, met a man, and asked him rather gruffly why the roads were so plucky long? When the Irishman replied, "You see, yer honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give good measure."

A MATHEMATICIAN. "O dear!" blubbered out an archer who had been suffering from the application of the birch. "O my! they tell me about forty rods make a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that! Let me get a plaguy lickin as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

A FAIR RETURN. A very loquacious female witness, whom the opposing counsel could not silence, so far kept him at bay, that, by way of browbeating her, he exclaimed, "why, woman, there is brass enough in your face to make a kettle!" "And sauce enough in yours (she instantly rejoined) to fill it."

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or no medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver, is purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disreputable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile of JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of either or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and silver.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—illustrated with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, has been denominated Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. It was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Plugs, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.

THE subscribers are now duly empowered to use and vend WILSON'S PATENT SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that has ever before been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.

Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.
A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

STEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.
Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied.

Barbless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wig makers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business. What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wig makers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership, under the firm of
O. T. ROGERS & Co.,
for the purpose of Quarrying, Cutting and Delivering GRANITE.

OCTAVIUS T. ROGERS,
NATHAN BURNINGS,
JOHN BUNTON,
SAMUEL BABCOCK.
Milton, Mar. 20.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals, and by the most distinguished and able three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, a family would not be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads, and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Discharges of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appropriate Alterative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Horse Blankets!!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Jayne's Carmative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Cholera, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the bowels unchanged, and is attended with Restlessness and inability to sleep. It cures the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases. This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/4, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's price, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number. It may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths, in order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

A Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GILLEY, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Rays, Drab and Mixed do
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings.
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Buckings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirts; and
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, Oct. 10.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.
FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Rich Challey Scarfs

OF a new and beautiful style, just received at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s
Quincy, March 6.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, hereby returns thanks to his former customers and solicits a continuance of patronage from the public.
His work will be done in the best style, and charges will be reasonable.
ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,
AMERSE M. BURRELL.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the northern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGER, Medford, Mass.
DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—American Traveller.

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his invention in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Otis P. Bacon, Nantuxet Village, (Dorchester), and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.
Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.
THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannels, 9 1/2 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.25 per yard.
Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by
E. PACKARD & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House on Quincy Point will be leased.
Inquire of
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.
Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intention; but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, I will try.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 18.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

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Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
JANUARY 1841.
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N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20. 3m

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27. Jy

New Goods.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10. Jy

For Sale or to Let.
THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 29. Jy

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out; and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS. Jy

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries"
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JACOB TIBBELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Jingoing.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

MY FRIEND PLUMB.

"What is Friendship but a name?"

I tell not my tale to a cold and careless world. I waste not sighs upon ears that are deaf. A story of misfortune is a pearl too precious to be cast before those who would only trample upon it. It is for the tender and sympathetic ear of those whom experience has taught to contrast the bliss of friendship, indulged without suspicion or alloy, with the bitterness of disappointed and betrayed affection.

I had the misfortune to lose both my parents at an early age. My mother died when I was a boy, and my father followed her soon after I entered my twenty-first year. I was an only child, and without relatives; but my father committed me to the care of a friend, by the name of Plum, of whom he had a high opinion, and to whom he was fondly attached. Whether my father's choice of a guardian for one whose imagination was stronger than his judgment, and whose passions were more active than his principles, was wise or not, is a question which I leave to be decided by the issue of my story.

The stern and strict control of my father was no sooner withdrawn, than I felt like a liberated bird. I indulged my fancy in everything. I bought gay horses, drove dashing gigs, smoked, drank, flourished at Nahant and Saratoga, put a gold chain about my neck, with a useless quizzing glass attached to it, and thrust into my waistcoat pocket, criticised the ladies' ankles, talked lightly of female virtue, and impudently ogled every woman whom I met.

I was perhaps less to be blamed for these follies, as I followed the fashion of young men of my condition, and was rather abetted than restrained in my course by my guardian. At length I fell in love, and my taste became matrimonial. I worshipped a pretty girl of sixteen, and promised to marry her. But time and reflection altered my views. My goddess became an insipid girl. To put an end to my engagement, I suddenly embarked for Europe, giving it forth to be understood that I should be absent several years. My reputation would have suffered for this and some other trifles, had not my friend Plum exerted his influence in my behalf, which he did so effectually, that I was fully acquitted, and the young lady was left to unpitied mortification and contempt.

I could not think of travelling alone; so I managed to have my guardian accompany me. On my arrival at Liverpool, my ignorance of the manners and customs of England brought me into sundry awkward situations. In these cases I found the assistance of Plum to be invaluable. He settled every difficulty in a moment, and always in a way peculiar to himself. He seemed to understand England perfectly, and I afterwards learnt that he was not a stranger to other countries. I soon hurried to London. I was anxious to participate in the pleasures of the world's metropolis. The influence of Plum soon gained me admission into fashionable society. It was winter, and I was invited to an assembly at Almack's. My acquaintance enlarged, and I was soon in the full career of fashionable dissipation. My society was sought by gentlemen and ladies of the first degree. Not a few cards with noble names upon them were exhibited in my rack.

I was at a loss to account for my success. My vanity could not persuade me to impute it all to my person and address. I became inquisitive, and learned at length, to my great surprise, that it was mainly on account of my guardian, who was held in such estimation, that all who were connected with him participated in his honors. At first I was piqued by the discovery; but such was the influence of self-flattery, and such was the adroit manner and seeming sincerity of the attentions I received, that I ceased to scrutinize the motive, and took them as if offered to me on the ground of personal merit.

But, if I was blinded in regard to the honor which was reflected on myself, some remarkable instances of its influence on others did not

escape me. I recollect on one occasion to have been struck with it at Almack's. In general, the display of beauty there is beyond all praise. An American would say the ladies were too stout and ruddy, and too heavily dressed. But let that pass. The music had ceased for a moment, and the places where the quadrilles had a moment before been figuring, were accidentally vacant. There then appeared a couple so grotesque as to put description to the blush. A thin, miserly, snuffy little man led forward the hugest woman I ever beheld. She had large, lead-colored eyes; a low, overhanging forehead; a conical piece of her under lip lapping over her upper one; the corners of the mouth drawn downward; long ears, standing apart from the head; a large jaw; and a figure that, in despite of the London Cantellos, resembled a pipe of brandy. There was a mark of monstrous vulgarity about the pair that, with now and then an exception, seemed to contrast strangely with all around them.

At the first appearance of this strange couple there was a look of general surprise, and then a smile, and here and there an audible titter. But soon it was all hushed, and Mr. and Mrs. Fudge seemed to be honored with particular and respectful attention. "How is this?" said I to Lady Flambeau. "O," said she, "don't you know he is a great favorite with your friend Plum?"

In short, I had not spent six months in England before I discovered that my extraordinary guardian had scarcely less influence than the prime minister. Indeed he did that which the king himself could not have performed. The world would laugh at Sir William Curtis, though George the Fourth was his companion and friend. But who could despise a favorite of Plum? His friendship was only inferior to a patent of nobility. It covered faults and magnified virtues. It even became superior to the force of nature. I once saw a very ugly young woman dancing most vilely. "She is an angel," said one. "She dances like a fairy," said another. "She is the particular friend of Plum," said a third.

I left England and went to France. In Paris, my guardian seemed less at home. But here he was by no means destitute of influence. He could persuade a Frenchman to do any thing but jump into the Seine. I set out for Italy. In crossing the Alps I was attacked by banditti. I fought valiantly, but in vain. I was wounded, overpowered, and beat down. A swarthy villain, with black mustaches, planted his heavy foot on my breast, and with his brawny arm held his finger on the trigger of a pistol presented to my forehead. The slightest contraction of a muscle had scattered my brain in the air. At this instant luckily Plum presented himself. He went on the principle that discretion is the better part of valor. He threw away my powder and ball, and settled the point by negotiation. It was all over in fifteen minutes. The desperado became my friend, guided us faithfully over the mountain, and at parting gave me warm wishes of happiness.

I could tell other tales, but this is enough. I returned to my country after an absence of two years, bringing my friend with me. His influence was not abated. The men sought my society, and the ladies smiled upon me for his sake. I took it all to myself indeed; and when an honest man told me that I was a fool for doing so, I became angry, and bade him hold his peace. I again fell in love. I had a streak of weakness in my character, which exposed me to such fantasies. I loved devotedly, and thought my passion was truly returned. "May I speak my mind freely to you?" said a candid friend. "Certainly," said I. "The lady does not love you," said he. "You are mistaken," said I. "It is not you, but your friend Plum, that she is enamored with; it is only to secure his society, that she seems to favor you." "She is incapable of such double-dealing," said I. "It is the fashion of the world," said he. "Plum is a great favorite of the sex, and they will smile on the first man that brings them closest to him. You are his particular friend, and are therefore an object of regard to all the calculating mothers and daughters in town." I felt too secure to be angry. I laughed at my friend, and turned his advice to ridicule.

But let me proceed in my story. A meddling attorney endeavored to bring about a separation between me and Plum. He was at first unsuccessful, but by trick and artifice he at length gained his point. Plum deserted me forever. I mourned over him. "But mourning," said I, "is vain. I am myself the same thing as before. I have lost a friend, but that is no part of myself." I flew to my mistress. "She will sympathize with me," thought I. "And O, there would be a sweetness in seeing her tears fall for my sake, that would atone for my loss." But I was mistaken. She refused to see me. I was enraged. I stamped on the floor. The servant laughed, and pointed to the door. I went away, and wept, in the bitterness of my heart, like a very boy. I went to see some of my companions. They were cold and constrained. I visited some of the families where I was once a favorite. They were civil, but the hearty welcome of the mother, and the gracious attentions of the daughters, were mine no more.

I shrank from society like a wounded beast of prey, who alone in his lair endures his throbbing pain. I cursed the heartless world, and bitterly moralized on the selfishness of those I had thought the fairest and noblest part of creation. I am still writhing with disappointment, and under its influence address this letter, partly

to give vent to my gushing feelings, and partly to obtain the sympathy of those who have sympathy to bestow on the forlorn.

NOTE.—Plum, the sum of one hundred thousand pounds in the cant of London.—Johnson.

HE IS SO AMIABLE.

Contentment is the talisman of happiness, the spell which work more wonders than all the enchantment of all the magicians of Arabian fiction. So happy an illustration of the effects of this virtue is afforded in the following little narrative, and the touching reflections arising out of it, that we cannot refrain from presenting it to our readers.

A beautiful girl, gay, lively, and agreeable, was wedded to a man of a clumsy figure, coarse features, and a stupid-looking physiognomy. A kind friend said to her, one day.

"My dear Julia, how can you to marry that man?"

"The question is a natural one. My husband, I confess, is not graceful in his appearance, nor attractive in his conversation. But he is so amiable! And *gaiety*, although less fascinating than beauty of wit, will please equally at least, and is certainly more durable. We often see objects which appear repulsive at first; but if we see them every day, we become accustomed to them, and at length not only view them without aversion, but with feelings of attachment. The impression which goodness makes on the heart is gradual; but it remains forever. Listen, and I will tell you how I came to marry my husband.

"I was quite young when he was introduced for the first time into the house of my parents. He was awkward in his manner, uncouth in his appearance, and my companions used often to ridicule him, and I confess that I was frequently tempted to join them. But was restrained by my mother, who used to say to me in a low voice, 'He is so amiable; and then it occurred to me, that he was always kind and obliging; and whenever our villages assembled together at our fetes and dances, he was always at the disposal of the mistress of the house, and was profuse in his attentions to those whose age or ugliness caused them to be neglected. Others laughed at his singularity in this respect; but I whispered to myself, 'He is so amiable!'"

"One morning my mother called me to her boudoir, and told me that the young man, who is now my husband, had made application for my hand. I was not surprised at this, for I already suspected that he regarded me with an eye of affection. I was now placed in a dilemma, and hardly knew how to act. When I recollected his ill-favored look and his awkwardness, I was on the point of saying, 'I will not wed him; and I blushed for him, which is a strong proof that I even then felt interested in him; but when I recalled the many excellent traits in his character, and dwelt on his benevolent and good actions, I dismissed the idea of banishing him from my presence. I could not resolve to afflict him, and I whispered to myself, 'He is so amiable!'"

"He continued to visit me, encouraged by my parents, and cheered by my smiles. My other admirers, one by one, left me; but I did not regret their absence. I repeated the expression, 'He is so amiable; so often, that it seemed to me to carry the same meaning as, 'He is so handsome.' I loved him, and took him as my husband. Since then I have not only been resigned to my fate, but happy. My husband loves me devotedly, and how can I help loving him?"

There is something exceedingly touching in this love which beauty entertains for goodness, and there is no longer a doubt that some women love from a feeling of benevolence, or tender compassion, regulated by reason. Such an affection will know no change; it is a firm basis, and will endure through life.

AN EXCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Within a month or two since, there deceased in Dorchester, Mr. Asa Pierce a very eccentric person, whose peculiarities are thus noticed by a writer in the Boston Cultivator.

From some cause unknown, or now forgotten, he early in life withdrew from intercourse with society, and desired neither the favor nor friendship of his nearest relatives. With just sufficient property to keep alive the most miserly feelings, he lived from year to year, reaping no higher enjoyment than to witness the undiminished value of his coins. Without sufficient trust in man to place his wealth at interest, he hugged it closely to himself, and left but little more at his death, than he originally possessed. Having women even more than his own sex, he isolated himself from all association with either, and young children who chanced to meet him would often tremble with fear, on account of his hideous appearance and surly looks. He subsisted mostly on vegetables, cultivated exclusively by his own hands, and in their season, eels, herring, cod, and other fish which are found in the river near his estate. Rum and cider were his principal drinks, and at his death, nearly a barrel of each was found near his bed. His dress was composed entirely of coarse blue flocking, cut and sewed by himself, in the rudest manner. When one suit was nearly worn out, another was put over it without removal of the old remnants, so that at no time had he upon him less than five thicknesses of clothing; his last sickness was of a dropsical nature, probably contracted by his exceedingly gross method of living. He desired no one to attend him during this state, and rejected every offer of kind assistance. When asked what he most wished for in his last moments, he convulsively

replied—"Life and money." Reading was a pleasure unknown to him, and not a book was found in his possession, excepting an old Bible, which however starving rats had nearly robbed of all its leaves! There are many striking things connected with the life of this singular man. "He died as the fool dieth," and not a tear is shed for his memory. Though possessed of sufficient means to command a large share of this world's enjoyments, he yielded to an insatiable lust for gain, and finally left the thorns which beset his own life, to bloom as flowers for those into whose hands they now have passed.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The following are the rates of interest in the States and Territories of the Union, together with the punishment of usury.

Maine, six per cent—forfeit of the debt or claim.

New Hampshire, six per cent—forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, six per cent—recovery in action with costs.

Massachusetts, six per cent—forfeit of three fold the usury.

Rhode Island, six per cent—forfeit of the money and interest on the debt.

Connecticut, six per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New York, six per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New Jersey, six per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, six per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, six per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, six per cent—on tobacco contracts eight per cent. Usurious contracts void.

Virginia, six per cent—forfeit double the usury taken.

North Carolina, six per cent. Contracts for usury void—double the usury.

South Carolina, seven per cent. Forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs of debt.

Georgia, eight per cent—forfeit of three times the usury and contract void.

Alabama, eight per cent—forfeit of interest and usury.

Mississippi, eight per cent—by contract as high as ten—usury recoverable in action of debt.

Louisiana, five per cent—bank interest six—conventional as high as ten—beyond contract, void.

Tennessee, six per cent—usurious contracts, void.

Kentucky, six per cent—usury may be recovered, with cost.

Ohio, six per cent—usurious contracts void.

Indiana, six per cent—on written agreement may go as high as ten—penalty of usury, a fine of double the excess.

Illinois, six per cent—three fold amount of the whole interest.

Missouri, six per cent—by agreement, as high as ten—if beyond, forfeit of the whole interest due, and of the usury due.

Michigan, seven per cent—forfeit of the usury taken, and one fourth the debt.

Arkansas, six per cent—by agreement, any rate not higher than ten. Amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.

Florida, eight per cent—forfeit of interest and excess in case of usury.

Wisconsin, seven per cent—by agreement not over twelve—forfeit treble the excess.

On debts and judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at six per cent, a year.

MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.

The following incident, in the life of Gov. Wentworth, the last of the Colonial Governors of New Hampshire, is still related by the aged people of the neighborhood in which he resided.

"He had, it seems, married a very pretty little girl, some thirty years his junior, who, like most young wives, was fond of gaiety, and liked better to pass the evening in strolling through the woods by moonlight, or in dancing to some merry-making, than in the arms of her gray-haired husband. Nevertheless, although she kept late hours, she was in every other respect an exemplary wife. The governor, who was a quiet, sober personage, and careful of his health, preferred going to bed early, and rising before the sun, to inhale the cool breeze of the morning; and as the lady seldom came home till past midnight, he was not very well pleased at being disturbed by her late hours. At length, after repeated expostulations, his patience was completely exhausted, and he frankly told her that he could bear it no longer, and that if she did not return home in future before twelve o'clock, she should not be admitted to the house.

The lady laughed at her spouse, as pretty ladies are wont to do in such cases; and on the very next occasion of a merry-making, she did not return till past two in the morning.

The governor heard the carriage drive to the door, and the pondrous knocker clang for admittance; but he did not stir. The lady then bade her servant try the windows; but this the governor had foreseen; they were all secure. Determined not to be outgeneraled, she alighted from the carriage, and drawing a heavy key from her pocket, sent it through the window into the very chamber of her good man. This answered the purpose. Presently a night-capped head peered from the window, and demanded the cause of the disturbance. 'Let me into the house, sir.' Sharply demanded the wife. The governor was immovable, and very ungall-

antly declared she should remain without all night. The fair culprit coaxed, entreated, expostulated and threatened; but it was all in vain. At length, becoming frantic at his imperturbable obstinacy, she declared that unless she were admitted at once, she would throw herself into the lake, and he might console himself with the reflection that he was the cause of her death. The governor begged she would do so, if it would afford her any pleasure, and shutting the window, he retired again to bed.

"The governess now instructed her servants to run swiftly to the water, as if in pursuit of her, and to throw a large stone over the bank, screaming as if in terror, at the moment of doing it, while she would remain concealed behind the door. The good governor, notwithstanding all his decision and nonchalance, was not quite at ease when he heard his wife express her determination. Listening, therefore, very attentively, he heard the rush to the water side—the expostulations of the servants—the plunge, and the screams; and knowing his wife to be very rash, in her moments of vexation, and really loving her most tenderly, he no longer doubted the reality. "Good God! it is possible!" said he; and springing from his bed, he ran to the door with nothing about him save his robe de nuit, and crying out "save her, you rascals!—leap in, and save your mistress!" make for the lake. In the mean time his wife hastened in-doors, locked and made all fast, and shortly afterward appeared at the window, from which her husband had addressed her. The governor discovered the ruse, but it was too late; and he became in his turn the expostulator. It was all in vain, however; the fair lady bade him a pleasant good night, and shutting the window, retired to bed, leaving the little man to shift for himself, as best he might, until morning. Whether the governor forgave his fair lady, tradition does not say; but it is reasonable to presume that he never again interfered with the hours she might choose to keep.

PROMPTITUDE AND PUNCTUALITY.

You will observe some children, in families where you visit, if not in your own, that are never ready to go at the first bidding. They must be requested or commanded to do some little thing, twice, perhaps three or four times, before they can be induced to move. They do not mean to break the fifth commandment, but on the contrary to honor and obey their parents, in all things. They are not quite ready, however, and they are sure it makes no difference, whether they go this minute or the next. They want to read the next paragraph, or to hear a story through, or to warm themselves a little longer, or to be indulged in some other equally frivolous excuse for lingering. Now this is a very bad habit, which ought never to be winked at, and which indeed is never formed, but under mistaken parental indulgence. If your child does not hear and obey you the first time, how can you be sure that he will the second, or even the third, unless the loud and altered tone of your voice should convince him, that you are quite out of patience, and that it will not do to linger any longer? How often do children, when they have no thought of disobeying, wait till the chore is forgotten, or the parent is obliged to do it himself, of which, however, he has no right to complain, as it is his own fault. But the injury to them is very great, in thus allowing them to form habits of procrastination, which they will be very apt to carry along with them through life; and which, I need not say, will be extremely inconvenient both to themselves and their friends. "Samuel, my son, such a thing is wanted, will you attend to it?" "Yes sir,"—and then reads on. "Samuel, did you hear me? The fire is getting low, or your mother wants your assistance." Still the boy is not quite ready to start. Then start him, and in such a way that he will not hereafter mistake the tenses; and he will thank you for it as long as you live.

So when you send your children upon errands, or permit them to visit their little playmates, and fix the hour for their return, it is vastly important that you strenuously insist upon punctuality; not because their time is so valuable, for it may be worth very little or nothing to you after they come back. But aside from your own convenience, in knowing that the errand is done, and where your children are, when out of sight, the habit of adhering to the letter of your instructions, is so essential to their future usefulness and well being, that paternal laxity on this point, may be followed, and I have no doubt often is by irreparable losses of property, if not of character. The child may plead that he was urged to outstay his time, or to go off some where else to play, and that he was sure you would have given him leave, had you been there; and may all be very true—but beware how you listen to such excuses. They go to sap the foundation of your authority, at the same time that he is forming a habit so mischievous to himself.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

The Cincinnati Times gives an account of a female, who has, within a few years, seen many vicissitudes of fortune. She is now an applicant before the Ohio Legislature for a divorce, and resides in Newark, (Ohio.) She is a native of Lockport, (New York,) and was married in 1839 to a man with whom she lived about three years, when by dissipation and idleness on his part they were reduced to want, and the husband was obliged to leave his home to seek employment. He went to Cincinnati, where he remained some time, and then took it into his head to go to Texas. He

QUINCY PATRIOT.

wrote to his wife at Lockport, requesting her to remove to Cincinnati, that she might be nearer him when he was in Texas, and she left Lockport for Cincinnati. At Cleveland, her means failed her, and she was obliged to throw herself into the kitchen of a hotel, to procure money to continue her journey. While in this situation she accidentally became acquainted with a gentleman from Columbus, who discovering that her accomplishments and education were those of a lady, who must have known better days, became interested in her behalf. She laid her case before him, and asked his assistance in procuring a school, that she might earn the necessary means to follow her husband. He requested her to come to Columbus, she came, and the gentleman procured her a small school.

This was in 1835. While teaching school, she became ill, and was confined to her room for some weeks. During her indisposition, a man visited her, and told her he was just from Texas, and that her husband died in that country, a few days before he left. He told her all the circumstances connected with her husband, that he left a wife in Lockport, etc., in such a straight forward manner, she was forced to believe him. She partially recovered her health, and in 1837 became acquainted with a worthy gentleman—a widower—residing in Newark. After the due forms of courtship, and in about a year after she heard her husband was dead, he offered her his hand and fortune—she at first refused, but subsequently taking into consideration her destitute situation—which was really one of want—she consented to become his wife. They were married in New York. He took her to his home at Newark, where she lived with him, enjoying as much happiness as human flesh is heir to, until last November—when suddenly their first husband appeared, and claimed her as his wife. This was a trying scene for a pious and virtuous woman; she flew to the pastor of her church for advice, and he advised her to seclude herself from both until such a time as the marriage contract with one of them could be annulled. This she did, and she immediately applied to the Legislature for a divorce from her husband.

She is represented as a lady of great mental and personal accomplishments, and undeviating piety. She has never had any children by either husband.

A SINGULAR SERMON.

Four gentlemen and an old minister were assailed on the highway, by three robbers, who demanded and took possession of all their funds. The old minister pleaded very hard to be allowed a little money, as he was on his way to pay a bill in London. The highwaymen, as our authority informs us, "being generous fellows, gave him all his money back again on condition of his preaching them a sermon." Accordingly, they retired a little distance from the highway, and the minister addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen—You are the most like the old apostles of any men in the world, for they were wanderers upon the earth, and so are you: they had neither lands nor tenements that they could call their own; neither, as I presume, have you. They were despised of all, but those of their own profession, and so, I believe, are you: they were unalterably fixed in the principles they professed, and I dare swear so are you; they were often hurried into jails and prisons; and all of which sufferings I presume have been undergone by you; their profession brot' them all untimely deaths; and, if you continue in your course, so will yours bring you. But in this point, beloved, you differ mightily; for the apostles ascended from a tree into heaven, where, I am afraid, you will never come; but as their deaths were compensated with eternal glory, yours will be rewarded with eternal shame and misery unless you mend your manners.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE NEW TOWN HOUSE.

FRIEND GREEN—As the town of Quincy is about taking measures to erect a new Town House, it seems of considerable importance to locate it upon the proper site. In the warrant, two situations are named—one, the place where it now stands—the other, at the other corner of the burying-ground, where Mr. French's sheds now stand. Of these two places, one would suppose, no one would hesitate a moment which to choose. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one, that the place where it now stands is far preferable to that of Mr. French's land, and for the following reasons. First, it will save the town a thousand dollars, and that is worth saving in these days. Second, it is a much better site, as the building will show to better advantage. Third, it will be less exposed to fire on account of being at a greater distance from the public house and the barns, sheds, etc, that will surround it, if placed on the above-mentioned site.

If these two were the only places for a new Town House, it is presumed, every citizen would vote for the old stand. But, it fortunately happens, that there are other sites far more eligible and central than either of the above named. The lot owned by Mr. William Packard is more elevated, more central, and in every respect, a preferable location to either of the others named. This lot would be amply sufficient for the Town House and the house for the High School, when it shall become necessary to erect such a building, and this must soon be done. As this lot will answer for both the buildings, it will really cost the town nothing for the location of the Town House, as the lot for the School House would cost about the same sum. Besides, it is but justice to the citizens, who have for many years travelled north beyond the centre, to have the new house located in the centre, and when every motive that can be conceived is in favor of such a removal, it cannot be doubted but that it will be done.

But if that should not be done, the land on which Mr. Gilley's store now stands would be

a much preferable site to any one about the burying-ground.

A CITIZEN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE TOWN HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR—Towns, as well as individuals, ought to be economical. There seems, however, at the present time, to be an inclination among some of our fellow townsmen, to take steps to ornament the town, which our finances do not justify. I have reference to the disposition manifested by many to erect a new Town House for the sake of gaining an insignificant addition to the burying-ground, and ornamenting the centre of the town. Now it appears to me, that all the town is at present able to do—and that ought to be the criterion for towns, as well as individuals to act by—may be done at a small expense, and ornament the village as much as for the present is advisable.

I take the liberty, through the columns of your paper, of proposing to the people of the town the following plan, which, to say the least of it, embraces all the improvements their finances warrant. In the first place, to enlarge the present Town House, adding a porch at each end with stairs, forming a passage-way through the hall; and in that case the School-house below will be large enough to divide into two apartments, one for the man's school, and one for the woman's; that will be all the town will need for many years. I would also propose, that land be purchased of Dea. S. Savil and Mr. Elisha Marsh, enough to run the present lines of the burying-ground as far back as the new street laid out by Dea. Savil, making the burying-ground as near square as possible; and that the burying-ground, in that condition, be ornamented as well at circumstances permit.

In the city, we find public buildings standing on the corner of burying-grounds, and those grounds ornamented without their removal, and why cannot we do the same?

A LOOKER ON.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA.

Romans, I know sir, is a book,
In which we often love to look;
With Henry I agree the same,
There is no one without a name;
Poor Indians that are oppressed,
With that one thing I know are blessed.
Whenever you do to Russia go,
Sir, if you please take Mary too;
Get a good dinner if you can,
I think you would be fond of ham;
But you would not commit a sin,
If you should with nice quince begin.
The book of James we have at home,
Therefore you need not go to Rome.
But if you want a query done,
Ask Francis Granger to do one.
When I have now two more names p'enn'd,
This answer then will have an end.
Your statesman brave Harrison would be;
John Adams Green, Esq. of Quincy.

VARIETY.

MURDER IN BOSTON. About half past nine o'clock, on Friday evening of last week, a man named William Simmons, said to belong to North Carolina, who has been several weeks in Boston, went into a sailor boarding house. He did not appear to be intoxicated, but asked the landlady for spirit, and was answered that she did not keep it. His manner was turbulent and insulting, so much so, that a man who accompanied him, and appeared to be a civil sort of person, withdrew. The woman was anxious to get Simmons out of the house, and ordered him to leave it, threatening to send for some one if he did not. She then sent a lad, privately for her husband, who she supposed was in Ann street. The lad not finding him, asked in an acquaintance of the family, Mr. Charles Reed, a remarkably stout young man, who drove a hackney coach. In the mean time, Simmons had shown a bowie knife, had taken hold of the landlady once or twice, and attempted to throw her down. After Mr. Reed had been in a short time, during which he had said but little to Simmons, and while he stood in the door way, the woman pushed him into the entry, Reed came forward and put him out of the house, through a small yard into the street. When the two reached the street, some scuffling ensued, and Simmons immediately ran away. Reed knew nothing of the bowie knife, and was not at first conscious that he had been wounded, but supposed that he had received a slight kick or blow in the abdomen; but after crossing Ann street and entering a shop, he ascertained that his bowels had been cut open. A physician was immediately sent for, who at once declared the wound to be mortal. Search was then made, and the knife found in the street near the house. The police were immediately on the alert, and measures taken to arrest the murderer.

He was not taken, however, until about two o'clock in the morning, and as it were by accident. One of the city watch observed a man, without hat or shoes, standing behind an old pump. He was taken, and carried before Reed and the landlady who identified him. He was brought before the Police Court, and will be indicted and tried for murder.

Reed died on the following Sunday morning. He is said to have been a worthy young man.

ABOLITION. It is stated in the New Orleans Picayune that the Baptist Convention of Alabama, recently resolved to withhold all appropriations to certain missionary societies, until they give satisfactory evidence that they are not, either directly or indirectly, concerned in antislavery movements; and in case of their refusal, the convention recommends the establishment of a southern Board of Missions, entirely distinct from the northern Baptists.

TAXES IN BOSTON. The Common Council of Boston, have voted that the sum of six hundred thousand dollars be raised by assessment on the polls and estates of the inhabitants of the City, to pay the current expenses of the city during the year.

The annual expenses of the City of Boston, are about twelve times as great as those of the State of New Hampshire.

The Mercantile Journal gives a list of the persons and corporations whose taxes for the year 1841, exceeded five hundred dollars. It comprises one hundred and thirty-five names. The highest tax is against the name of John Parker, who pays towards the support of the City Government, for the year, the sum of seven thousand and eleven dollars. The next highest taxes, paid by individuals, are the following:—Peter C. Brooks, \$5,025; David Sears, \$2,665; John D. Williams, \$2,651; Jonathan Phillips, \$2,498; Robert G. Shaw, \$2,446. There are forty-one persons or corporations, who pay more than one thousand dollars in taxes annually.

The inhabitants of Boston certainly pay enough to have a good government, and if they fail of that object, they are most abominably cheated.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. An important discovery has been made, in France, of a method of rendering wood much more durable, of preserving its elasticity, of preventing its shrinking and variation of size from dryness or humidity, of diminishing its combustibility, of increasing its tenacity and hardness, and even of giving it a variety of durable colors and odors. All this is done by means the most simple, cheap, and new, and by the use of common and low priced substances. To cause preserving, coloring, or other substances, to penetrate into a whole tree, the inventor takes all the power required, in the aspiratory force of the vegetable itself, for that alone is sufficient to carry all the liquids which it may be desired to introduce, from the base of the trunk to the extremity of the leaves; for instance, let a tree full of sap be cut off at its foot, and plunge the foot in a tub containing the liquor which you wish to have ascend, the liquor will rise in a few days up to the highest leaves.

A SINGULAR DEFORMITY. A great curiosity, in the way of humandeforities, has just come under notice. It consisted of a supernumerary great toe on each foot of perfect formation and size. These toes projected from the balls of the natural big toes, at an angle of about forty-five degrees; and, hence produced a considerable impediment to locomotion—so much so, that the unfortunate individual could walk only in a tottering motion. The subject of this freak of nature was a female child, in Baltimore, aged about twelve years. An operation for removal was performed without difficulty and with scarcely any pain. The child can now wear shoes (which she never wore previously) and is able to walk with facility. This is spoken of by medical gentlemen as an exceedingly rare deformity. The ease with which such deformities are now removed is the best proof of the progress and vast utility of modern surgery, that could be required. It is, indeed, amazing to notice how frequently and safely operations once deemed hazardous, are now-days performed.

WEATHER WISDOM. If at sun rising or setting the clouds appear of a lurid red color, extending nearly to the zenith, it is a sure sign of storm and gales of wind.

If the moon shows like a silver shield, be not afraid to reap your field. But if she rises haloed round, soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight. This adage may also be a good sign, provided the wind beasterly, as it shows that the rain clouds are passing away.

Evening red and the next morning grey, are certain signs of a beautiful day.

If the cock goes crowing to bed, he'll certainly rise with a watery head.

When the peacock loudly bawls, soon we'll have both rain and squalls.

DRY MORTIFICATION. About twelve months since, a single woman, about thirty-six, (who for years had suffered from a bad constitution) was seized with the gradual loss of the use of the left leg, commencing at the toes, which gradually extended itself until it reached between the calf of the leg and the knee, the whole of the leg being perfectly useless, and becoming callous. Previous to the medical attendant calling upon her, she was in the act of being moved out of bed, when it was found the leg had separated three inches below the knee, causing no pain or hemorrhage. The disease, divested of surgical phrases, is called dry mortification. The leg, is in the possession of the surgeon, who attended the patient, and is in a perfect state, the flesh and toe nails remaining entire, but the color a dark brown, the surface of the foot bright as though polished with a brush.

AFFAIR OF HONOR. General Sutherland, once Commander-in-chief of the Patriots in the late Canada war, was brought before the police in Albany, recently, on a charge of threatening to wring the nose of a member of the New York Legislature from Washington County, who had insulted, in the course of his remarks on the resolution concerning McLeod, that he, Sutherland, was a coward. Gen. Sutherland addressed him a note, demanding an explanation of his remarks, but the note was treated with silent contempt. The valiant General made known his intentions of wringing the honorable legislator's nose, or thrashing him with a cow-hide, which induced him to resort to the strong arm of the law. After considerable firing and cross-firing between the parties, Gen. Sutherland was discharged.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON. At a meeting at the Marlboro' Chapel, on the 16th inst., three hundred and twenty-seven persons came forward and signed the Tee-total Pledge. On the 17th, at the North Bennet Street Methodist Church, one hundred and sixty gave their names to the Pledge. And on the 18th, at Father Taylor's Bethel, North Square, four hundred and fifteen persons signed the Pledge. New life seems to have been infused into the cause by the arrival in Boston, of a delegation of reformed inebriates from Baltimore. They are eloquent men, who speak what they do know, and testify to what they have felt and been. Among their converts were many whose crimsoned noses gave abundant evidence that a reformation was much needed, and that nothing but Tee-totalism could effect it.

ROBBERY AND MURDER. A store, in St. Louis, was lately entered by robbers, who murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find, and then set fire to the building, which was destroyed. The body of one of the clerks was found near the door, being shot through the head, and having one hand cut off. That of the other was found with his face much cut by a bowie knife, and a pistol shot over the eye. Another man was killed by the falling of the walls of the building. The Mayor of the city has offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the acts.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. As the steam tow-boat Henry Eckford was preparing to leave the pier at New York, her boiler exploded with tremendous violence, literally tearing the fore part of the boat to pieces. Numerous fragments of the boiler, machinery, bricks, &c, were thrown with much violence over the pier and adjoining boats and houses. Several persons were killed, and others more or less injured. This boat has been employed as a tow boat for upwards of twenty years, and her boiler was much worn.

or the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At a Convention of the friends of temperance and good order, assembled at the Town Hall, in Dedham, on Wednesday last, (April 25th,) agreeably to previous notice, ELIAS RICHARDS was called to the chair, and Benjamin F. White appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was voted, that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates to fill the vacancy in the board of County and Special Commissioners; whereupon MARTIN TORREY of Foxborough, and LEMUEL HUMPHREY of Weymouth, were nominated for County, and NATHAN JONES of Medway, for Special Commissioners.

Voted, That this Convention will, and the friends throughout the County are earnestly requested to, use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be sent to the County papers and Mercantile Journal of Boston for publication.

ELIAS RICHARDS, Chairman.
BENJAMIN F. WHITE, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

SALARY OF CLERGYMEN. At the Convention in Boston, for the discussion of the divine origin of the institution of the Ministry and the Sabbath, it was stated by a member that statistical returns from the whole of New England showed that the average compensation of the entire clergyman did not exceed three hundred dollars per annum. In most of the towns the salary is from three to five hundred dollars, and a large proportion of the clergymen get but about two hundred dollars in cash.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN. The Executive Committee of the American Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, have designated Tuesday, the 11th day of May inst., as the time for commencing the sittings of the Convention in the City of New York.

The object of this Convention will be to consider the responsibilities of young men, in regard to the great evil of intemperance, and adopt measures which in their wisdom shall be deemed best calculated to meet those responsibilities.

HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS. At the late meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society, the annexed among other resolutions was adopted.

Resolved—That we highly appreciate the noble conduct of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in volunteering his services in behalf of those injured men; and that we regard his position as the champion of human rights, on that memorable occasion, as one of more true and enduring glory than any which he has occupied during his eventful life.

A HEAVY EXPENSE. A woman recently died at the almshouse in Swansea, (Mass.) at the age of eighty-six years. From the sixteenth year to her death, she was supported by that town, which at fifty cents a week, including interest, would amount to fifty-four thousand dollars.

QUADRUPLE NOTION. The editors of the Boston Notion announce, that they will issue a Quadruple Notion, May 13th, comprising seven hundred square inches reading matter, whole surface sixty-seven by ninety inches. Price twenty-five cents.

DEATH OF A STRANGER. Died at the Almshouse in this town, on Wednesday morning last, a man apparently forty years of age. The cause of his death is supposed to have resulted from his exposure the night previous to his decease, as he was found in the morning beside the road in an almost exhausted state, from whence he was removed to the almshouse, and expired in about one hour. No papers or any other trace could be found by which to learn his name or abode. He was marked by India ink, on his breast, with a cross and the letters, I. H. S. His dress was that of a laborer, and he is supposed to have been an Irishman.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury calls upon the Governor of that State, with an exceedingly loud voice, to 'put that State under complete military organization,' so as to be ready for business, should the extra session of Congress pass a Tariff and charter a National Bank.

James C. Churchill, Esq. has been elected by the City Council, Mayor of Portland for the current political year.

During the next Congress, the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Floridas, will probably ask for admission to the family of the American Union.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, pays a tax of about \$15,000. The rate being about five dollars on one thousand dollars, it follows that his taxable property amounts to three millions of dollars.

One hundred and nine thousand dollars have been appropriated this year by the Boston authorities, for objects of justice and benevolence. Four-fifths of the expense incurred is caused, it is stated, by intemperance.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York, have decided, by a vote of thirty-eight to eighteen, to memorialize Congress in favor of a National Bank.

In the laws of England there are somewhere about one hundred and fifty by which a poor man may be hanged, but not one by which he can obtain justice for nothing.

The Planters' Bank of Georgia, has been robbed of thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati has been swindled out of thirteen thousand, by a forged certificate of deposit.

Four steam ships are to be built forthwith in New York, to be employed in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and to be each of the capacity of two thousand five hundred tons. The cost will be about three millions of dollars.

Woman, says Mathew Henry, was made of a rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of the head, to top him—not out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him—but out of his side, to be equal to him; under his arm, to be protected; and near to his heart, to be beloved.

Massachusetts owns 526,000 tons of shipping—New York 468,000—Maine 282,000, Maryland 116,000—Pennsylvania 112,000—Louisiana 109,000.

Funeral solemnities took place at Hingham, on Thursday last. The eulogy was delivered by William Brigham of Boston, and is said to have been a very impressive address.

There was not one execution in all Ireland in 1840, and but twenty-seven sentenced to transportation for life, and four for seven years.

At Hillsborough, in Jefferson county, Missouri, two men were lately convicted of the crime of robbery with intent to murder. One of them was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety and the other for forty years.

Fifteen years ago, a farm in western New York, of four hundred acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for four thousand dollars. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry, that the owner was last year offered for it forty thousand dollars. He refused the offer, upon the ground that it actually netted him the interest of sixty thousand dollars.

Nicholas Biddle is publishing a series of letters to prove that when he left the United States Bank, that Institution was in a flourishing condition, and that the mismanagement which has prostrated it was commenced by his successors. His success is somewhat problematical.

It is estimated that the female codfish carries in her ovary more than nine millions of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that two hundred thousand fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

All experience teaches that the best method a man can adopt to obtain business is to advertise in the newspapers.

It is better to be above an enemy, than even with him; he that revegeth, is but even with him; he that pardoneth, is above him.

There is one thing that confounds all infidelity, and that is, no one ever repented of being a christian, on his death bed.

It is very singular that the United States cruisers never have captured a slave vessel. The British cruisers have taken great numbers of them.

A true bill for manslaughter has been found against Madam Restell, of New York, the notorious female doctress.

The brig Malek Abdel, which sailed from New York nearly a year since, and which at the time was the occasion of much talk, has arrived at Baltimore in charge of Lieut. Ogden, of the United States Navy. The crew and the first and second mates have been committed on a charge of piracy.

The corner stone of the Great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was recently laid in presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Military Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men.

It is said that the number of stockholders in the United States Bank is 4,529, of which 1841 are held in Pennsylvania, 1658 in other states, and 1300 in Europe.

There is a class of people in London who are said to make fortunes by going about the city before sunrise, searching for objects lost the previous night by the million and a half who swarm the streets.

The editor of the Washington Globe has given notice that unless there is an addition to his list of subscribers, the publication of his paper must be abandoned.

LIST OF DEATHS.

The following is a list of deaths in Quincy the year 1840. It is believed to be correct.

Jan. 21, Mrs. Margaret Horton, of Milton, aged 67 years.

" Michael, son of John and Ellen, 1 year.

Mrs. Sally Perry, aged 72 years.

Feb. 24, Mrs. Ruth, wife of the late Ebenezer, aged 67 years.

March 2, Daniel Brown, son of Charles L. and Maria S. Pierce, aged 1 year.

" 18, Miss Sarah Ann Fisk, aged 41 years.

" 19, Henry, son of Nathaniel and White, aged 14 months.

" 23, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William, aged 49 years.

" 23, Henry, son of Hanson and H. Bailey, aged 2 years.

" 30, Mrs. Eunice, wife of the late Jonathan, aged 67 years.

April 15, Mrs. Sarah J. wife of Wyman, aged 26 years.

May, 7, Miss Ann B. Pope, aged 14 years.

" 26, Mr. Edmund Weston, recently bridge, aged 23 years.

June 5, Mrs. Harriet N., wife of Nathaniel, Jr. aged 25 years.

" 11, Charles Carroll, son of John, aged 17 months.

" 22, Mrs. Mary C., wife of Lewis, aged 26 years.

" 22, William, son of John G. and Simpson, aged 7 years.

" 23, An infant child of Thomas and Bates.

" 29, Charles Goss, formerly of Cabot, 23 years.

July 24, George A. Thayer, aged 33 years.

Aug. 7, Edwin, son of A. H. Goodridge, aged 30 months.

" 10, Prudence Bigelow, aged 67 years.

" 11, George, son of William and with, aged 2 years and 8 months.

" 23, William Horace, son of Daniel, aged 2 years and 4 months.

" 23, Joseph Francis, son of Joseph A. Nutter, aged 4 months.

" 27, Miss Deborah F. Beckford, aged 31 years.

" 31, Sarah Peck, daughter of John and L. Hardwick, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Sept. 1, Nancy P. daughter of Levi B. Joseph, aged 7 months.

" 4, Mrs. Julia F. wife of George, aged 26 years.

" 5, Charlotte Rebecca, daughter of S. aged 1 year and 3 months.

" Henry Augustus, son of George B. E. French, aged 3 months.

" 7, Lewis Henry, son of Lewis H., 3 months.

" 8, Esther Ann, daughter of Peter A. Thomas, aged 14 months.

" 8, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John, aged 7 months.

" 11, Miss Susannah Rawson, aged 7 months.

" 11, William Henry, son of William, aged 7 years.

" 12, John S. son of John S. and Sarah, aged 13 months.

" 14, George Henry, son of Warren, aged 18 months.

" 15, Mary Ann, daughter of Peter, aged 18 months.

" 17, Lucy Ann, daughter of Susanah B. Pratt, aged 2 months.

" 19, Angelo, son of Azro B. and Stiles, aged 9 months.

" 20, Charles G. child of Charles E. Whiton, aged 2 weeks.

" 20, Maria B. daughter of William et Pratt, aged 22 months.

" 27, John Chadwick, aged 32 years.

" 29, Benjamin Faxon, aged 79 years.

Oct. 13, William Henry Harrison, son of Mary J. Willett, aged 9 months.

" 16, Charles Francis, twin child of Charles M. A. Beckford, aged 9 months.

" 19, Sarah P., daughter of John C. Poole, aged 9 months.

" 20, Richard Smith, twin child of J. Clarissa M. A. Beckford, aged 3 months.

" 26, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Joseph, 65 years

DEATH OF A STRANGER. Died at the Almshouse in this town, on Wednesday morning last, a man apparently forty years of age. The cause of his death is supposed to have resulted from his exposure the night previous to his decease, as he was found in the morning beside the road in an almost exhausted state, from whence he was removed to the almshouse, and expired in about one hour. No papers or any other trace could be found by which to learn his name or abode. He was marked by India ink, on his breast, with a cross and the letters, I. H. S. His dress was that of a laborer, and he is supposed to have been an Irishman.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Charleston, (S. C.) Mercury calls upon the Governor of that State, with an exceedingly loud voice, to put that State under complete military organization, so as to be ready for business, should the extra session of Congress pass a Tariff and charter a National Bank.

James C. Churchill, Esq. has been elected by the City Council, Mayor of Portland for the current political year.

During the next Congress, the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Floridas, will probably ask for admission to the family of the American Union.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, pays a tax of about \$15,000. The rate being about five dollars on one thousand dollars, it follows that his taxable property amounts to three millions of dollars.

One hundred and nine thousand dollars have been appropriated this year by the Boston authorities, for objects of justice and benevolence. Four-fifths of the expense incurred is caused, it is stated, by intemperance.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York, have decided, by a vote of thirty-eight to eighteen, to memorialize Congress in favor of a National Bank.

In the laws of England there are somewhere about one hundred and fifty by which a poor man may be hanged, but not one by which he can obtain justice for nothing.

The Planters' Bank of Georgia, has been robbed of thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati has been swindled out of thirteen thousand, by a forged certificate of deposit.

Four steam ships are to be built forthwith in New York, to be employed in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and to be each of the capacity of two thousand five hundred tons. The cost will be about three millions of dollars.

Woman, says Mathew Henry, was made of a rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of the head, to top him—not out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him—but out of his side, to be equal to him; under his arm, to be protected; and near to his heart, to be beloved.

Massachusetts owns 526,000 tons of shipping—New York 408,000—Maine 282,000, Maryland 116,000—Pennsylvania 112,000—Louisiana 109,000.

Funeral solemnities took place at Hingham, on Thursday last. The eulogy was delivered by William Brigham of Boston, and is said to have been a very impressive address.

There was not one execution in all Ireland in 1840, and but twenty-seven sentenced to transportation for life, and four for seven years.

At Hillsborough, in Jefferson county, Missouri, two men were lately convicted of the crime of robbery with intent to murder. One of them was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety and the other for forty years.

Fifteen years ago, a farm in western New York, of four hundred acres, exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for four thousand dollars. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry, that the owner was last year offered for it forty thousand dollars. He refused the offer, upon the ground that it actually netted him the interest of sixty thousand dollars.

Nicholas Biddle is publishing a series of letters to prove that when he left the United States Bank, that institution was in a flourishing condition, and that the mismanagement which has prostrated it was commenced by his successors. His success is somewhat problematical.

It is estimated that the female codfish carries in her ovary more than nine millions of eggs. No wonder, therefore, that two hundred thousand fishermen do not cause this fish to disappear from the deep.

All experience teaches that the best method a man can adopt to obtain business is to advertise in the newspapers.

It is better to be above an enemy, than even with him; he that revengeth, is but even with him; he that pardoneth, is above him.

There is one thing that confounds all infidelity, and that is, no one ever repented of being a Christian, on his death bed.

It is very singular that the United States cruisers never have captured a slave vessel. The British cruisers have taken great numbers of them.

A true bill for manslaughter has been found against Madam Restell, of New York, the notorious female doctress.

The brig Malak Abdel, which sailed from New York nearly a year since, and which at the time was the occasion of much talk, has arrived at Baltimore in charge of Lieut. Ogden, of the United States Navy. The crew and the first and second mates have been committed on a charge of piracy.

The corner stone of the Great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was recently laid in presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Military Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men.

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There is a class of people in London who are said to make fortunes by going about the city before sunrise, searching for objects lost the previous night by the million and a half who swarm the streets.

The editor of the Washington Globe has given notice that unless there is an addition to his list of subscribers, the publication of his paper must be abandoned.

M. M. Noah, Esq. late editor of the New York Star, has been appointed Judge of the Court of General and Special Sessions in that city.

A sixth letter from Nicholas Biddle, in relation to the affairs of the United States Bank, is announced as about to be published.

Adam Bailey has been removed from the office of Deputy Collector, in Boston, and William A. Wellman has been appointed in his place.

It is said, that Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire will be appointed Surveyor General for Iowa and Wisconsin.

LIST OF DEATHS.

The following is a list of deaths in Quincy, during the year 1840. It is believed to be correct.

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Michael, son of John and Ellen Fory, aged 1 year.

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March 2, Daniel Brown, son of Charles L. and Lucretia S. Pierce, aged 1 year.

18, Miss Sarah Ann Fisk, aged 21 years.

19, Henry, son of Nathaniel and Mehitabel White, aged 14 months.

23, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of William Johnson, aged 49 years.

23, Henry, son of Hanson and Harriet W. Bailey, aged 2 years.

30, Mrs. Eunice, wife of the late Jonas Pierce, aged 67 years.

April 15, Mrs. Sarah J. wife of Wyman Abercrombie, aged 26 years.

May, 7, Miss Ann B. Pope, aged 14 years.

26, Mr. Edmund Weston, recently of Cambridge, aged 23 years.

June 5, Mrs. Harriet N., wife of Nathaniel Hayden, Jr., aged 25 years.

11, Charles Carroll, son of John W. Rand, aged 17 months.

22, Mrs. Mary C., wife of Lewis H. Field, aged 26 years.

22, William, son of John G. and Comfort Simpson, aged 7 years.

23, An infant child of Thomas and Roxana Bates.

29, Charles Goss, formerly of Cabot, Vt., aged 23 years.

July 24, George A. Thayer, aged 33 years.

Aug. 7, Edwin, son of A. H. Goodridge of Boston, aged 20 months.

10, Prudence Bigelow, aged 67 years.

11, George, son of William and Sarah Askwith, aged 2 years and 8 months.

23, William Horace, son of Daniel and Mary Ela, aged 2 years and 4 months.

23, Joseph Francis, son of Joseph and Mary A. Nutter, aged 4 months.

27, Miss Deborah F. Beckford, aged 20 years.

31, Sarah Peck, daughter of John and Hannah L. Hardwick, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Sept. 1, Nancy P. daughter of Levi B. and Eliza Joseph, aged 7 months.

4, Mrs. Julia F. wife of George Veazie, 24, aged 26 years.

5, Charlotte Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Ela, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Henry Augustus, son of George H. and Eliza E. French, aged 3 months.

7, Lewis Henry, son of Lewis H. Field, aged 3 months.

8, Esther Ann, daughter of Peter and Isabella Thomas, aged 14 months.

8, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John and Harriet A. P. Long, aged 7 months.

11, Miss Susannah Rawson, aged 75 years.

11, William Henry, son of William and Clarissa Packard, 7 years.

12, John S. son of John S. and Sarah W. Foster, aged 13 months.

14, George Henry, son of Warren and Abigail Small, aged 18 months.

15, Mary Ann, daughter of Peter and Jerusha Keating, aged 18 months.

COUNTY OFFICERS. The official result of the election for County Treasurer and for Register of Deeds, in this County, has been published.

The whole number of votes for Register of Deeds was 3480—necessary for a choice 1741—Enos Ford of Dedham had 2112. Majority for Ford, 371.

The whole number of votes for County Treasurer was 3222—necessary for a choice 1612—John Bullard of Dedham had 2146. Majority for Bullard, 534.

The votes of several towns were not received, and others were rejected on account of informality.

NOTICES.

Divine service will be performed in the West District School House, TO-MORROW, by Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, a Roman Catholic.

Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

In consequence of the severe storm on the 22d inst. the Norfolk County Abolition Society adjourned to meet at the same place, in Dedham, on the 5th of May, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. As this is the annual meeting, it is important that there be a full delegation from all the towns in the county.

Brethren, be on hand to give aid by your councils and prayers, encouragement by your presence, arguments, and votes, to the great and good enterprise that is destined soon to revolutionize the nation. Slavery is an evil so great, so full of blood and guilt, so heinous, that unless it is removed by the people, God will blot this country from among the nations of the earth. For the sake of the bleeding slave, the honor and salvation of your country, the perpetuity of her free institutions, of securing to yourselves and posterity the blessings of liberty, endeavor to be present or fully represented on that occasion, to aid in giving efficiency to our anti-slavery enterprise.

J. W. Alden, General Financial Agent, will attend, and the delegates are requested to bring in their annual contributions, where it has not already been sent in, in answer to the money circular.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN, DANIEL BAXTER, LYANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In this town, 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Burrell, Mr. DAVID B. STETSON to Miss ANNA ELIZABETH SPARK.

We were remembered by this couple. Much joy and prosperity attend them through life.

Jeffery R. Brackett, Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools, &c. RICH MANLYE, Clocks, Manufacturer of Rich Jewellery, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.

Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 63 Washington Street, Boston. if May 1.

White Lead. THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for select cases, is using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned in order to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kags and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barley), and selling for the Glenville. E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.

N. B. Painters colors and Linseed Oil. Also—The following persons sell the genuine—JOHN BARNES, Ann Street, EDWARD ADAMS, Wharf Street. No other person is authorized to sell. Painters are requested to call and get a sample at 107, State Street, Boston, May 1. 6m

For Sale. THREE Houses with the land connected; ten acres of Land; two Wharves; five Pews. This property will be sold at a low price so that it will realize ten per cent.

For further information, apply to HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, May 1. 4w

Removal. E. PACKARD & Co. have removed from School Street to the corner of Granite and Sea Streets, where they have to offer an extensive and fashionable assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, (to which they are constantly adding) on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, a few rich patterns of Plain MOUS. LAINE DELAINES. if Quincy, May 1.

Babel Pasture. TO let by auction, on the premises, the Babel Pasture for five years, on THURSDAY, May 6th, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Conditions made known. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. Quincy, April 24. 2w

Notice. PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber. HENRY SOUTHER. if Quincy, April 17.

Auction Sale. ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, upon the premises, will be sold by public vendue, all the Real Estate of John Hayward, late of Braintree, deceased, an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors—said estate being subject to dower—viz: the right in equity to redeem his homestead place, in said Braintree, consisting of a House and Barn lately built, the same being subject to a mortgage to the Dedham Institution for Savings to secure the payment of \$1300.

Also—One undivided quarter part of a Grist and Saw Mill, in said Braintree, and occupied by Calvin White & Co. The Grist Mill has two run of stones and capable of grinding one hundred bushels of corn per day. Said Grist and Saw Mill are nearly new and in excellent repair.

Also—A few in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house. Turnpike. After the sale aforesaid, the whole of said Grist and Saw Mill, with all the apparatus, will be let to the highest bidder for a term of years.

Also—The wharf now occupied by James Denton & Co., will be let to the highest bidder for a term of years. Said wharf is an excellent stand for the Lumbers, Coal and Grain trade, and will afford sufficient room to carry on Ship Building in its various branches. Conditions at the sale. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. CALVIN WHITE, 3w Braintree, April 3.

Town Meetings.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. Y. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the third day of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon—

To give in their votes to the Selectmen, on one ticket, for two County Commissioners and one Special Commissioner, to complete the number required for the County of Norfolk.

And you are further directed to notify and warn the Inhabitants of said Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the said third day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To hear and act on the Report of the Selectmen relative to discontinuing that part of the old road which leads from the Widow Nightingale's land to its junction with a new road leading from Braintree, being a distance of about sixty-four rods.

3. To see if the Town will furnish all the School Districts with School Houses necessary for their accommodation, and purchase such land as may be necessary for that purpose, and also refund the money expended by the West District for a Primary School House to the proprietors of said District.

4. To see if the Town will move the Town House and sit for the accommodation of the Centre District, and build a new Town House where the present Town House stands, or purchase and build on land of Daniel French, or any other site, and appropriate the land where the Town House now stands to enlarge the Burying Ground.

5. To see if the Town will adopt any measures that may be proposed, relative to enlarging, improving and decorating the Burying Ground, or any way upon the subject.

6. To see if the Town will raise or appropriate any money that may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing articles.

7. To choose any Committee or hear and act on the report of any Committee relative to the subject matter brought before the Town by the foregoing articles.

Hereof full not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES A. BROWN, DANIEL BAXTER, LYANDER RICHARDS, } Selectmen of Quincy, April 23d, 1841.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. LEWIS BASS, Constable. Quincy, April 24. 2w

Cassimere and Oil Cloth. SUPERFINE Blue Black and Black Mixed English Cassimere. Also—Oil Cloth, for Table Covering, 9-8 wide. Just received at E. PACKARD & Co. Quincy, April 3. if

Thomas Vinson's Estate. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS VINSON, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of May next. JOHN VINSON, Executor. Weymouth, April 10. 3w

William S. Morton, ATTORNEY AT LAW. [Office over Mr. Brierley's Store.] Quincy, Jan. 2 6m

George Bemis, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES. No. 91, Court Street. Boston, Feb. 20. if

To Travellers and the Public. DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FOR THOSE DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, 50 cts the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 18 Apple Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors. Boston, Aug. 10. 1y

Music School.

MRS. L. A. NEWCOMB will now receive a few more pupils to instruct on the Piano.

Tuition per quarter \$10.00
Use of the Piano for practice, daily, 2.00
Further information obtained at the residence of Mr. William Packard, Hancock Street, Quincy, April 3. 6w

New and Fashionable Goods. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire gauds, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Grapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages. Prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand. Quincy, April 3. if

Grass Seed. HERP'S GRASS, Red Top and Clover Seed, together with an assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale reasonably by DANIEL BAXTER & Co. Quincy, Mar. 27. if

Isaac Pratt's Estate. To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Lemuel Humphrey, Administrator of the goods and estate of ISAAC PRATT, late of Weymouth, in said County, housewright, deceased, respectfully sheweth, that the said Isaac Pratt had at the time of his death, real estate, consisting of about seventy-seven acres of land with a dwelling-house, barn, corn-barn and two shops standing thereon, the whole situated in said Weymouth, and two pews in the South Meeting-house, in said Weymouth, of the value of \$204.00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to \$250.74, and that the charges of administration are \$60.00, making the whole claims \$310.74; and that the value of his personal estate \$236.16 being insufficient by the sum of \$84.58 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs or otherwise have been duly notified by the said Administrator to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the first day of May, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at G. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. April 17. 3w

A Card. THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit. WYMAN ABERCROMBIE. Quincy, April 17. if

Premium Britania Ware. THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britania Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGER, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices to retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES. All of which will be sold on good terms. DORCHESTER, (Neponset Village,) April 17. if

Dressmaking. THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of Quincy, that she will attend to all kinds of DRESSMAKING, at her residence at Capt. Benjamin Gay's, in School Street.

Being experienced in business, she flatters herself that she can give general satisfaction; and hopes by a close attention to business to receive a share of public patronage. MARIA H. VINAL. Quincy, April 17. if

Seed Barley. FOR sale, about one hundred bushels of good Seed Barley. Inquire of JOHN M. CLEVERLY. Quincy, Mar. 13. if

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.

THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality—
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggees WAGONS,
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Chaise HARNESSES.
25 " Wagon " " " " " " " " " "

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 19.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

Edisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
EDISHA PACKARD,
ANDREW M. RUSSELL,
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.
The subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application. Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are as reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the American Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanical Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS.
Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Olin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, **EBENEZER WOODWARD.**

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.
Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.
THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.
SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannel, 9 1/2 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.25 per yard.
Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by
E. PACKARD & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.
THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.
Inquire of **ALBERT HERSEY.**
Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.
THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaways, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.
Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Patent Stoves.
ENSLIN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.
AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, I will try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Razors HONED and set at short notice.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.
HAMELY & BRAMBALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

For Sale or to Let.
THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months.—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted, at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, JR. JUSTIN SPEAR. OSCAR P. BACON. FISHER A. KINGSBURY. JACOB TIRRELL, JR. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. JOSEPH CLEVELY. SAMUEL A. TURNER. CHARLES LEFAVOUR. N. B. OSBORNE. FREEMAN HUNT.	Quincy Railway. "Stone Quarries. Dorchester. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Braintree. Arlington. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New York City.
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MISCELLANY.

LOVE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The Lady Eveleyn Seton, of Seton Manor, was young, beautiful, rich, and an orphan. Too young to join in the gay revels of a court, she was still immature within her ancient halls, under the watchful eye of her aunt, the Lady Alice; and though retired from the society of the age in which they lived, many were the suitors aspiring to the hand of the fair Eveleyn. One alone appeared slightly favored: he was the young Sir Hugh de Gasconville, the most finished courtier and accomplished knight under the banners of Richard Cœur de Lion; but Lady Eveleyn was fickle—she inherited all the pride of the Setons, and took more delight in gazing at the grim array of her warrior ancestors in the gallery of family portraits, than in listening to the courtly phrases and laughing tones of Sir Hugh.

"I would I could win thy love, fair Lady Eveleyn," said the knight, one day, as they paced the gallery together, (Lady Alice acting propriety in the distance). "Three years have I wooed thee, yet still thou art unrelenting; bid me serve thee; bid me perform a task, any thing to win thee."

"Nay," replied Eveleyn, "I impose no tasks—I doubt thee not; and yet—twere well to try thee, methinks—look round thee, Sir Hugh; look at my soldier ancestors, all of whom were great in arms and famed for deeds of prowess; thinkest thou that the last of the Setons would wed with a—a—a stripling knight, whose sword has never left its scabbard—whose brow has never faced a battle—whose arm, perchance, might fail before—"

"Stop, lady," said Sir Hugh, indignantly. "I hear, I understand thee; thou shalt see that Hugh de Gasconville owns no craven heart; I thought not, with these high feelings of thine own, thou wouldst have kept me so long tamely captive in thy train!"

"Silence, Sir Hugh," exclaimed Eveleyn, in her turn roused; "thou art forgetting thyself; we would be alone."

She waved her hand—it was enough. The knight bowed low, and springing on his horse, dashed furiously past the windows, and was out of sight.

The flower of the French nobility were enjoying the gayest tournament that "la belle France" had ever witnessed, when an unknown knight entered the lists and challenged the victor of the day to single combat. He was tall, slightly made, well armed, and well mounted; and a murmur of astonishment went round as he bent his plumed head before the royal canopy; but the murmur rose to a prolonged shout of approbation when the lance of the stranger rang on the breast of his opponent, and hurled him to the ground.

After assisting the fallen knight to rise, the stranger advanced slowly and gracefully towards the platform from whence the prize was presented, and receiving on the point of his lance the chaplet and scarf, with a low obeisance he turned, and was gone before the vanquished had time to recover his seat or his senses. Who could the stranger knight be, save Sir Hugh de Gasconville?

When the drawbridge of Seton Manor was lowered for Sir Hugh, and the stately turrets burst on his sight, a thrill of fearful expectation curled through his veins. The pink and silver scarf of France floated on his shoulder, and the chaplet of pale roses, now withered, hung on his arm as he reined in his charger at the gate, and dismounting, paced through the vestibule, which opened into the withdrawing rooms. He heard Lady Eveleyn's voice, and the knight paused. Three weeks had passed since he left those rooms in anger; and remembering his parting scene, he dreaded the reception he might meet. Suddenly he entered, and on his bended knee, laid the trophies at Lady Eveleyn's feet.

"So, Sir Hugh!" exclaimed the beauty, with the faintest blush in the world, "thou art returned—whether hast thou been? The Lady Alice thought that thou hadst forgotten the road to Seton Manor."

"And thou, Eveleyn," said the knight, "didst thou not think of me?"
"In truth, I seldom think, since thinking spoils the countenance; but whether hast thou been, and what are these—the chaplet and the scarf?"

"Lady Love, I have journeyed to France, and these are the trophies won by my poor arm at its latest tournament."

"And wherefore hast thou laid them at my feet, Sir Hugh?"

"To win a boon," whispered De Gasconville.

"What wouldst thou?" said the lady, coloring deeply; "what is the boon?"

"Eveleyn! hast thou soon forgotten?"

"Are the ladies of France fair, Sir Hugh?"

"I saw them not, seeing only thee before mine eyes, lady."

"Thou hast learnt courtesy," smiled Eveleyn; "but tell me, didst thou break a lance or lose a charger—or—gain a wound in this same tournament?"

"Nay, lady; but I unhorsed a bold crusader."

Lady Eveleyn curled her lip. "Methinks, Sir Hugh, that were mere sport, since not a drop of thy brave blood was spilt."

"Sir Hugh started. The lady continued—"

"Methinks, likewise, that a faded chaplet and a worn scarf were unsightly gifts for thy Lady Love!—No, no, Sir Knight; when Eveleyn Seton weds, it must be with one worthy of her hand; when Seton Manor owns a master, it must be one who will not disgrace its ancient halls!"

"Eveleyn!" exclaimed the knight, grasping his sword, "I know thee not in this strange mood—it is enough—when I am gone, think on thy words—no longer shall Hugh de Gasconville disgrace thine ancient halls! I have loved thee, Eveleyn, but for thyself alone! I have wooed thee, but not for thy gold!"

"Nay, Hugh, dear Hugh, thou art too serious; I but meant—"

"It matters not now, lady; thy words are traced in fire on my heart; not because they loved lips pronounced them, but because others heard thee scorn me; the day may come when I may be worthy of thee—till then, Eveleyn, farewell!"

"Nay, stop! one word!" cried Eveleyn; but she was too late: ere the tears could burst from her eyes, Sir Hugh de Gasconville and his good charger were skirting the distant hills; ere another moment could fly, he was lost to her sight; and sinking on her seat, the Lady Eveleyn Seton exclaimed, in the bitterness of repentance, "He is gone, and I have lost the truest heart that ever knight proffered to Lady Love!"

The Christian army, under Cœur de Lion, set out for the Holy Land, and amongst their glittering numbers appeared Sir Hugh de Gasconville. It were vain to repeat the trials and hardships they endured; it is enough that, after a few years of toil, the few who escaped with their lives returned to their native land; and of them was reckoned Sir Hugh; but he was changed. The tall, proud youth was covered with wounds, worn, subdued, ill, and melancholy; yet his first thought was of Eveleyn Seton. He faltered in asking after her whom he loved; but a wild sensation of mingled pleasure and pain awoke in his breast on finding that she was still alive, well, and Eveleyn Seton.

His determination was taken; he would see her once more; and just as the summer's sun set behind the Yorkshire Hills, Sir Hugh de Gasconville rang the great bell of Seton Manor. He found Eveleyn surrounded by her attendants.

"Thou art a soldier and a crusader," said she, bending; "and thou art welcome to our castle; but who art thou?"

"Lady," began Sir Hugh.

"Ah!" shrieked Eveleyn, "I know thee! Hugh! dear Hugh, welcome, welcome home!"

"It is I indeed, lady; but sadly, sorely changed; I cannot kneel to thee now; I may not offer thee the strength of this arm, for it is helpless; I cannot stand before thee without the stay of my good lance; yet could I see thee once again. May I speak with thee alone?"

"Eveleyn," said the knight, as he lifted his plumed helmet off, "thou seest me!"

"I hear thee, Hugh; it is enough!"

"Nay, raise thine eyes; thou seest but the wreck of Hugh de Gasconville; and conscious that, though his hand has been soaked in the blood of the enemy, and though lances have been broken and sabres bent on his body, I am still unworthy of thee, I came, faint, wounded, and disabled, to bid thee a long, last farewell!"

"Then thou lovest me no longer, Hugh!" cried Eveleyn.

"Better than life," replied the knight; "yet thinkest thou I am one to win woman's love?"

"Yes!" exclaimed Eveleyn, throwing her arm round the lance on which he leant; "say no more; I am still thine in heart. Though thou art wounded, 'twas in a noble cause. Thou hast fought long and bravely. In future this arm shall be thy stay, and if thou wilt, Hugh, mine own Hugh, this hand shall be thy well-won prize!"

"Won, won!" murmured the now exhausted Sir Hugh, "and lost, lost, as soon as won."

PAIXHAN GUN.

The Paixhan gun (pronounced *paysan*) is half cannon and half mortar. It throws hollow iron balls of a great weight, say one hundred and fifty pounds filled with combustibles, which

explode in a certain time after lodging. Unlike the bomb, it throws the shot horizontally, like a cannon, so that an accurate aim can be taken.

It is easily managed, and it does not increase the weight of the ordnance. This cannon is equally efficient in ships and batteries. Fair trials of its destructive effects were made at St. Jean d'Acre, at Beyroot, and at San Juan de Ulloa.

The inventor, Paixhan, says:

"When thrown horizontally, they will crush, strike to pieces, and tear open, the side of the vessel, with a terrible shock. If they remain in the side, their explosion, acting like a mine, will open large breaches, the irregular fractures of which, extending below the water line, will make a passage, through which the water will rush in, as though a dyke were suddenly broken. If a bomb should enter a mast it will overturn it, together with its yards, top, rigging. Should the bomb pass entirely through the ship's side, then they will produce their effects between decks, in the midst of the combatants, the artillery, and munitions; and they will scatter around showers of iron, and insupportable volumes of smoke and flame; they will completely destroy a fabric of wood, much more easily than one of stone; they will rip up the deck, set every thing on fire, and cause dreadful ravages every where."

The invention of this terrific engine of destruction will tend to equalize the naval power of nations. It will certainly destroy the superiority of the British Navy. Indeed, it is a question if France could not at this moment, with her fleets, which are all provided with these *bomb cannons*, successfully cope with her proud rival.

GRANITE.

In a late number of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, a publication edited by the Hon. Isaac Hill, is the following interesting passage relative to one of the most important staple productions of New England.

"King's Chapel, Boston, is erected of square blocks of granite roughly prepared; these granite blocks were brought from Braintree (now Quincy) and were selected with much trouble and after long digging and searching; and we are informed that there is among the archives of the town of Boston, a letter from the Selectmen of Braintree, declaring that there were not granite rocks within the now present limits of Braintree and Quincy sufficient to erect another public building. The fact that granite sufficient to erect thousands of buildings has since been taken from Quincy and carried to all parts of the country appears at this time to confound the statement of the ancient town officers of Braintree. Of the stone taken from Quincy within a short time, there are splendid specimens in the granite blocks of the new Custom House, now erecting near the head of Long Wharf, and some of the finest specimens of sculptured granite we have ever seen are in the front fence of the Granary burial ground, between the Park street church and the Tremont House; blocks of granite full three feet in thickness and between thirty and forty feet in length, more beautiful than the purest and finest marble, lie at the base of the fence; and the posts surmounting pedestals to the gateway of this burial ground are the most pure and beautiful specimens of primitive rock that probably can be found in any part of the world. These specimens are all of the Quincy granite, where the work of preparing blocks for various parts of the United States is now begun. Such rocks as were used in the erection of King's Chapel would now be rejected as destitute of the requisite form and beauty; the deeper the incisions are made into the granite ledge, the more perfect the blocks taken out. And so well understood is the art of preparing them, that blocks of every possible shape are rived from the rock and manufactured with equal ease as that of workmanship in wood. It is here worthy of our notice, that a large portion of the workers on Quincy granite are young men from New Hampshire, where the trade of preparing granite extensively was carried on some twenty years ago. Many young men from this state have there earned with their own hands in the preparation of granite, money with which they have purchased farms. It is common for the New Hampshire young men who go to Quincy to come home during the severity of winter and return there in the spring. They can earn in this business considerably more than the wages of a common farmer."

SEVEN WONDERS.

1. That any rational being should turn his back on home—sweet home—and make the tavern his abiding place, where he is first tempted to spend his hard-won money, and then, when it is all gone, is turned out of doors. Is not this a Wonder?

2. That he should voluntarily take the money which should maintain his wife and children, and give it to support and adorn the wife and children of the rum-seller, who in return, gives him ruined health, blighted character, and empty pockets. Is not this a Wonder?

3. That any rational being could listen to the insinuations of those interested in his degradation and ruin, and take for his enemies the persons who would persuade him to look well to his own health, his own character, and his own pocket. Is not this a Wonder?

4. That brute beasts should drink only pure water, and that only when they are dry, and that man, rational man, heaven-instructed, soul-possessing, immortal man, should not only drink when he is not dry, but should prefer for his beverage, Liquid Fire. Is not this a Wonder?

5. That when men are walking in a way which brings wretchedness on themselves, and trouble and distress on all about them, and they are advised to forsake the path, there should be so much difficulty as is found in getting them to try. Is not this a Wonder?

6. That a human being, wholly dependent on the God that made him, should wantonly, ungratefully, and audaciously, fly in the face of his Creator and Redeemer, as the drunkard especially does, and yet he has spared not only days, but sometimes years, before the sentence goes forth,—Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground? Is not this a Wonder?

7. That while drunkenness is emptying our Churches and Schools, and crowding our Jails and Bridewells, and while Total Abstinence Societies are, by the blessing of God, reclaiming many drunkards from their ruinous habits, the vast majority of Christian ministers and other professors of religion should continue to drink those liquors which make men drunkards, and to treat the Total Abstinence cause with indifference, contempt, or opposition. Is not this a Wonder?

SYMPTOMS.

When you meet a friend about five o'clock near his own house, and he stands gossiping with you at the street door, without knocking, take it as a symptom that you are not wanted to dinner.

When you drop in for half an hour's chat at a friend's house in the evening, and your friend looks at his watch after you have been there two hours, while his wife picks up her needle work with a yawn, observing, "Well, I think it is time to give over for to-night," it is an infallible symptom you are a bore, and that the sooner you export yourself the better.

If at an evening party you are selected to make one at a rubber of whist, it is a symptom that there are younger persons in the room whom the ladies cannot spare as well as yourself.

If you are travelling outside a stage, and when you stop for dinner the porter brings you a ladder to descend, consider his civility as a decided symptom (whatever you may think of yourself) that he thinks you a gentleman who has arrived at a time of life not favorable to agility.

When a pedlar-boy impudently offers to sell you a pair of spectacles as a bargain, you may conclude it is a symptom there is something in your appearance which denotes the father of a family; in spite of whatever the tailor may have done to dress you like your youngest son.

If you meet a gentleman and lady, the gentleman looking vacantly serious, as if thinking of nothing—the lady placidly careless, as if perfectly satisfied—depend upon it these are symptoms of their being man and wife, and that the husband has consented to walk, though he would rather leave it alone, while the wife is pleased to find he is as attentive as ever. But when you meet a lady and gentleman in earnest discourse, the gentleman talking much, the lady listening with downcast eyes, it is the symptom of an affair in progress which will probably end in going to church.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

There are said to be no old maids among the Cossacks of the Ukraine, since the custom allows the young women to choose their husbands. When a young woman in the Ukraine feels a tender passion for a young man, she goes to his parent's house and says to him, "Be you blessed of God." She then sits down and addressing herself to the object of her affection, in the following terms:—"Iran, Theodore, (or whatever else may be his name) the goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me, that you are capable of loving and ruling a wife; and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief, that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She afterwards addresses the father and mother in words to the same effect, and solicits them earnestly to consent to the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, she answers, "that she will not quit the house till she have married the object of her love." If she be sufficiently persevering, and have patience to stay a few days or weeks in the house, parents are not only forced to give their consent, but frequently persuade their son to marry her. The young man, likewise, is generally moved by her perseverance and affection, and gradually accustoms himself to the idea of making her his wife, and at length consents. It is said that the parents never employ any force to compel her to leave their house, because they believe that by so doing, they should draw down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads; and the girl's family would not fail to resent such an action as a grievous affront.

VARIETY.

TEMPERANCE CAKE. Take two pounds of wheat flour, three fourths of a pound of fresh lard or butter, one pound of powdered white sugar, one grated nutmeg. After the flour and butter have been incorporated, lay the sugar in, and pour upon it a small teaspoonful of saleratus previously dissolved in a large table spoonful of boiling water; have well beaten six eggs, and with a spoon incorporate them all well together till it can be moulded with the hands, roll it thin, cut with a tumbler, and bake in a few minutes in a quick oven without turning.

NEGRO TAXES. At the last session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, a bill was passed exempting the property of negroes from taxation, on the ground that they were debarred from participation in social and political privileges. The exemption gave offence to the colored people, who have accordingly got up a petition that the law be repealed, and that taxes be imposed upon them in the same way as upon white people. They say that if they are taxed they have claims upon the General Assembly which they cannot otherwise urge. History will not furnish another example of a body of men remonstrating against being exempted from taxation.

CLOVER AMONG CORN. The editor of the New England Farmer recommends the practice of sowing clover seed among corn from personal experience, as being more certain of vegetation, the crop more free from weeds the first year, from grain stalks, easier to mow, equally abundant, and better in quality; and the young plants are not overshadowed by grain early in summer, nor too much exposed to the sun after harvest. The mode is, to make no hill, sow at midsummer, and cover with one horse harrow, and make all smooth with a hoe. Cut the corn closely to the ground. If necessary, the surface may be cleared with great expedition while the ground is frozen in the winter by means of a common hoe.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence occurred at Gibraltar last February. A wealthy English merchant of that place, was convicted, upon that kind of testimony, of the murder of his own daughter. On proceeding to the place of execution, he recognized an Englishman who had been active in procuring his conviction, whom he forgave for his hostility, as he desired to die in peace with all the world. He seemed much affected at this, and just as the sentence of the law was about to be executed, cried out, "It is I that am guilty, and not the convict." A great sensation was produced by this exclamation, when he came forward and fully confessed his guilt. The robe was immediately taken from the neck of his victim, and the cap from his face, but it was all too late. The wretched father was a corpse—having died of grief and terror! He was taken to jail amidst the execrations of the multitude, who were with difficulty restrained from tearing him to pieces.

THE ROSE AMONG THORNS. A pious man, deeply wounded and sick at heart under the persecution of his enemies, walked sorrowfully up and down in his garden, almost doubting the ways of Providence. As he paused and remained standing before a rosebush, the spirit of the rose thus addressed him: "Do I not animate a beautiful plant? Which is, in the name of every flower, a cup of thanksgiving, full of sweet odors—an incense offering to the Lord! But they pierce not; they protect me and give me nourishment. Even so do thine enemies to thee, and should not thy spirit be more firm than a transitory flower? Strengthened, the man turned away, and his soul became a cup of thanksgiving for his enemies.—*Oliver Branch.*

NOT SO PALATABLE. It is stated in a Dublin paper, that a man at Smyrna was sentenced to die of hunger in his prison, but whose sentence was commuted, and who was found alive twenty-eight days after his incarceration. It appears from the account that the only sustenance he had, by which he kept the vital spark alive, was a box of wafers, a small piece of gum elastic, and a piece of sealing wax. After having consumed these in the most economical manner possible, he began eating the pasteboard box which had contained the wafers—a part of which was found unconsumed at the time he was taken from prison.

POTATO PLANTING. Some kinds of potatoes are a long while in ripening, and these should always be planted in good season, for unripe potatoes require a so much as strong as a horse's to digest them. There is another good reason for planting potatoes early—they will be more likely, as seasons rise, to escape the drought of summer, which often curtails one half the expected harvest. These dry turns of weather happen more often in August than in June and the fore part of July. Early planted potatoes often escape a late drought, the most usual drought of the season. Care should be taken that no potatoes be planted in wet ground—the seed is more liable to rot in such case than corn.—*Boston Cultivator.*

AMISTAD CAPTIVES. The Anti-Slavery Reporter announces, that \$1,444 58 has been received in donations to defray the expenses of the trial of these individuals; and there has been paid to sundry persons, \$3,991 59.

John Q. Adams declines taking any compensation whatever, and, in addition to all his other services, he has consented to write out his speech to be published in pamphlet form.

TO MAKE NAMES GROW IN FRUIT. When peaches and nectarines are about half ripe, cover the side exposed to the sun with strips or specks of wax, in any desired shape or form, which hinders the sun from coloring the parts covered; and, when the fruit is ripe, and the wax removed, it will be found marked in the manner desired.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY. Another attempt has been made, in the evening, to rob the store of Henry Bailey & Co., 14 Court street, Boston, which for daring and desperation exceeds that of any which have been made in that city.

At about half-past eight o'clock, a young man who slept in the store, heard the key of the front door, which had been left in for the purpose of preventing the insertion of a false key, fall to the floor. He immediately secreted himself behind the counter, and awaited the entrance of the robber, who came in very cautiously, and went to the back side door and unbolted it. He then very deliberately drew out a large horse pistol, laid it on the counter, and commenced taking goods from the cases and tying them up in a bundle. After which he proceeded to the iron safe, and took notes of hand to the value of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The clerk was also armed with a loaded pistol, and had an excellent opportunity to shoot the scoundrel as he was searching the safe; but probably fearing to fire first and run the chance of missing him, he waited till he had gathered his booty and was preparing to depart from the side door, when he cautiously raised his head from behind the counter in the centre of the store. The robber saw him, and taking deliberate aim, fired! The ball most providentially missed him, and went through the hats, an inch thickness of wood on which a looking-glass rested, through a board, and into the window!! The clerk immediately rose and fired his pistol at the robber; and had the scoundrel stood a little to the left of where he did, the aim would have been fatal.

The robber dropped his hat, which is an old one of a small size, and marked in ink on the lining, "JOHN S. BUTLER, New Orleans." The clerk immediately ran to the watchhouse and gave the alarm, and a thorough search was made all over the premises and in the neighborhood, but no clue could be found. An extra patrol was immediately put on, and one of the watchmen stopped in the store during the night.—*Boston Times.*

LYNCH LAW FROM THE BENCH. The Chicago Tribune narrates the particulars of a great excitement at Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois. Several of a gang of horse stealers had been arrested in the neighborhood, and during the session of the Court, with a view to the rescue of the prisoners, fire was communicated to the Court House, which was consumed; the jail with some difficulty was preserved from the flames, and the prisoners were kept secure. The town was in great excitement, rumors being circulated that the confederates of the prisoners were resolved to assail the persons and property of all concerned in prosecuting the accused felons. The Judge, who presided, took occasion to allude to these threats, and admonished those who made them, that the moral portion of the community was at least well organized to protect themselves and the laws. For himself, his official station would compel him to leave his home, but he gave notice that, if in his absence, his family or property should be assailed in pursuance of the threats already made, he would on his return, place himself at the head of his friends, pursue the offenders wherever they might retreat, and—judge or no judge, law or no law, hang them summarily upon the nearest tree.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE. As a truck was passing through a street, in Boston, loaded with from two to three tons of stone, a child only four years old, ran before the wheel, which knocked it down, and passed across its body between the hips and short ribs. It appeared so incredible that it was not crushed immediately to death, that doubts were entertained whether the wheel actually passed over it. The truckman picked up the child within two feet of the wheel, supposing it to be killed, and other persons saw the occurrence. The marks of the wheel are now distinctly visible around its bowels, and other circumstances conclusively prove the fact. The child, although it appeared greatly injured, is now quite cheerful—has borne its weight upon its feet, and to all appearance is doing well. No blame is attributed to the truckman, who has been very much distressed since the accident occurred.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. The National Intelligencer states, that since the 27th of March, four weeks ago, there appears from the jail books to have been only two commitments for larceny made by all the justices in the county of Washington. These two cases are not by any means aggravated ones, the offenders being colored men. There has been only one white man committed for crime during the last four weeks. The accused is charged with obtaining money under false pretences. It has frequently happened that more persons have been committed for felony in one week, nay in one day, by a single police magistrate in the most populous ward of this city, than have been committed for felony during the last four weeks by all the magistrates of the county of Washington added together! This happy change is attributed to the influence of Temperance or Total Abstinence Societies, in checking or annihilating the propensity for ardent spirits and other intoxicating drinks—a fact on which the philanthropist and the friends of social order may dwell with pleasure and Christian gratification.

ALUMINOUS SALTS. The body of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who died thirty or forty years ago, at Erie, Pa., and was buried near the Lake, was recently disinterred and removed by his son, and was found to be in a very perfect state of preservation. Those who had known Gen. Wayne, recognized his features at once. This extraordinary preservation is accounted for in *Silliman's Journal*, by the fact, that the body had been buried in argillaceous soil, strongly impregnated with a solution of alum.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," &c. In New York, the other day, a young girl arraigned her lover before the civil authorities for not, like the banks, "redeeming his promises." From want of means or inclination to pay the fine inflicted, he was sent to prison. The solitude of the cold cell, compared with the sunny smile and bright countenance of her whom he had once loved, led him to relent and ask forgiveness. She refused at first, then yielded, and in tears, they were joined together for "better or worse" by the Justice of the Police Court. They were very clever and well dressed people, and after this little love tempest, no doubt it will be succeeded by a matrimonial calm.

RUNNING THE GATE. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser states, that a fellow in that vicinity, undertook the other day to "run his toll." The toll keeper was absent at the time, but his wife who had charge of the gate, gave her husband, on his return, information of the course the fellow went, and he was pursued, overtaken, lodged in jail for a few nights, and had to pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars and costs. He was then discharged from custody. This is a good lesson to the penny wise and pound foolish.

EARLY CUCUMBERS. Fill a gourd or squash shell with fine rich loam, plant cucumber seed in it, wetting the dirt thoroughly with warm water at planting. Protect from frost and cold, and expose to the sun, till the weather will allow the plants to be constantly exposed, when they may be deposited in the garden, and they will thus have several weeks start of those planted in the usual way.

CONSCIENCE. It is conscience that makes cowards of all men—it is conscience that converts the rustling of the leaf, the shaking of a bulrush into a spectre from the grave, or a flaming minister from heaven to execute vengeance.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.

The poor man's tribute to the poor man's friend. At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Jamaica Plain, at the Village Hall, on the evening of Friday, April 30th, William H. Sumner, being chosen Chairman, and Charles W. Greene, Secretary, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Whereas the people of the United States, with remarkable unanimity, appear to appreciate the disinterested character and patriotic services of the late President, William Henry Harrison; and whereas, it is understood that he has left a numerous family in circumstances of embarrassment; therefore,

Resolved—That it is but an act of justice to his memory, to the grateful feelings of the people at large, and to his family, that a general contribution be made, in which all parties and all classes may participate, for the purpose of placing his surviving partner, his children and his grand-children, in circumstances of pecuniary ease, suited to their present station.

Resolved—That however agreeable may be the expression of a grateful feeling to a benefactor, this is still, not the only, nor perhaps the highest object, of such a movement as is here suggested, but that the following considerations recommend and enforce it:

1st. As a great and good example is one of the richest legacies that a man can bequeath to his country, so it is ever the interest of a nation to cherish the memory of a benefactor by such public demonstrations as may keep his image alive in the minds of the people.

2d. It is the part of wisdom to rebuke the sarcasm handed down by history, that republics are ungrateful, by testifying to the world that a public servant who has forgotten his own fortunes in pursuing the happiness and glory of his country, shall not be forgotten by the people; and that in a land of liberty, the children of the patriot "shall not be found begging their bread."

3d. That as the sudden death of the late President, seems to have arrested the strife of parties; to have soothed the angry feelings engendered in the heat of political controversy; to have brought the citizens of the whole country to the sober reflection, that the lot of humanity is upon us all, and that we are of one country and one kindred, thus tending to restore union and harmony to society—it seems desirable, by an effort, in which all may unite, still to deepen the impression that we are indeed of one family, dwelling under the shelter of the same Constitution, and bound by common ties of interest, duty, and destiny.

4th. That the mode of testifying the sympathy of the nation to the Harrison family, here suggested, is the least exceptionable and the most effectual, inasmuch as Constitutional scruples are likely to be urged against any action in the matter, by Congress, farther than a naked appropriation of the legal salary.

Resolved—That in view of these, and other considerations, Francis C. Head, John James, Joseph M. Weld, Luther M. Harris, David S. Greenough, Stephen M. Weld, Samuel Jackson, Charles Bradley, Ebenezer Weld, Charles Hersey, Joseph H. Curtis, Melancthon Smith, Jonas Barnard, David Greene, John Dove, Joseph Balch, Jr. Hosea B. Stiles, Francis C. Low, William Winchester, Jr. Charles Hill, John E. Williams, be a Committee to obtain contributions in this village, in sums not exceeding 25 cents, for the object proposed; the same to be placed in the hands of John Greenough, as Treasurer.

Resolved—That S. G. Goodrich, Joseph Curtis, John Prince, Elmer W. Stone, W. H. Sumner, Charles W. Greene, be a Committee to take such steps, as they may deem necessary, to excite attention to this subject, especially in the County of Norfolk; also, to receive and dispose of the money collected, agreeably to the views herein expressed, and to adopt such

measures generally, as may seem proper and necessary to promote the object in contemplation.

Resolved—That if an amount should be raised in the country, more than sufficient to provide for the comfort of the Harrison family, it is recommended that the surplus be employed in erecting a monument at Washington to the memory of William Henry Harrison, as the poor man's tribute to the poor man's friend.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the papers of this County, and that we do respectfully appeal to our fellow citizens throughout the country, for their co-operation in the movement here proposed, in the hope that a feeling that prevades our humble village, may be found to exist over the whole land; and that the result may bear testimony to the fact, vouched by history, that mankind will do homage to disinterestedness, patriotism and philanthropy.

WILLIAM H. SUMNER, Chairman.
CHARLES W. GREENE, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Acts and Resolves passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1841, published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

This interesting octavo volume of five hundred pages was given to the public as early as the 15th of April last, by the indefatigable industry of Mr. Bigelow, the Secretary of State. Its matter cannot fail to be interesting to the inhabitants of Massachusetts. Our limits, this week, preclude any thing but a brief view.

The Legislature met on the 6th of January and was prorogued March 15th following. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Council and thirty-seven of the forty Senators were of one political party. The House consisted of 395 members, the democratic party being largely in the minority.

Each act is divided into a chapter; there being in all 132 chapters, or laws, passed the last session; many of them are special laws. The first general act has relation to the income of the Massachusetts School Fund. It is the duty of the School Committee of each city and town, to ascertain on the first day of May annually, the number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen years, belonging to such city or town. The income is to be apportioned by the Secretary and Treasurer and paid over to the several towns and cities by the 10th of June. A neglect of making returns prior to the last day of April, and towns not raising yearly a sum at least equal to \$125 for each person between the ages of four and sixteen, for the support of schools, will bar them from receiving any state apportionment.

The next general act is as follows: "No mill dam shall hereafter be erected or raised to the injury of any mill site on the same stream, which shall have been occupied as such by the owner thereof, provided such owner shall within a reasonable time after commencing such occupation complete and put in operation a mill for the working of which the water of said stream shall be applied."

Chapter 24th, relates to evidence of marriage. Chapter 26th, reduces the period of eighteen to six months, within which any log, mast, spar, or other timber, carried by floods into any lands adjoining rivers, streams or ponds, may be removed therefrom by the owners.

Chapter 33d, is an act in relation to recompense to prosecuting officers.

The 44th Chapter gives power to Saving Banks to loan with certain provisions on pledge of rail road stock.

The new provisions concerning pilotage authorize every branch pilot or his deputy to take charge of any vessel bound into or going out of the port assigned to him, except fishing vessels, and "all American vessels of less than two hundred tons, bound from any port in the United States to a port or place within this State, and excepting also all other vessels bound from a port within this State to another port within the State, unless such vessel shall then be in the completion of a voyage from a port or place within the State."

The subject will be continued in next week's Patriot.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE DEATH OF HARRISON.

The curtain of gloom has closed upon this short scene of pleasure which has in some way, agitated every actor in the political drama of our country. Death has entered our peaceful domains, and, for the first time, wrested from us the chief magistrate of our republic. He who had just attained the summit of the highest office in the people's gift—he whose hand had scarcely grasped the sceptre, which in the estimation of a free people, shines brighter than any diadem that ever graced a monarch's brow, was cut off amidst his earthly career—amidst the glory of his station—amidst the fond anticipations of those whom he delighted to serve, and his dust returned to the earth as it was, and his spirit unto the God who gave it. Yesterday those eyes were beaming with life and animation—those lips were pronouncing the workings of his soul—that frame was filled with the joys of life, and the energies of mankind. To-day they are fixed like marble statue, and their wonted vivacity has passed into the gloom of an eternal night. Here let the malignant passions of political strife end; and as the clouds roll upon his coffin let the pen of the sanderer lie buried in oblivion. If he had faults let them pass by unobserved. If he had virtues, let them be transmitted to posterity, and forever gladden the brightest page of the historian. When his name shall be repeated, let it be with the endearing recollection, that once he was ranked as the leader of our country. When the shortness of his presidential career recurs to our memory, let its sensations be pro-

ductive of respect for his name, and his untimely end be regarded as a national calamity.

JUSTITIA.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am a word of 16 letters; my 9th, 14th, 3d, 12th, and 6th is a hard substance; my 1st, 6th, 16th, 2d, 9th, 11th, and 9th is a book in the old testament; my 15th, 4th, 8th, 12th, 5th, and 2d is a delicious fruit; my 7th, 8th, and 4th is the act of opposition; my 10th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 8th, and 10th is a name of a young lady; my 13th, 4th, 8th, 14th, 11th, 8th, and 16th was an emperor at the age of sixteen; and my whole was a great patriot.

HENRY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On Monday last, the annexed vote was given, in this town, to fill the vacancies existing in the board of County Commissioners.

Commissioners—Temperance Ticket.

Martin Torrey of Foxboro' 85

Lemuel Humphrey of Weymouth, 64

Special Commissioner.

Nathan Jones of Medway, 86

The democratic ticket contained the names of two of the temperance candidates, and William Ellis of Dedham was substituted in place of the other individual on that ticket, and he received twenty-seven votes.

No whig ticket was run, but the following gentlemen whose names were on the regular nominated ticket, received the following vote: Samuel P. Loud of Dorchester, 15; Seth Mann of Randolph, 1; for Commissioners. John C. Scammell of Bellingham had 4 votes for Special Commissioner.

The scattering votes for Commissioners were given to John Mulford 1, Joshua Jones 1, John C. Scammell 1. For Special Commissioner, Jason Clapp 2, Israel Munroe 1, Meletiah Everett 1.

A friend in Weymouth thus writes:—"Our vote for Commissioners is small but unanimous for the temperance ticket, and is as follows:

Martin Torrey, 82

Lemuel Humphrey, 81

Special Commissioner.

Nathan Jones, 82

In Braintree, the following vote was given for Commissioners—

Samuel P. Loud 67, Seth Mann 55, Martin Torrey 52, Benjamin V. French 55, Lemuel Humphrey 18, Mr. French 1, S. D. Hayden 1, J. Richards 1, M. Torrey 2.

Special Commissioner—J. C. Scammell 63, Nathan Jones 71.

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of this town, on Monday last, John Whitney, Esq. Moderator, the following business was transacted.

Voted—Not to accept the Report of the Selectmen relative to discontinuing a part of the street leading from Widow Nightingale's premises to its junction with the new road running to Braintree.

Voted—To divide the third article in the warrant relative to School Houses, etc.

Voted—To furnish all the Districts with suitable School Houses.

Voted—To pass over the second division of the third article.

Voted—To choose a committee of three, by nomination from the chair, [Adam Curtis, Daniel Baxter, Ly-sander Richards.] to ascertain whether the land of Mr. Peter Turner can be purchased, at what price, and forthwith report.

The committee immediately reported that Mr. Turner would take \$587 for the lot adjoining the residence of Israel W. Munroe; \$425 for the next site, and \$450 for the third lot; and he would give the Town ten days for consideration.

P. S. We understand that the Committee have purchased the third lot at a reduced price.

A motion was made to remove the Town House on to a lot of Peter Turner, and build a new Town House on the old site. Before this question was put, a motion was offered to divide it, but decided in the negative, whereupon the original motion was put and also decided in the negative.

Voted—To build a new Town House.

A motion was made to purchase and build on land of Daniel French, if the Town can buy the land for one thousand dollars, which was decided in the negative.

Voted—Not to build a Town House at or near Brackett's Corner.

Voted—To reconsider the vote whereby the Town decided not to build on the present site.

A motion was then made to build on the old site, which was decided in the negative.

Voted—To reconsider the vote whereby the Town refused to build on land of Daniel French.

Voted—To build a new Town House on land of Daniel French, provided a suitable lot can be obtained for one thousand dollars.

Voted—To remove the present Town House on to land of Peter Turner and fit it up for the accommodation of the Centre School District; said building, however, to be used as a Town House until a new one shall be built.

Voted—To appropriate the land now occupied by the Town House to enlarge the Burying Ground.

Voted—To pass over the sixth article, relative to raising Money, until the seventh, which relates to choosing committees, etc, shall have been acted upon.

Voted—To choose a committee, one from each School District and one at large, the appointment of said committee to proceed from the Moderator, to pro-

cure plans and estimates of the expense of building a Town House of wood, brick, or stone, and report at the adjournment.

Chose George W. Beale, Josiah Brigham, Henry Wood, John Savil, Charles A. Brown, James Newcomb and Solomon Willard, said committee.

Voted—That when this meeting shall be adjourned, it be to meet at this place three weeks from this day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Voted—That the Committee on the Town House select one of the lots of land offered to the Town, this day, by Mr. Peter Turner, and that the Treasurer be authorized and requested to take a deed of the same within ten days.

Voted—To reconsider the vote whereby the Committee on the Town House were to select and purchase a lot of land of Mr. Peter Turner, and that the Selectmen be said committee.

Voted—That the Town House committee be empowered to carry into effect the subject matter relative to furnishing the several Districts with School Houses.

Voted—That a committee of seven be chosen to procure plans, etc, of the best manner to decorate and to improve the Burying Ground, and report at the adjournment.

Chose George W. Beale, Elisha Marsh, Justin Spear, Nathaniel White, Charles A. Brown, John Souther and Josiah Bass, said committee.

Voted—To add one more to this Committee.

Chose Ibrahim Bartlett.

Voted—That the Ladies have liberty to improve and decorate the Burying Ground under the direction of a Committee of the Town.

Voted—That this meeting be now adjourned.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Did you ever know a man who did not think he could poke the fire better than you could?

An old man as he walks looks down and thinks of the past; a young man looks forward and thinks of the future; a child looks every where and thinks of nothing.

We remember many things we should forget, as injuries and disappointments, but forget what we should remember, namely, God and our souls.

A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, resembles a person taking off his shoes because he is about to walk upon thorns.

Rev. M. Hale Smith is delivering lectures against Universalism, at the Green street Church, in Boston.

Politicians will make fools of themselves—pettifoggers will make fools of others, and women with pretty faces will always make fools both of themselves and the men.

George W. Gordon has been appointed Postmaster of Boston, in the place of Nathaniel Green, removed.

Col. R. M. Johnson, late Vice President, is a candidate for the legislature in Scott County, Ky.

Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania, has vetoed the "Relief Bill," granting indulgences to the Banks, and also a bill for paying interest on the claim of former contractors on the Gettysburg Railroad.

Gen. James Wilson of New Hampshire, has been appointed Surveyor General for the Territories of Iowa and Wisconsin.

Franklin Dexter, Esq. of Boston, has received the appointment of United States District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, in place of Hon. John Mills who had resigned.

The woman on whose account Madame Restell is now in prison, in New York, died last week. She was only twenty-two years of age.

Madame Restell has not been indicted for manslaughter but simply for a misdemeanor, the punishment for which if found guilty is a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the city prison for one year.

A statement has been made of the British force this side the Atlantic, from which it appears that there are about twenty-seven regiments, twenty-one of which are stationed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

How many adorned with all the rarities of intellect, have stumbled on their entrance into life, and have made a wrong choice in the very thing which was to determine their course for ever.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard, and you will soon be ragged and penniless, to your heart's content.

Women often lose the man they love, and who loves them. By mere wantonness or coquetry they reject, and then repent—they should be careful not to take this step hastily, for a proud, highminded, gifted man will seldom ask a woman twice.

Gentility is neither in birth, wealth, manner, nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor—a determination never to take a mean advantage of another—an adherence to truth, delicacy and politeness toward those with whom we have dealings—are the essential characteristics of a gentleman.

When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, play, dress and dance—it is a being who can comfort and console him.

A society of reformed drunkards, similar to the one formed at Baltimore, has just been commenced in New York under the most encouraging prospects.

Take beets of middle size, and roast them in the fire as potatoes are roasted. When done they are peeled and served up in the usual manner. They are said to be much sweeter and richer than when boiled.

A perfect tornado passed over Philadelphia on Sunday last, blowing down chimneys and roofs of houses, and doing injuries of a small kind in every direction.

Maj. Donelson contradicts the report that Gen. Jackson has lost, or is likely to lose, money by him or any one else, and states that the General's estate is worth one hundred thousand dollars.

The three Normal Schools in this State will send out during the present year, over one hundred and fifty teachers.

The first cucumber in Quincy Market, Boston, was on the 9th of April, and was sold for fifty cents.

It is said that two horses abreast, will plough with more ease a given quantity of land than three, when placed before each other.

The Boston Atlas is now understood to be the editorial charge of Dr. Thomas M. Brewster, a man of well known talents, and a politician.

The friends of the late editor of the *Boston Atlas* have resolved to erect a monument to his memory on Mount Auburn.

The snow is two feet deep in the whole of the west branch of the Potomac.

Philadelphia last week.

The temperance reform is going on in Bangor.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has caused to be force a hitherto neglected ordinance of the city, prohibiting hacks and all other persons from occupying their stands or running on the sidewalks.

The world is so full of fools, that he who avoids seeing any, must shut himself up, and look no more.

The manufacture of pins has been commenced at Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.) on a large scale, by a machine.

In transplanting trees, the south side, should not be set out so as to face the north, setting them out, allow the roots to lie in the direction and position they did before they were transplanted.

In 1814, a ball which killed a man in France, was sentenced by a lower court to be hung, and confirmed the sentence!

In France, out of a population of thirty-two millions have but six cents a day for food, lodging, raiment, and education. England and Ireland are in no better condition.

The Thames Tunnel, in London, is expected to be opened in the summer.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION. It will be by reference to the proceedings of a meeting at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, which we published last week, that a movement has been made for raising a fund for the payment of President debts; for the redemption of North Bore, placing the numerous family, recently de-livered from the fear of poverty.

We most cordially approve the design, and commend the example of our Roxbury friends taking of every town in the country.

It will readily be perceived, that the twenty-five cents from each individual in a town can afford to give it, will raise an amount not only for the purposes above specified, erect a splendid monument to the memory of the lamented Chief Magistrate.

And what can be a more suitable token and respect for departed worth than such a tribute from a free people? Who is there, party, that will not be willing to contribute to such a noble work?

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The strain death was mentioned in last week's paper, recognized as a laborer, who had been to harness, but feeling unwell started on foot where he had a wife and family, but becoming it is supposed, he laid himself down beside

POETRY.

THE FARMER'S ODE.

Let Commerce spread her flowing sails,
And Trade her gainful path pursue;
Without the Farmer what avails,
Or what without him can they do?

Let learned Divines and Lawyers boast,
Let Physic follow in their train,
The Farmer's skill is valued most,
In making golden sheaves of grain.

Let Statesmen rack their brains with care,
Some mighty project to fulfil;
The Farmer's wiser projects are
His flocks to feed, his grounds to till.

His orisons at early dawn,
To the Almighty God he makes,
Then trends the dew bespangled lawn,
Or pleasure in light labour takes.

He hears the robin's early song,
And ruder notes of cheerful swains,
While heedful of his crops, along
He travels o'er his own domains.

A stranger he to selfish care,
No busy schemes perplex his life,
Contented with his homely fare,
His children and a prudent wife.

He labors to improve his soil,
While Ceres shows him her regard,
And blesses all his careful toil,
In fruitful crops for his reward.

No prodigal nor careless waste
On his domain is ever found;
With open hand he yet will baste
To help the poor till they abound.

And now his earthly labors past,
And old in virtue he has grown,
To crown his well spent life at last,
Kind heaven shall claim him for its own.

THE INFANT BIER.

Sleeping babe! we saw thee smiling,
Happy on thy mother's knee;
She, the while, her cares beguiling,
In the joys she felt for thee.

Al! the hopes of earth how fading;
Smiles to tears soon melt away;
All our fondest care evading,
Things we cherish will decay.

Thus, thy infant promise, blasted
Ere it had begun to bloom,
Fair and fragrant while it lasted,
Now, is faded for the tomb.

Hearts may faint, and moan, and languish,
Throb and bleed at every pore—
Who can tell a mother's anguish
When her darling is no more!

Hush! be every note of gladness,
While we gather round the bier;
Softly tread in solemn sadness—
Sacred is a mother's tear.

Mother! though thy babe is taken,
Jesus hears it on his breast;
He will see 'tis not forsaken,
Safe your darling is at rest.

Courage, then! in Jesus trusting,
You shall meet again above;
There, with songs of joy outbursting,
Share together in his love.

ANECDOTES.

THE SINGLE IDEA. An old lady, who was very thoughtful, but could never entertain but one idea at the same time, once entered the church, and while waiting up the aisle, discovered that her favorite cat had accompanied her. Agreeable to this first impression of the discovery, she exclaimed, "Why, pussy, where do you think you are going to?" Looking up and recollecting she was in the church, she remarked "there! I spoke right out." Her attention was now arrested by the sobs and smiles of the congregation, which together with the voice of her last remark, induced the exclamation "Why! I've spoke again!" By this time she was fully aware of the impropriety of such soliloquy, and forthwith exclaimed in evident consternation "Why! I had a mercy I'm talking loud all the time!"

THE BABOON HUSBAND. A new married lady, who was very fond of her husband, and not without his extreme ugliness of person, once said to a friend, "What do you think? My husband has gone and laid out fifty guineas for a large baboon on purpose to please me." "The dear little man!" cried the other. "Well, it is just like him."

THE MERRY WORTH. A lady promised to give her maid five pounds as a marriage portion. The girl got married to a man of low stature, and her mistress on seeing him was surprised, and said, "Well, Mary, what a little husband you have got!" "La! ma'am," exclaimed the girl, "what could you expect for five pounds?"

PURGENT RELY. To a young infidel who scoffed at Christianity because of the misconduct of some professors, Dr. Mason said,—"Did you ever know an up-roar to be made because an infidel went astray from the path of morality?" The infidel admitted that he had not. "Then," said the doctor, "don't you see that you admit that Christianity is a holy religion, by expecting its professors to be holy; and that you pay it the highest compliment in your power?"

CURIOUS NOTION OF DISCOUNT. It chanced one gloomy day in the month of December, that a good humored Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long, though not an unusual, date; and the merchant having usually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run,—"That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then, my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year."

THE STRONGEST MAN. "My son, hold up your head and tell me who was the strongest man?" "Jehovah." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he had got him down." "That's a man; you can take your seat."

THE BIGGEST LIE. Thomas, my child, tell me the biggest lie that you ever told, and I will give you a mug of cider." "Me; I never told a lie in my life." "Draw the cider, my son, you've done it."

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indicated for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and restoring them with renewed force and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOSPHOR BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly moves the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anger, Languor, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, and Consumption, Scoury, Uterine, Incurable Sores, Scorbute Eruptions, and bad Complexions, Eruptions, Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disreputable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds, and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is done by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phosphor Bitters, and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, havana, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and slate.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, namely, headpiece, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, one of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impure use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.
THE subscribers are now duly empowered to receive and vend WILSON'S PATENT SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that has ever before been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.

Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.
A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
STEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.
Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20.

War! War! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic appear with new and flowing locks, which Abraham himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are dodging their wigs and throwing them to the "mole and bat," while the wigmakers stand agast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and the Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The preparation of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Dred with Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever, and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Horse Blankets!!

AN Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.
Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Stiffness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.
All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 134, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.
AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Cologne Water, etc.
COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, etc. Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc. for sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let.

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth Jan. 30.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Pleuritic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.
Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 132 cases, Liver Complaint 192, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.
At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do hereby recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.
JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.
David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice. I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.
J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I have labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends in private practice, and in every instance I have seen it do good. I hope that God may spare your life for usefulness. I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods, which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Drab and Mixed do.
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings.
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Backings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirtings;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.
Boston, Oct. 10.

To Consumptives.

YOUR fifth of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produce the most happy and happy results. It is certain in its effect, and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Rich Challey Scarfs

OF a new and beautiful style just received at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, March 6.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, hereby returns thanks to his former customers and solicits a continuance of patronage from the public.
His work will be done in the best style, and charges will be reasonable.
ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

ELISHA PACKARD,
AMERSON M. BURELL,
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—American Traveller.

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brower, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Nespon Village, (Dorchester); and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.
Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.
THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannel, 9-8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.75 per yard.
Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by
E. PACKARD & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Sept. 5.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.
Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENSGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gil's Book

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Bertha was overpowered; she pointed for one moment at her father, and fainted in her long-lost lover's arms.

"Gracious Heaven!" said Edward: "Mr. Clerville, and blind! I did not hear of that!"

"Do not insult me, young man," said Clerville.

"No, no, no!" said Bertha, opening her eyes, and fixed them in a long look on the ardent features of her lover—"no, no, no! he will not, he cannot, he does not mean it!"

"I come not here to insult," said Edward: "I came to entreat—old men (and he pressed Clerville's hand fervently)—old men should forget—"

"And forgive," said the father, raising majestically, and pointing upwards with a slightly tremulous hand. "Old, blind, and well-nigh helpless—standing on the awful brink of dissolution—what have I to do with hatred more? My children, your trials have been many and severe; may Heaven bless you long together!"

"Amen, father, amen!" said the ardent lover, as he again pressed the blushing Bertha to his bosom.

And now I must hasten to a conclusion, having, like a skillful pilot, run my little narrative into a happy haven, after all the perils of, I fear, a tedious voyage. Clerville Manor was immediately repurchased, and the original proprietor reinstated as its ancient lord and disputed master; and in about six months, a gay and gallant equipage was seen to issue from amongst the stately old oaks of which I have elsewhere spoken in my history; and, moreover, that same equipage wended gayly towards the church, into which many a bright and happy countenance entered—and there was one white-haired, sightless old man, who clasped his hands in the serenity of silence, and seemed happier than they all! For my part, I had always thought that solemn matters were transacted in churches; guess my astonishment, therefore, when I found, after the return of the equipage, that the friends of Mr. Forester, now vastly swelled in numbers, under the name of tenantry, were determined to be seven times more mad than they were before! They roasted sheep and oxen without being at the trouble of cutting them to pieces—they drank whole barrels of ale, without the intervention of spigot and faucet—they rung, and rung the bells—they kindled the bonfires—they discharged all the fowling-pieces; and the bull—but here I must pause—I think the bull was not baited after all.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

The knowledge of our state and national constitutions is too much neglected. Our ancestors registered in those constitutions, the principles which had actuated them through the revolution. It was a revolution in which the rights of men were established, and not as usual, destroyed by success. The principles which governed our fathers ought to be better understood in our own country. They ought to be propagated throughout the world. The rights and duties of men and nations in all their complicated relations should be studied. We are now destitute of any popular treatise upon the law of nations. Our common, statute, municipal, ecclesiastical and civil laws are in many respects misunderstood even by professional men. The mass of the people look upon them as incomprehensible jargons and incantations.

There is no way to remedy this general ignorance, but by opening the law school at Cambridge, free to all who may wish to study there. No tuition should be demanded of the students. There ought to be eight or ten professors, supported at the public expense, to expound and digest the systems of law, and the principles of equity. They should constantly remain at Cambridge, and not be permitted to act as judges and lawyers. They should daily instruct the youth of the state in the law as it now is, and explain its inconsistencies and absurdities and wrongs, so that ultimately the public will be qualified to make those reforms and improvements in the law, which are so much needed. To accomplish this object, it is suggested that the legislature be petitioned to provide means for paying the salaries of the present professors, and also for founding an additional number of professorships, so that every young man in the state may have an opportunity of studying law free of expense. It is enough for the young men to pay for their board at Cambridge. Their instruction should be gratuitous like our common schools and theological seminaries. The education society raises fifty thousand dollars annually to aid indigent youth in preparing for the ministry. Surely the State of Massachusetts can give ten thousand dollars a year to educate our youth in the science of government, the most important and the most neglected of all sciences.—*Haverhill Banner.*

THE TOWN OF BRAINTREE.

This was once called Mount Wollaston, which included in its limits the town of Quincy and Randolph, and it is one of the most ancient places in the State, the first settlement having been made in 1625. Mount Wollaston, the spot where the first settlement was made, is now within the limits of Quincy.

The surface of Braitree is variegated by hill and dale, and the soil is generally strong and good—it consists of a gravelly loam, and when well cultivated is very productive—the gravel serves both to disintegrate the clayey loams, and such lands are found to be more suitable for all kinds of grain than a clayey soil which has no gravel intermixed. Sand and gravel united on the contrary, are too open and porous; they will retain neither moisture nor manure; such lands should be ploughed deeper than any other kinds, and we scarce need fear burying manures in these too deep.

The hills of Braitree afford many delightful views of Boston, the town lying only about ten miles south by east of that capital. Ex-

cellent granite abounds here, and large quantities are annually quarried and exported. And some of the best merchant ships are built in this place of native white oak and cedar. The holley tree (called by botanists *ilex aquifolium*) is indigenous. There are indications that coal abounds beneath the surface, and attempts are to be made to discover where it lies. A good bed of coal so near a good market would be of incalculable value to the discoverer, as well as to the city of Boston.

The Mananot or Manatiquot river rises in Randolph, meanders through this town, receiving the waters of Great and Little ponds, and meeting the tide waters of Boston harbor at the Braitree landing, on Weymouth Fore river, eleven miles from Boston. At this place there is considerable trade in lumber and bread stuffs; and some navigation is employed in the coasting trade and in the fisheries.

Braitree has a variety of manufactures and numerous hands are employed in them. The value of all these articles, made in one year, amounted to \$371,937. The value of boots and shoes alone amounted to \$202,263, and gave employment to 529 persons.

The manufactures of Braitree, consist of boots, shoes, cotton and woollen goods, paper, leather, nails, axes, cotton gins, chocolate, carriages, granite, straw bonnets, tin ware, and vessels. The Manatiquot affords this town excellent mill sites, some of which lie near ship navigation, and are very valuable. We should add to the above named articles manufactured, satinet, and shovels. The population in 1837 was 2237—in 1840 it was 2418. There are three churches in Braitree—the numbers are sufficient therefore to give about seven hundred to a church.

A Canal for ships has been contemplated to run from the tide waters of this town to those of Taunton—distance thirty-six miles, and a survey to unite the Massachusetts and the Narragansett bays was commenced by the United States Government in 1827. The summit level between the two bays, is at Howard's meadow, in Randolph, one hundred and thirty-four feet above high water mark at Braitree landing. A ship canal here, or one across the Cape at Sandwich, would be of great importance to navigation, as it would annually save many lives and a great amount of property, but the summit level of 134 feet looks rather too dry for ship navigation.

On examining the census of 1840, we notice that the population in several of our ancient manufacturing towns has diminished within three or four years, and that few of the towns exclusively devoted to farming have increased much in numbers. Those towns where manufacturing has been more recently introduced—and particularly where farming and manufacturing go hand in hand—have increased more in numbers than others where only one principal occupation has been pursued.

Braitree was incorporated in 1640.

A TRAVELLER'S TRICK.

Travellers in stage coaches are often heard to complain of the shortness of time elapsing between the announcement of dinner, and the announcement of 'stage ready.' An instance recently occurred on the Roxford road, in which the dinner was withheld from the table, till the driver had changed his team, and was seen approaching the hotel door. The company had but fairly commenced helping themselves, when the stage man's horn sounded, and they were informed that 'the stage was ready.' The next minute the driver called out 'stage can't wait,' and the panic struck company, as usual in such cases, filled their mouths, and prepared to resume their seats in the coach, except one gentleman who remained, and was very combedly attending to his dinner, when the landlord appeared at the door, exclaiming, with evident anxiety, 'I believe the stage is going, sir.'

'Very well,' replied the stranger, 'I would go too, if I had a spoon to eat my egg with.' 'Spoon, sir,' cried the landlord, 'why, where are my spoons?'—here Bill, Jake, Tom, run out quick, stop the coach; hold the horses till I find my spoons.' In a moment a crowd had collected round the carriage, to whom the robbery of the spoons was detailed, with the resolution of the host that the passengers should be searched. Several of the passengers had got out of the coach, and considerable opposition by way of remonstrance, together with the clamor of the coachman, occupied the time till the dilatory passenger walked out, having finished a comfortable dinner, and inquired what was the matter. 'Matter!' roared the landlord, 'I have been robbed of a dozen of silver spoons by some rascal of a passenger, and your blackguard coachman is preventing me from searching.'

'All's right then,' exclaimed the wag, 'you may look into your tea pot for your spoons, and in future, prepare your dinner more seasonably. The trick was by this time so generally understood, that no one appeared disposed to wait for any further investigation.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA.

Stone is a substance very hard,
When with other things compared;
And Genesis is a useful book
Into which good people love to look.
An Orange is a delicious fruit,
And near it is makes men dispute.
Hannah is a lady's name,
And Gratian was the man of fame;
My whole was a noble son,
His name it was George Washington. H. M. V.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am a word composed of 10 letters. My 1st, 2d, and 6th is a member of 10 letters. My 5th, 1st, 2d, 2d, 9th, 7th and 4th is the name of a female; my 7th, 6th, 7th, 5th, 3d, and 10th is what people often take when sick; my 2d, 1st, and 5th is an animal; my 6th, 7th, 1st, and

4th is what we often eat; and my whole is a very useful study. H. M. V.

BRUTAL TREATMENT. The Boston papers state that a great excitement prevails there in consequence of its having been ascertained that the superintendent of the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, has been guilty of whipping several of the pupils in a most barbarous and revolting manner. The school is a charitable institution, numbering about eighty scholars, and has been under the charge of Mr. James H. Locke during the winter. The friends of two of the pupils having occasion to visit the school a short time since, discovered their condition, and immediately gave the information to the public. One of these boys had nearly two hundred welts upon his body, cut through the skin into the raw flesh with a horse-hide. The other had been whipped severely, and both were compelled as a punishment to walk barefooted across the frozen beach and sharp rough ice and stones, in consequence of which the feet of both were frozen; and as no attention was paid to them they are in a most shocking condition, being covered with sores and proud flesh. It is stated that many similar, though less aggravated, punishments have been inflicted on other pupils during the past winter. Mr. Locke has been arrested, and being unable to procure bail was committed to jail, but was subsequently released on bail of three thousand dollars. Language is inadequate to the expression of horror and indignation which such brutality must naturally excite in the community. The severest punishment of the law should be meted out to the offender.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION. The Pennsylvanian gives an account of some very strange conduct in the lower branch of the Legislature at Harrisburg. The bill which had been vetoed by the Governor, and had subsequently passed the Senate by the constitutional majority, came up, was debated and lost—ayes 48, noes 43—not two thirds. The bill was thus considered finally rejected. The House then adjourned until half past three o'clock in the afternoon. At a quarter past three, every man who was in favor of the bill was in his seat, and the hands of the clock had been moved forward to the regular time of meeting. Very few of the opponents of the bill had not appeared. A motion was immediately made to reconsider the vote of the morning, the previous question was demanded, so as to cut off all debate, and by this coup de main the motion to reconsider was decided in the affirmative—yeas 49, noes 19. Before the shameful trick could be carried out, however, enough of the opponents of the bill had arrived to put a veto upon its further progress.

Later intelligence states that the Legislature have adjourned—that the revenue bill was finally amended as proposed by the Governor, and became a law. The Harrisburg Reporter says that the House passed a bill giving the United States Bank authority to wind up—in other words, to appoint executors. This bill has now passed both Houses.

A GOOD RULE. When you lock a door, always take the key out and put it in your pocket. This is a good rule, so thought a clerk in a dry goods store, in Baltimore, a few days since, and more than likely he thinks so still, though he failed for once in attending to the rule. A gentleman missed a number of articles from his store, and thinking they were stolen by some adroit villain who had a key to fit the lock, he charged the watchman to keep a sharp lookout, and if possible to ascertain who the plunderer was.

A few evening since, the watchman while attending to his duty, saw a clerk belonging to the store tripping it down a street, at a rather late hour, in company with a lady? He followed on at a respectable distance until he saw them halt at the door of the store and go in. After remaining in the store a short time, the gentleman came out alone, with a pitcher in his hand, and leaving the key in the door, proceeded to a refectory near at hand.

The watchman then stepped up, turned the key and put it in his pocket, leaving the damsel locked up in the store. The surprise of the youth may be imagined when he returned and found the key gone. Suffice it to say, the key was safely delivered into the hands of the proprietor of the store, who came next morning and found the "caged bird" perfectly at home. What became of her disappointed partner is not known.

GRAFTING. Fruit trees are often greatly injured and sometimes destroyed by cutting the whole, or nearly the whole of the top off, when grafting is performed. This is especially injurious to large trees, and those somewhat advanced in age. The foliage performs the same functions in the circulation of trees, that the lungs do in that of animals, and the sap is of no more use to the tree, when deprived of its leaves, than blood would be to the animal, without the use of his lungs. When a tree is young and very vigorous, it will survive a decapitation though of considerable size, but at the expense of much of its vitality; but when they have arrived at full maturity, or are somewhat past it, they rarely recover so as to do much afterwards. Where the tree is quite small, it is nearly as well to cut the whole top off, because the foliage of the scions soon becomes sufficient to supply the wants of the tree.—*Worcester Spy.*

INCENDIARISM. An attempt was made, some time during the last week, to fire St. James' Church, at Roxbury. The villains entered through the cellar window on the easterly side of the house, and made their way to the Rector's room, where the service of communion plate was deposited, and set fire to the carpet and staircase. They next ascended the staircase to the pulpit within the chancel, and fired

the covering, which was consumed, together with the large and splendid Bible, several books of Common Prayer, cushions, and drapery on and about the pulpit and altar. So far as known, nothing was taken from the church. The damage done is estimated from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.

DR. DYOTT PARDONED. Dr. Dyott, the free banker, who has now for about a year and a half been confined in the Eastern Penitentiary, has received his pardon from Governor Porter. The pardon is entirely absolute; and one of his sons, immediately after exhibiting the document in court, proceeded to the Eastern Penitentiary to procure the instant liberation of his father. Dr. Dyott was sentenced for a term of three years, and has served out about one half of the period.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY. It is rumored that the horrible tragedy at St. Louis was perpetrated by four negroes, two belonging to St. Louis, one to Cincinnati, and the other, who was the leader, to New Orleans. A free negro in a drunken fit at Alton disclosed that he knew all about it. He was taken possession of, and on examination, stated that one of the clerks was killed by a blow over the head with a bar of iron, struck by the negro from New Orleans. The other was struck over the head several times with a bowie knife, but fought manfully, having discharged both his pistols without effect. Finally they got him down, and drove a marinespike through his head; yet fearing he was not dead, they struck his head with a crowbar. After a great many fruitless efforts to get into the vault of the banking house, they set fire to the building in various places, and fled.

Three of these culprits have been arrested and examined, and the result leaves no doubt that they were the villains.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

OURSELF, ETC.

We are, seemingly, compelled, now and then, in self defence, to say what we should otherwise let remain unsaid. As an Editor, our course has been independent; and, for pursuing such a course, in our judgment, we have had the best of reasons, though we have often been assailed, on the right hand and on the left by different partizans, as deficient in principle and moral courage. We can assure all such, that we have the stamina of both these within us, and we propose in future to make known in a characteristic manner why we have taken and desire to maintain our position.

We have looked upon both sides of the great drama which has for several years been played by interested partizans. We have seen evils of the worst kind and passions of the most hated shape developing themselves on every side. We wish to be understood—we say, on every side. Where we had hoped for better things, we have too frequently found but the worse.

Look back to the time when Gen. Jackson was proposed as a candidate for the chief magistracy of this nation. He was extolled and lauded by one party as something more than mortal—as the purest patriot, the most efficient General, the most enlightened statesman, and the most renowned man the world had ever seen; while by others he was called a murderer, an ignominious, a still, cruel, implacable, hard hearted old tyrant, more worthy of the halter than promotion.

In referring to him we are reminded of the language of the poet respecting Calvin of old,

"One thinks on Calvin heaven's own spirit fell,
Another deems him instrument of hell."

It was most emphatically so with the old General. But he came upon the public stage and played his game, and retired, leaving the sun to shine, and the winds to blow, and the clouds to come and go, and summer and winter and seed time and harvest and day and night to succeed each other, as in by-gone days, and we still a republican nation—marvellous as it may seem and chagrining as must be the hundred and one prophecies to the contrary, to their own authors.

Mr. Van Buren, during the regency of General J., was said to be the *vice drater* of the President, the concocter and hatcher of every innovation that spread dismay through the land. His turn came, he filled the highest post of trust in the gift of this great and free people. And though the prognosticators on every hand croaked yearly the visible approach and near arrival of the death and burial of republicanism, and the introduction of misrule and ruin, yet he also has retired and left us still a free people.

Next came "the tug of war" for our now much and justly lamented chief magistrate. He was the only *Cincinnatus* that could save the state from all the evils of anarchy. Like that illustrious Roman in days of yore, he must be called from the plough to the national chair, and his hands, long accustomed to hold the implements of husbandry, must wield the ensigns of power. He came as with the roaring of a tornado. He commenced the discharge of his official duties. Heaven interposed and he was gathered to his fathers.

But we are still a free people. The din, the bustle, the strife of party has died away, the man, for whose promotion the whole land was shaken and in whose praise thousands and tens of thousands had justly employed their tongues, has bid adieu to all transitory scenes, but still the seasons keep their course and the tree of liberty flourishes and millions get repose in its shade.

Now, what we have particularly to complain of, is the disparaging and blackening of all others who are considered opponents, to raise to eminence the man of our choice. In the election of Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, and all that have preceded or

may come after them, we would say to all their friends, use fair means—be honest—give scurrility and blackguardism and all the posse of siffy communications which accompany them, to the winds. Party editors, be consistent. Admit there may be one small speck of virtue in the wide world that is not on your side.

These men were all good in their place. All, undoubtedly, men of principle and qualified to fill eminent stations. But they all had their faults—all belonged to imperfect human beings; and all that we ask is, that every man should have his due. It is a just as well as an old adage, "give the devil his due."

As to such measures;—measures which go to traduce and vilify worthy and good men, by which party soever they may be employed, we detest them—we say, "our soul come not thou into their secret—unto their assembly, our honor be thou united." From all such measures our paper has yet been and shall still be independent, though we be reproached as deficient in courage and decision.

There are good men among all political parties—men worthy the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens. It is not only highly unjust, to such citizens, to treat them as they have often been treated by their opponents, but, in our judgment, it injures the party who adopts it—it lowers their own self respect, and degrades them in the eyes of others.

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The Banks of Philadelphia, at a meeting to accept the relief bill recently passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania, against the veto of Gov. Polk, and Maj. J. C. Jones, rival for Governor of Tennessee, are stumping it in that State with great vigor.

Gov. Seward has despatched a special messenger to demand Mitchell, the honorable Governor of Canada.

A new Post Office has been established at Mass., by the name of "South Walpole," and Clarke appointed Postmaster.

Com. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones has orders to take command of the American squadron in the Pacific.

Two whales have been captured at the harbor at Westport, Mass. One of them nearly fifty feet in length, and the other about five feet. The joint product of oil will produce some fifteen hundred gallons.

Did you ever notice the difference in guttural hungry man going to breakfast, and the same turning well filled with provisions?

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The second of the vacancies in the board of Commissioners of the county, resulted in the election of only one Commissioner. The votes for Commissioner given to the following gentlemen. Mr. Torrey, twenty-two votes of an election.

Martin Torrey of Foxboro', Samuel P. Loud of Dorchester, Seth Mann of Randolph, William Ellis of Dedham, Lemuel Humphrey of Weymouth, Benjamin V. French of Braitree, All others,

For Special Commissioner, the whole votes cast 2297, necessary to a choice 1149 Jones of Medway, the democratic and temperate, had 1230 and was therefore elected.

The election to fill the vacancies now in Governor and Council, who will elect one of four highest candidates.

MITCHELL, THE FORGER. The Montreal says, that "Mitchell, the American forger" of Congress, has at last been captured by a French privateer. Mitchell was taken at Longue Point, a few miles from that city, and was foolishly attempt to throw above twenty thousand dollars of the St. Lawrence, a circumstance which has benefited him. It seems he did not have his contingent friends (pistols).

MEMBER OF CONGRESS. In the fifth Congressional District in this State, the whole number of 5362. Necessary for a choice 2682; Charles (whig) had 3099; Isaac Davis (V. B.) 1300; P. Grosvenor (Abolition) 333; all other will be seen that Hon. Charles Hudson is 836 majority.

MCLEOD. This notorious personage has moved to New York on a writ of habeas corpus, before the Supreme Court now in that city. The general opinion seems to be, that he will not be permitted to remain in that city.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT. No intelligent definite character has been as yet received of the fate of this steamship, which has now been over two months on her voyage.

NATIONAL FAST. This day was noticed by a meeting at the Unitarian Meeting-house generally attended.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., Charles Henry child of Mr. Lemuel and Mrs. Lucy M. Davis 1 year and 2 days.

Go, spotless child, to thy Savior dear
Where joys more perfect are than here
Go, free from years of coming woe,
To thy Savior, fair one, go.

Behold thy Savior smiling stands:
He waits to take thy little hands;
With joy he'll hold them to his breast
And say, my child, here welcome be.

Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens favorable to the purchasing of Fire Arms, will be held at the Centre School Room, T. NING, (May 15th), at 7 o'clock. A public dance is solicited. For order, GEORGE H. FRENCH, Quincy, May 15.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of Quincy.

L. S. Y. O. are hereby required, in and for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to qualify to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May inst., at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To see if the Town will provide necessary furniture for the use of the several Districts.
3. To see if the Town will accept report by the Selectmen of their laying out, way on the 13th of May current, upon Samuel Thomas, from the premises owned by him, being about ten acres of land containing a quarry and with a house and barn the in said Quincy, on the easterly side of the known as the Neponset Turnpike, over land set off in dower to Mrs. Ann T. Turnpike.

4. To choose any committee or committees to report on any Committee the Town proper when assembled.

Hereof fail not, and make return of your doings thereon, unto the Town before the time appointed for said meeting. Given under our hands and seals, a fifteenth day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS,

QUINCY, MAY 15. NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the writ hereby notify the inhabitants of Quincy, who are qualified as voters, to meet at the place, time, and for the purpose named. A true copy. Attest: LEWIS BASS,

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Ex-President Van Buren has returned to his residence at Kinderhook.

The Banks of Philadelphia, at a meeting, voted not to accept the relief bill recently passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, against the veto of Gov. Porter. Gov. Polk, and Maj. J. C. Jones, rival candidates for Governor of Tennessee, are stamping it throughout that State with great vigor.

Gov. Seward has dispatched a special messenger to Montreal to demand Mitchell, the honorable forger, of the Governor of Canada.

A new Post Office has been established at Walpole, Mass., by the name of "South Walpole," and Truman Clarke appointed Postmaster.

Com. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones has received orders to take command of the American squadron in the Pacific.

Two whales have been captured at the entrance of the harbor at Westport, Mass. One of them measured nearly fifty feet in length, and the other about twenty five feet. The joint product of oil will probably be some fifteen hundred gallons.

Did you ever notice the difference in gait between a hungry man going to breakfast, and the same man returning well filled with provisions?

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The second trial, to fill the vacancies in the board of Commissioners in this County, resulted in the election of only the Special Commissioner. The votes for Commissioners were given to the following gentlemen. Mr. Torrey lacked twenty-two votes of an election.

Martin Torrey of Foxboro,	1138
Samuel P. Loud of Dorchester,	1057
Seth Mann of Randolph,	1017
William Ellis of Dedham,	921
Lemuel Humphrey of Weymouth,	303
Benjamin V. French of Braintree,	139
All others,	33

For Special Commissioner, the whole number of votes cast 2297, necessary to a choice 1149—Nathan Jones of Medway, the democratic and temperance candidate, had 1230 and was therefore elected.

The election to fill the vacancies now goes to the Governor and Council, who will elect two from the four highest candidates.

MITCHELL, THE FORGER. The Montreal Herald says, that "Mitchell, the American forger and member of Congress, has at last been captured by the Montreal police. Mitchell was taken at Longue Pointe, a few miles from that city, and was foolish enough to attempt to throw above twenty thousand dollars into the St. Lawrence, a circumstance which could not have benefited him. It seems he did not make use of his contingent funds (pistols)."

MEMBER OF CONGRESS. In the fifth Congressional District in this State, the whole number of votes was 5302. Necessary for a choice 2652; Charles Hudson (whig) had 3099; Isaac Davis (V. B.) 1782; Cyrus P. Grosvenor (Abolition) 333; all others 148. It will be seen that Hon. Charles Hudson is elected by 836 majority.

McLEOD. This notorious personage has been removed to New York on a writ of *habeas corpus* to appear before the Supreme Court now in session in that city. The general opinion seems to favor his acquittal.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT. No intelligence of a definite character has been as yet received relative to the fate of this steamship, which has now been absent over two months on her voyage.

NATIONAL FAST. This day was noticed in this place by a meeting at the Unitarian Meeting-house, which was generally attended.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., Charles Henry, youngest child of Mr. Lemuel and Mrs. Lucy M. Dwell, aged 1 year and 2 days.

Go, spotless child, to thy Savior dear,
Where joys more perfect are than here;
Go, free from years of coming woe,
To thy Savior, far, far, go.

Behold thy Savior smiling stands;
Store and added to thy little hands;
He waits to take thy little hands;
With joy he'll hold them to his breast,
And say, my child, here welcome rest.

Notice.

AN adjourned meeting of the citizens of Quincy, favorable to the purchasing of Fire Engines, will be held at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, (May 15th) at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is solicited. Per Order,
GEORGE H. FRENCH, Sec.

Quincy, May 15.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of May inst., at five o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To see if the Town will provide Stoves, Ink and necessary furniture for the use of the Schools in the several Districts.

3. To see if the Town will accept and allow a report by the Selectmen of their laying out a private way on the 12th of May current, upon the petition of Samuel Thomas, from the premises occupied by said Thomas, being about ten acres of land containing a Slate Quarry and with a house and barn thereon, situated on said Quincy, on the easterly side of the public road, and known as the Neponset Turnpike, over and through known as the Neponset Turnpike, over and through known as the Neponset Turnpike, over and through known as the Neponset Turnpike.

4. To choose any committee or hear and act on the report of any Committee the Town may think proper when assembled.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHARLES A. BROWN, } Selectmen of Quincy.
DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS,

Quincy, May 15th, 1841.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, time, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy.

Attest:
LEWIS BASS, Constable.

Quincy, May 15.

Mortgagee's Sale of Carriages.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, May 21st, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the shops occupied by the subscriber near the Stone Temple, at Quincy, the following articles, viz:

Four new, straight springs, lance wood Chaises; three New York Buggy Wagons; two new light Sulkeys or Gigs; three new Covered Wagons; two second hand Covered Wagons; three good second hand Chaises; one elegant new Hearse, of superior quality; and now and second hand Harnesses; one superior Horse; together with a large number of other articles, such as Collars, Martingales, Stoves, etc., etc.

Also—About ten thousand feet of Ash Plank and Boards.

THADDEUS W. CROSS.

Quincy, May 15.

Notice.

DR. BARNARD has left town for a few days, but will return by the 19th; any person desiring his services, is respectfully requested to call and leave a line at his Office, No. 12, Hancock House.

The above is inserted because of the Dr.'s intention to leave the place immediately and entirely should there be no call farther operations.

Quincy, May 15.

Mary Bourne's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Ezekiel Worster, Administrator of the goods and estate of Mary Bourne, late of Weymouth, in said County, singlewoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of her death, real estate consisting of a Tomb in Boston, in the Park Street Burying Ground, of the value of \$150 00, and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses amount to \$125 33, and that the charges of administration are \$26 50, making the whole claims \$151 83; and that the value of said personal estate is \$72 82, being insufficient by the sum of \$80 01 to satisfy said claims—and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased are or otherwise are John Groaton of Charleston, (S. C.) Sylvanus Bourne of Barnstable, Meletiah Bourne of Gorham, (Me.) Charlotte Bourne of Hingham, and Samuel Bourne and Mary Worster, wife of Ezekiel Worster, of Weymouth. The said Administrator therefore prays that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$80 01.

EZEKIEL WORSTER, Adm.
A true copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, May 11th, A. D. 1841.

NORFOLK ss.—Upon the petition of Ezekiel Worster, Administrator of the estate of Mary Bourne, late of Weymouth, in said County, singlewoman, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—Ordered, That the said Administrator notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Quincy, in said County, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three several times in the news paper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
May 13.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal are hereby notified, that a meeting of the Corporation will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at seven o'clock, at the Hancock House, in Quincy, to consider the expediency of revising the rate of lockage on lumber, or any other articles.

A full meeting is requested to be held at Quincy, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1841, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three several times in the news paper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
May 13.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

KINGMAN SHAW.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereunto to make payment to

KINGMAN A. SHAW, Executor.
Weymouth, May 15.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their store, and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES; Black, mixed and lavender Satinets; Satin, Valencia and Marseilles Vestings; Gambrons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;

Linen and Cotton, a great variety;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines;
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.;
Linen, Cotton and Linen Table Covers;
English and American Prints;
Copperplates and Patches;

Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc.;
Russia Diapers and Crash;
Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use;
Edinburgh, Herring, Brocade and Merino Shawls;
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety;
Oilcloths and Couch Canvases;
Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;

Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors;
Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, May 15.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate, real and personal, of

JAMES L. VINCENT.

of Milton, in said County of Norfolk, milkman, an insolvent debtor, and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said James L. Vincent will be held at the dwelling house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of May inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the said James L. Vincent, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said James L. Vincent, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Messenger.
Quincy, May 15.

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, May 15.

Assessors' Notice.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy are hereby notified to bring in to the subscribers, Assessors of said Quincy, on or before the first day of June next, lists of their polls and of all their estates, both real and personal, (not exempted from taxation,) of which they were possessed on the first day of May instant. And all other persons possessing property in said Quincy on said first of May instant, are requested to bring in to said Assessors true lists of the same as above directed.

CHARLES A. BROWN, } Assessors
DANIEL BAXTER,
LYSANDER RICHARDS, } Quincy.
Quincy, May 8.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises in Weymouth, the whole of the Real Estate of Isaac Pratt, Jr., late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, consisting of one quarter of an acre of land, with a dwelling-house thereon, situate in the town of Weymouth, and bounded by the sea on the west, and by the land of the late dwelling-house of Isaac Pratt, deceased, in Weymouth, the following described Real Estate, situated in Weymouth, to wit: a lot of mowing, pasture and swamp land, containing about twenty acres, bounded westerly by Pleasant Street, northerly by land of D. M. Lovell, and by land of the estate of Matthew Pratt, deceased; easterly by land of Asa Holbrook; southerly, by land of Lemuel Humphrey, and by land of Oliver B. Shaw; and northerly by land of the estate of the said Isaac Pratt, deceased, or so much of the above described estate as will produce the sum of four hundred and four dollars and fifty-eight cents, for payment of the just debts of the said deceased and expenses of administration.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Adm.
Weymouth, May 8.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises in Weymouth, the whole of the Real Estate of Isaac Pratt, Jr., late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, deceased, consisting of one quarter of an acre of land, with a dwelling-house thereon, situate in the town of Weymouth, and bounded by the sea on the west, and by the land of the late dwelling-house of Isaac Pratt, deceased, in Weymouth, the following described Real Estate, situated in Weymouth, to wit: a lot of mowing, pasture and swamp land, containing about twenty acres, bounded westerly by Pleasant Street, northerly by land of D. M. Lovell, and by land of the estate of Matthew Pratt, deceased; easterly by land of Asa Holbrook; southerly, by land of Lemuel Humphrey, and by land of Oliver B. Shaw; and northerly by land of the estate of the said Isaac Pratt, deceased, or so much of the above described estate as will produce the sum of four hundred and four dollars and fifty-eight cents, for payment of the just debts of the said deceased and expenses of administration.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Adm.
Weymouth, May 8.

Cassimeres and Oil Cloth.

SUPERFINE Blue Black and Black Mixed English Cassimeres.

Also—Oil Cloth, for Table Covering, 9-8 wide. Just received at E. PACKARD & Co.

Quincy, April 3.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR FOR PILES. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has been tried on its own merits, without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without dirt or hindrance from business, in a few days.

Forty THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Sanitarian labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded.

Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to no more.

DR. L. GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be confidentially consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 34 door from Hanover Street; No. 8 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mr. G. graduated in Paris at Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services at Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

Mr. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

Boston, Aug. 15.

New Goods.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have received a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods, such as Mouslin de Laines, rich Prints, elegant printed Lawns, white and colored Cambrics; Shawls, Scarfs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Laces, etc., etc.

Ladies, please call and examine our assortment before purchasing.

Quincy, May 8.

Dissolution.

THE subscribers would respectfully give notice that the firm of HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB expired on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., having retired. George Newcomb is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31.

Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber will continue to do business at the Store recently occupied by Hinckley & Newcomb, and gratefully for past favors would solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Oct. 31.

Music School.

MRS. L. A. NEWCOMB will now receive a few more pupils to instruct on the Piano.

Tuition per quarter - \$10.00
Use of the Piano for practice, daily, - 2.00
Further information obtained at the residence of Mr. William Packard, Hancock Street.
Quincy, April 3.

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, S. School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, white ground, and black and white Silk Blend do; for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blend do; double ground plain Silk Lace for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bishop Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS and caps, and will leave their names, and those wishing to select, with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3.

Grass Seed.

HERD'S GRASS, Red Top and Clover Seed, together with an assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale reasonably by DANIEL BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, Mar. 27.

A Card.

THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general

POETRY.

THE BOY BY THE STREAM.

Beside a brook a boy was sitting,
Who blossoms in a garland bound;
Soon he saw before him flitting
On the wave the wreath he wound;
And so my days are rushing past,
That stream like them all restless flows;
And fading is my youth, as fast
As fades the wreath that down it goes.

Asks me not why not that I sorrow
O'er the blossom hours of life!
All enjoy, and all should borrow
Gladsome when the spring is rife:
But all the thousand tones that break
From Nature, rising from her sleep,
Within my bosom only wake
Sorrows that are stern and deep.

What profit all delights to me,
That come when spring illumines her star?
One form alone my heart can see,
And that though near, is oh! how far;
Mine arms I spread, but call in vain,
To clasp her fancy-shadowed form:
That image fair I cannot strain;
Still feels my heart its passion's storm!

Oh! come my fair one! come to me!
Thy castle leave so proud to view!
And spring-blossoms plucked for thee,
My hand within thy lap shall strew.
Hark! how with songs the valleys sound,
The brook runs brightly by, and fair,
O come, the hat of narrowest bound,
Hath room to lodge a loving pair!

THE LILLY.

I wandered through the garden bowers,
By smiling Flora led;
She waved her hand—the opening flowers
A richer perfume shed;
The South wind lingered on its way,
Among the orange boughs to play.
She calls—in blooming ranks they come—
The glorious "stars of earth."
And there were those of lofty name,
And those of lowlier birth:
All that beneath the sky was fair,
Seemed met in radiant beauty there.
Within a deep recess of green,
I paused awhile to rest,
When lo! a flower, before unseen,
My vacant heart possessed;
It was a rare, enchanting sight—
A lily of the purest white.

HOPE.

What is hope? The beauteous sun,
Which colors all it shines upon;
The beacon of life's dreary sea;
The star of immortality!
Fountain of feelings, young and warm;
A day-beam bursting through the storm;
A tone of melody, whose birth
Is, oh! too sweet, too pure for earth!
A blossom of that radiant tree!
Whose fruit the angels only see!
A beauty and a charm, whose power
Is seen—enjoy'd—confess'd each hour!
A portion of that world to come,
When earth and ocean meet the last
To o'erwhelming doom!

ANECDOTES.

HANDS AND ARMS. "Oh, Paddy, my boy," exclaimed a warmhearted Irishman, throwing his arms around an old acquaintance whom he met at a friend's house, "it's glad to see ye I am." The embrace was not returned, and Pat explained by observing that he had had both of his arms blown off while blasting rocks, or he would have returned his hug with interest. "Oh, well, that for the lug," said his friend, snapping his fingers, "give us your hand, me darlint'."

PENANCE. A young carpenter, who had been paying his addresses to a smart young milliner, at last ventured to pose the question, but without receiving a favorable answer. She refused at once, and quickly told him her reasons. "Well," said the disappointed swain, "I am glad to see, at all events, that you can deal plain." "Yes," she replied, "and there is no much difference between us, for I know you can plane deal."

MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION. A variety loving Hollander, who had married some dozen wives, was tried in England for bigamy. "You say," said the judge, "that the priest who married you to the first wife, authorized you to take sixteen?" "What do you mean by that?" "Well," said Hans, "he told me dat I should have four better, four vorse, four richer, four poorer; and in my country four dimes four al-ways makes sixteen."

EQUAL JUSTICE. A young urchin being severely reprimanded by his mother for saying he remembered the chastisement, and on the following Sabbath, when the minister in preaching, used the word, leaped up and exclaimed, "By jings! if you had my mother to deal with, you wouldn't swear that way without getting licked, I know."

CREDIT. A soldier in the late war stole a shirt from a farmer, to whom he would not make restitution. "Well," said the farmer, "if you keep it, you will make restitution in this world or the next." "Faith," replied the soldier, "if you'll trust so long, I'll take another."

"FITNESS OF THINGS." "My dear," said a husband to his better half, after a matrimonial squabble, "you never will be permitted to go to Heaven." "Why not?" "Because you will be wanted as a torment down below."

TIMELY INTERVENTION. A lady, who had used many intellectual arguments to dissuade her husband from fighting a duel, at last remarked, "Well, I suppose you will have your seconds, but remember, I shall have my thirds." The man was so struck with the probability of this losing a third part of his estate, that he declined the honor of the duel.

SYMPATHY. A gentleman meeting a friend who was insolvent, expressed regret for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply. "It is not I, but my creditors who are embarrassed."

JUVENILE WIT. A Pedagogue enquired of a boy, what part of speech is *Oh*? and *Ah*? the knight of the rod attempted to illustrate by again asking, "What should you say if a man seized you violently by the arm?" "Why, I should tell him to let me alone, amazing quick!"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.
THE subscribers are now duly empowered to use and vend WILSON'S PATENT, SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that has ever before been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.

Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.
A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

STEEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.
Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20. 13w

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is the cause of their business into a "cooked" state. Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "winds and waves," while the wigmakers stand against it, the blood of the demolition of their business. What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CABLE GILL, Jr.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to prevent and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Croup, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Scurvy, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.
Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and sent by Dr. Jayne to Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CABLE GILL, Jr.

Jayne's Carmative Balsam.
Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Scurvy, Sickness, Fevers, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases. This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm. All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is the most valuable family medicine ever yet discovered. Hundreds of nav, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CABLE GILL, Jr.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as being of great use and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in London.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines, embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstance:

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of degree, and the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the use of a small quantity of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remedy of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which the vegetable principle of Tomatoes was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. if

For Sale or to Let.

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing, FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30. if

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hoarse Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths. In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured the following cases of Consumption, 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright," on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing cures we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover Street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17. 1y

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods, which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Drab and Mixed do.
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings.
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Backings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirtings;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

Boston, Oct. 10. MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. 1y

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a friend of the Editor of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26. if

Rich Challey Scarfs

OF a new and beautiful style, just received at E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, March 6. 3w

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, hereby returns thanks to his former customers and solicits a continuance of patronage from the public. His work will be done in the best style, and charges will be reasonable. ELBRIDGE HAYDEN.
Quincy, Jan. 30. if

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13.4, for sale by
Quincy, Oct. 10. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
Quincy, Dec. 19. QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
Quincy, Jan. 30. QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,
AMBROSE M. BURRELL.

Quincy, Jan. 16. if

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of that Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application. Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer. LUTHER ANGLIER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller*.

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AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester), and in this town.

Quincy, Dec. 12. EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

Quincy, March 25. if

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Halloway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Palms Stoves.

ENGLISH S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26. if

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all worst American Flannel, 9.8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.75 per yard.

Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by

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Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5. if

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Barber Shop.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, 'will try.'

The B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Quincy, Mar. 20. WILLIAM SHAW.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Feb. 27. JUSTIN SPEAR.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. if

Sheetings and Shirtings.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.

Quincy, May 8. if

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6.4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low by

Quincy, May 8. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Publ

NUMBER 21.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the 1st of January. THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the 1st of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the expiration of the year, and the person who continues his subscription must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement; they will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.

Business letters and communications to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscriptions:
JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy
JUSTIN SPEAR, "do."
ORIN P. BACON, "do."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth
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MISCELLANY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 21.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Elisha Packard,
Amherst St. BURELL,
Quincy, Jan. 16.

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Also Razors HONED and set at short notice.

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CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE. Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

MISCELLANY.

TRADITION OF ROLANDSECK.

Rolandseck is, in itself, a solitary ruin; but it commands prospects of most delicious scenery, romantic and picturesque beyond description. The rock upon which it stands overlooks the island of Rolandseck, which is in the middle of the Rhine.

The remains of this ruin on the side of the river are in good preservation, but, on the opposite side, they are decayed, and overgrown with ivy and brambles. Schiller has made this scenery the subject of an interesting ballad, but has, in his description, transferred it to Switzerland. The tradition of the origin of this castle is as follows:—The noble cavalier, Roland, nephew of Charlemagne, during the long, and to him, wearisome repose of peace, wandered frequently in the environs of Ingelheim, and from thence down to the shores of the Rhine. Overtaken by night in one of his rambles, at the entrance of the domains of a castle, he requested the hospitality of the owner, and was immediately received by him with that noble frankness which so distinguished this chivalric age. The cavalier of the castle grasped his hand with that hearty cordiality which bespoke the meeting of old friends, rather than that of strangers, and Hildegunde, his daughter, set before him bread and wine, the symbol of hospitality, with all that graceful naivete for which her youth was distinguished. The goblet was embossed with the family arms of the host, and Hildegunde presented it with that amiable modesty which increased the interest her unfolding attractions created in every beholder. Roland accepted the goblet from her hand, and, what he thought was singular, his own hands trembled, and he blushed, he knew not why. "What!" said he to himself, "is this the firm arm, of which, when holding the cimber, a muscle never finched? Is this the same countenance of which hordes of Saracens could never disconcert a feature?" He recovered himself, and began to speak of the feats of war, and of the great political views, of his renowned sovereign. They retired to rest, but Roland could not close his eyes; the image of Hildegunde continually presented itself before him.

The next day he prepared to depart; he felt a difficulty in making known his name, lest they should deem it necessary to pay him that homage which a name so justly celebrated everywhere would receive. Old Raymond, his host, was transported beyond measure at having entertained the hero of chivalry within his walls, and pressed him to pass another day in his castle, which he consented to do. The prudent Hildegunde said not a word; but it was easy to see this arrangement was not displeasing to her.

Roland remained many days. His passion for Hildegunde increased so as to overcome all timidity, and he only waited for a proper opportunity to declare himself. This occasion soon offered. Walking one day in the grounds, he found Hildegunde sitting on a bank, her hands joined as if in prayer. Roland approached her, and was studying how he should commence the conversation, when Roland remarked plucking a rose from its branch, Roland requested her to give it to him, saying, "No symbol of remembrance of any fair dame has hitherto decorated the plumes of my helmet, and when other cavaliers have boasted of the charms and virtues of their chosen fair ones, my untouched heart has responded in silence." The countenance of Hildegunde was instantly covered with crimson; she was surprised, and taken off her guard: a movement of her hand, seemed to indicate a wish to give him the rose, yet a modest circumspection seemed to make her waver. But the eyes of Roland entreated; their silence was so expressive, that she acceded to the first impulse, and, in giving the rose to him, said, "That which is beautiful is of short duration." Roland took courage, spoke of his love, and Hildegunde with a look told him, that he need not be in doubt of a suitable return. The lovers vowed eternal fidelity; and Roland obtained her consent, that, at the close of the approaching campaign a-

gainst the infidels, he should return to the Rhine, and claim her as his bride. Adieus are generally tranquil, but they are melancholy. A simple pressure of the hand was all that their emotion permitted; their eyes, however, declared eloquently the sentiments which their faltering tongues could not express.

Hildegunde passed the period of absence in the most secluded manner. She thought of nothing but the news expected from her lover. At length it came—news of bloody combats, of perilous actions, of deeds of heroic bravery; and, the name of Roland always exalted above all others, the general subject of his exploits became the song of the boatman on the Rhine. Months, however, passed away, and the long year of absence from him she held most dear in the world was about to close; and it finished with the happy intelligence of a glorious peace, which would enable our hero to return covered with laurels.

One night a cavalier appeared at the castle gates, and requested the hospitality of Raymond until the following day. It proved to be one of Roland's companions in arms, a brave warrior, who had followed Charlemagne in this famous expedition. Agitated and restless, Hildegunde at length ventured to speak of Roland. "Alas!" said the stranger, "I saw him fall by my side, covered with glory, but pierced by mortal wounds." Hildegunde ceased to speak; she not even shed tears, which would so much have relieved her oppressed heart. Absorbed by the sole thought of her loss, she stood as immovable and unanimate as a marble statue. After eight days spent in the most profound grief, she took the resolution of quitting the world, which now contained nothing of interest to her; and, having obtained her father's sanction, she entered the convent of Nonenworth, and there took the veil. The bishop of the diocese being allied to her family, the term of her probation was shortened; and three months had scarcely elapsed before she had pronounced her vows. A fatal precipitation! which brought misery and death upon two devoted lovers.

Roland suddenly made his appearance at the castle of Raymond, to which Hildegunde had forever bade adieu; he came to seek her and fulfil his vows, by leading her to the altar. Deep wounds had reduced his strength, and he fell exhausted from the loss of blood, which had given rise to the report of his death. He had, however, met with friends, who had been assiduous in their care of him, and had restored him to health. He now heard, with grief, of the indissoluble ties which Hildegunde had formed, and which separated her from him forever. The arms which had covered him with glory he now threw off with disgust, and, retiring to the neighborhood of Rolandseck, he built the castle of Rolandseck, upon a rock which overlooked the convent of Nonenworth, and which he named his hermitage.

Here he spent whole days at the door of his cell, with his eyes riveted upon the spot where his faithful Hildegunde languished out her days. At the sound of the matin-bell he rose, and, listening to the angelic voices of the choir, frequently he thought he could distinguish the voice of Hildegunde, and when the evening star had risen, and signified to all around that the hour of repose was at hand, if he could but discover the glimmering of some light from the convent, when all the rest was in darkness, he felt that was the cell of his dear Hildegunde, who then watched and prayed for the power of resignation. Two years, passed in these solitary and mournful occupations, had wasted his strength. One morning, as he was, as usual, watching the cloister, he saw persons digging a grave in the place appointed for the eternal repose of the servants of God. A secret voice whispered to him, that it was for Hildegunde. He inquired, and learned the fatal truth. For the first time he descended to the holy habitation, which hitherto he had held sacred, not daring to profane it by his presence, whilst his heart was agitated by feelings so earthly. He assisted at the last sad rite, threw the earth upon the remains of his dearly beloved, joined his ardent aspirations with those of the nuns for the eternal repose of her soul; but, overcome with grief, he returned home, and was found, shortly afterwards, in his usual seat at the door of his cell, with his eyes fixed upon the cloister, but fixed in death. He was allowed to be buried in the same place, and near to her who alone in the world had rendered him insensible to glory.

THE INCH AUGER.

A few years since a man from the region of the Kennebec, with an interesting wife, two lovely daughters, and a promising son, moving 'down east,' purchased a piece of wild land, selected a spot, erected a log-cabin, a stone chimney and a wooden mantle-tree, and was soon in a way to live surrounded by every thing necessary to make him comfortable and happy. He had lived there several years when the first movements were made in the cause of temperance. Like many other good steady men here he refused to have any thing to do with their movements. He would have folks know that a Kennebecer could take care of himself. He would sign no pledge. Not long after, he was invited with others to the raising of a barn. At regular was passed round, and he sipped with vigor at length he discovered that he had taken one sip too much. He was a little over the bay; and on returning home he could not navigate quite as well as he wanted to. But though his potatoes had made sad work

with his physical system, his mind was not so affected but that he perfectly understood his situation, nor were his moral sensibilities so perverted but that he felt heartily ashamed of himself.

His reflections were not of the most agreeable character as he approached his dwelling; nor were they essentially improved as he entered and noticed the saddened countenances of his wife and daughters, whose gushing tears soon told him how bitterly painful to the soul it was to have a husband and a father come home drunk. He sat down and mused awhile in silence. At length he roused himself from his stupor, and with a determined tone demanded: "Where is my inch auger?" So strange a question, in these circumstances only added to the sorrows of the afflicted family, and they thought it best to let it pass in silence. The question was soon repeated in a still more determined tone,—"Where is my inch auger?" "What in the world do you want of your inch auger?" inquired his wife mildly. "I want it," was the reply. The inch auger was procured. He took it and commenced boring with all the energy of which he was capable, into his wooden mantle-tree. The work was soon completed, and the chips were seen dropping from the further side into the fire. "There wife," said he, "I'll drink no more rum till that hole grows up."

There was his pledge—and having it before his eyes as he rose in the morning, and every time he entered his dwelling during the day, it doubtless had a much greater influence upon him than if it had been locked up in the desk of the Secretary of the Temperance Society—and to his beloved family, the inch hole in the mantle-tree was undoubtedly the most valuable chimney ornament that could possibly have been devised.—*Maine Temperance Gazette*.

GOOD MAXIMS.

The first is to be good yourself. Avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose upon his understanding, nor give uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands at best are only men, subject like yourselves, to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourself happiness without alloy. Should you discover anything in his humor or behavior not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed; but instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrow between you—make the best of it, and it will be easier to both.

It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve in the morning to be cheerful all day; and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much rather deny yourself the trifling satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to force the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but submission in a wife is what she promised at the altar; what the good, will reverse her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive.

Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has its principle foundation in her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him his satisfaction, share and soothe his cares and with the utmost assiduity, conceal his infirmities. If you value your own and husband's ease, let your expenses and desires be ever within the reach of his circumstances; for if ever poverty should follow, you must share the evil. Be very careful never to give him any cause of jealousy. Let not many days pass without a serious examination into your own conduct as a wife; and if on reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or omissions, the best atonement is to be careful in future.

STUDY.

While some are lost in dissipation and thoughtlessness, there are others whose minds are absorbed in diligent and laborious study. And indeed, he who has no taste for intellectual pleasures, seems to be but a small remove from the animal tribes. He who cannot bear thinking, or at least has no disposition for investigation, but takes things merely from the report of others, or as they are imposed upon him by custom or prejudice is a mere slave, and hardly can be wise. It is a remark worthy attention, that "Thinking has been one of the least exerted privileges of cultivated humanity." It must be confessed there is too much truth in the observation, that all men think, is not denied; but, alas! few think with propriety, few bend their thoughts to right objects, few divest themselves of the shackles of ignorance and custom: to be, however intelligent, to be candid, to be useful, a man should give himself to application. In a word, he who would be happy in himself, respectable in society, and a blessing to the world, should persevere in the study of those subjects which are calculated to enlarge the mind, meliorate the disposition, and promote the best interests of mankind.

Demosthenes' application to study was surprising. To be the more removed from noise, and less subject to distraction, he caused a small chamber to be made under ground, in which he shut himself up sometimes for whole days, shaving on purpose half his head and abroad, he might not be in a condition to go to lamp, he sat there, by the light of a small which were said to be the admirable Orations, smell of the oil, to those who envied him, to rate. "It is plain," they were too elaborate, "he shut himself up sometimes for whole days, shaving on purpose half his head and abroad, he might not be in a condition to go to lamp, he sat there, by the light of a small which were said to be the admirable Orations, smell of the oil, to those who envied him, to rate. 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proposition for a conference and a treaty, hostilities were intermitted for a day. Slowly and cheerlessly the night wears off within that guarded camp, with clouds and rain. But weary men will sleep, whatever may betide them; and now, for hours, no sound has stirred the stillness of the scene, save the lone sentry's guarded step. But what is that which, through the misty moonbeams' struggling light, is seen, not heard, as it glides through the prairie grass?—Is it a snake that winds his stealthy way? No! but a subtler Indian; and in one instant he is dead! Another, and the savage yell starts every sleeper from his cold, damp couch, and death begins his work. And was this sleeping camp received, surprised, betrayed? Was their Commander faithless to his trust? No; every man had slept where he must fight, his clothes on, and his gun loaded. And he, while yet the night was young, sat by his tent-fire, till the hour should come to rouse his weary comrades. In a moment he was mounted. Where the fight was hottest there was he. A ball, with no commission for his life, dies through his hair. In vain his officers remonstrate with him for his fearless hazard of himself. He thinks of brave St. Clair, and of the gallant victims of that fatal field. He thinks of wasted towns and blazing homes, and mothers slaughtered with their infants. And the morning dawns not till the victory is won!

Along the banks of the Ohio spreads a smiling farm. A plain and modest mansion rises from a sloping lawn. Its owner, having filled with credit to himself, and honor to his country, almost every station but the first—fought its battles, governed its Territories, served it in both Houses of Congress, and represented it abroad—wears out in frugal industry his green old age, a plain Ohio farmer: his house the very home of hospitality; his name the refuge and the solace of the poor, the stranger, and the orphan; his style the noblest that is known to nature's heraldry, a patriot, and a patriarch;

It is a gusty day in March. Before the morning dawns, the Federal city is alive with men. It seems now full to overflowing; and yet every hour brings hundreds, thousands more. A cavalcade is formed. Bells ring, and cannons roar. Fair women and brave men throng every window of that noble Avenue. Not a State of the whole twenty-six that is not represented in that long drawn line. It is the nation's jubilee. All classes, all conditions, both sexes, every age, partake the general joy. A grave, plain man, arrayed in modest black, that rides, uncovered, on the steed more conscious than himself of the occasion, is the magnet that attracts all eyes and touches every heart. He reaches the Capitol. He ascends the steps. He stands, majestic in his meekness and simplicity, before the immeasurable multitude who have brought up with them the homage of the nation. The highest officer of Justice administers to him the most magnificent oath that ever rises up to Heaven. And the youthful ensign, the gallant general, the laborious farmer is President of the United States.

"One little month has passed. It is a fiftiful April day. Again the Federal city is astir. Cannons are heard—but these are minute guns. The bells peal out—but 'tis the funeral knell. The streets are thronged—but every face is sad, and every voice is still. Once more a long procession passed down that noble Avenue—but yew and cypress take the place of nodding plumes, and muffled drums beat time to aching hearts. Again that grave, plain man is there, no more erect and tall, the pillar of the State, but in his grave clothes, stretched upon the funeral car. He enters not the gate, as when we last beheld him, to that glorious Capitol, but turns aside to the still spot where sleep the honored dead, and earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, concludes the story and the scene. Never had man a funeral so sublime. Never for chieftain fallen did a whole nation so pour out its heart. Was it not beautiful—and just as it was beautiful—that he who on that sleety day began his public life with pious rites for St. Clair's butchered host should find himself such sepulchre?"

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1841, published by the Secretary of State.

Chapter 70, is an act concerning elections, making it obligatory on towns and cities, to have all meetings for the election of State and National officers opened as early as two o'clock in the afternoon, and leaves it with the municipal authorities to decide, whether said officers shall be voted for on one ballot or at the same time on separate ballots.

Chapter 73, is an act relative to the cost and expenses of criminal prosecutions, throwing one third of the costs on the Counties and two thirds on the State instead of the whole as hitherto. This will slightly raise our county taxes.

Chapter 83 debars the guilty, who are divorced by law from the bond of matrimony, of again marrying during the lifetime of the innocent party.

Chapter 86, is concerning complaints for damages caused by mill dams.

Chapter 96, grants the use of Rainsford Island, in the harbor of Boston, to Boston, all expenses being paid by the city. The Island to be given to the State when demanded. It repeals the law of June 30, 1816, that required the board of health of the Town of Boston to elect and appoint an Island keeper to reside there and also a boatman and physician. The act to take effect, if the city of Boston shall accept the same within sixty days of March 17th last. I consider this extraordinary act as a virtual abolition of all quarantine laws.

Chapter 106, is an act concerning the militia. The volunteer companies to continue as at present, the whole number not to exceed seven thousand men. Number of men in the Companies not to exceed sixty-four men, provided,

however, that any Company now raised at large that has enrolled as active members more than sixty-four men, and whose commander shall certify under oath within sixty days from 17th March, 1841, to the adjutant general, that the men so enrolled are uniformed according to law, shall not be subjected to the foregoing provisions—companies to be disbanded having less than twenty men—commanding officers of companies to make out annually lists or alphabetical rolls and return the same to the Selectmen, etc. Towns are now obligated to pay the bounties to the volunteer companies within their borders in November annually, and to look for reimbursement out of the State Treasury. Towns neglecting to make proper returns forfeit their rights to be reimbursed by the State, and any commanding officer who shall neglect to make the required returns shall be liable to a penalty of thirty dollars. Quakers and Shakers are exempted from enrollment by producing certificates to the Assessors as is required in the 12th Chapter, Section 2d, of the Revised Statutes.

Chapter 107, is an act concerning County Commissioners. After a second failure to elect one or more by the people, the election goes to the Governor and Council as formerly, such appointment to be confined to those persons not elected who shall have the greatest number of votes, being at the same time twice the number of Commissioners to be appointed.

In the 11th Chapter, Section 3, is the following. All civil suits or recognizances entered in any criminal prosecution, shall, in all counties in which terms of the Courts of Common Pleas are established for the disposition of the criminal business only of said Counties be returnable to, and have day in, such term of said court.

Chapter 113, is an additional act authorizing banks how they may give up their charters.

Chapter 114, is concerning Cemeteries. Ten or more persons may organize for establishing a cemetery, having the same powers as Corporations. All necessary real and personal estate may be procured and held—power is given to lay out grounds, convey burial lots and the erecting of tombs. Lots to be held indivisible and to descend to the next heirs at law on the devisees with all the privileges. If there be more than one heir or devisee of any lot, they shall be held to give in writing within nine months from the death of such proprietor to the Clerk of said Corporation, who shall represent such lot, and in failure of so doing, the board of trustees may designate who shall represent such lot until said heirs or devisees shall designate as aforesaid. The real estate of such cemeteries to be exempted from taxation. D.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters; my 12th, 2d, 3d, 4th, 19th and 6th is what is often spoken of in Scripture; my 9th, 10th, 13th, 10th and 19th, is what our country has afforded a great many; my 11th, 4th, 1st, 2d, 10th, and 5th is what we all seek for; my 11th, 15th and 16th is used as an intoxicating beverage; my 17th, 10th, 14th, 14th and 10th is what this town can boast of; my 18th and 8th is a preposition; my 5th, 7th, 16th, 8th, 13th, 15th and 19th is something splendid; and my whole was a man of an enterprising spirit. HENRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA.

Among all the members of the body,
With the arm none can compare;
And also when courtesy claims a right,
With young Harriet the fair.
There is one kind of medicine I hate,
Emetic? I guess 'tis that;
When brought upon a bed of sickness low,
It makes me weak as a rat.
The idea too is advanced about meat,
That oft has made many sick;
Unite all these words 'twill make it complete—
The study—*Arimetic*. HENRY.

This was also answered by "J. B. N."

NAVAL. The United States ship *Brandywine* has arrived at New York in thirty days from the Straits of Gibraltar. The return was occasioned by the threatening aspect, some six or eight weeks ago, of war with Great Britain. Intelligence received at Port Mahon, at that time, from the American Ambassador at London, under date of the 9th of March, and private letters to the 11th, advising the departure of the squadron from the Mediterranean, led to a council between Commodore Hull and his captains, on board the *Ohio*, on the 24th, which resulted in the sailing of the ships at twelve hours notice, on the succeeding day. The *Brandywine* parted company from the *Ohio*, in thick and boisterous weather, off the Mediterranean coast of Spain, on the fifth of April; and having ascertained by looking into the Bay of Gibraltar that no naval reinforcement, as was reported, had assembled there, passed into the Atlantic on the following day. Whether the *Ohio* and *Preble* are on their direct return is uncertain; they may have derived intelligence off Cadiz or Lisbon, to warrant their going back to the Mediterranean or to Port Mahon.

CANKER WORMS. J. M. Gourgass, Esq., of Weston, has destroyed every canker worm that infested his trees by keeping his land in tillage where that was practicable, and by placing turnip or other loose matter about his trees which are scattered in his pastures. He feels confident that every farmer may entirely root out this pest by following a like course. There can be no doubt that frequent stirring of the earth about trees in the fall will have a tendency to disturb and destroy grubs which usually harbor there during winter, and if hogs or hens should be induced to frequent the trees and roots, and scratch for worms, they would do more good than harm.—*Boston Cultivator*.

MYSTERIOUS. The schooner *Mogul*, from Tobasco, for New York, was fallen in with by a fishing schooner, on the morning of the 12th inst., about half way between Barnegat Light and Little Egg Harbor. The Captain found no person on board of her, but discovered an anchor hole which had been bored with a two inch auger through her starboard quarter. The boring was new. The hole was three planks down from the bends, and in the wake of the Captain's birth. The *Mogul* was nearly full of water, and was sinking fast. The Captain and some of his men got into the cabin through the window, and found there two chests, with nothing in them. They got a gaff and attempted to hook out the bed from the Captain's birth. There was a bundle of clothes on the bed, and there was the appearance of a body in the birth, but the sea pressed so hard against the carlines of the deck that they were unable to get them out. While on board, another schooner came along side, and assisted in saving part of the materials. They took part of the sails, wheel, one side of the rigging, a gaff, and topmast, blocks, etc., and about a ton of logwood, which was part of her cargo. They then left her with about six feet of her stern out of water! Before the Capt. reached her, he saw a small boat with three men in it, heading to the Jersey shore.

The Captain and crew of the *Mogul* have arrived in New York City, and the impression rests hard upon the Captain as the author of this outrage.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

LAUNCH. The large and splendid ship, nearly four hundred tons burden, will be launched this forenoon, at eleven o'clock, from the ship yard of John L. Souther. This ship is intended for a merchantman, and is to be commanded by Capt. Joshua Harding of Boston. It is owned by several individuals—John Souther, Esq. of this place being the principal. With two exceptions, (the famous ship *Massachusetts* reckoned as one of them) this is the largest vessel that has been built in this town. The mechanical knowledge of the builder, Mr. John L. Souther, is clearly proved by an examination of this vessel which is beautifully and substantially built of excellent materials. Merchants and others who need vessels, if they consult their own interest, will in future contract with Mr. Souther.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamer *Caledonia* arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, after a passage of fourteen and a half days, from Liverpool.

No intelligence of the Steamship President had been received in England, and all hope of her safety had been abandoned.

There is nothing new in relation to the China difficulties or the McLeod affair. Ties had advanced a trifle.

A meeting of American citizens resident at Liverpool was held, on the 30th ult. at that place, to notice in a suitable manner the death of President Harrison.

The intelligence from Spain, Austria, Prussia, etc. and other foreign powers, is of no sort of consequence to any body on this side of the water.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

MR. CORNELL'S SCHOOL.

We yesterday enjoyed a rich treat in attending the examination of this School. There were present, on the occasion, several clergymen and many others, among whom was the Hon. John Quincy Adams. The classes were examined in reading, orthography, geography, arithmetic, rhetoric, algebra, Latin, Greek, and English Grammar. We think all present must have been highly gratified in witnessing the venerable Ex-President personally examining pupils in several of the above mentioned branches, particularly, in Algebra, Latin, Greek and English Grammar. In these and other branches, he manifested an interest and an acuteness rarely to be found in professional men at any period of their life. While others, many years his juniors, wore glasses, he used none, not even in reading Greek; and so quick sighted was he, that he readily discovered the smallest error of a scholar, even in pronunciation.

This school appeared remarkably well. One of the pupils has closed his studies here, and leaves to enter the Military Academy at West Point. Several others are preparing for College. A Seminary of this kind is of the utmost consequence in a town, and we hope and trust Mr. Cornell will be well sustained in this so laudable employment.

RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

"Religion should extinguish strife
And make a calm of human life;
But friends who chance to differ
On points which God has left in large,
How fiercely will they meet a charge,
No combatants are siffer."

So says the poet, and so says the experience of all ages. While we reverence religion, we detest and abhor bigotry. What will not a community do under the influence of sectarian bigotry? What is conscience, or the Bible, or the rights of men, when opposed to the shafts of the superstition and fanaticism of a benighted priesthood, or a more blind and benighted people. We have spoken out on the evils and scourges of a phrensy party spirit in politics, though we have not enumerated the half of the curses which it inflicts upon a nation. We mean to speak no less clearly upon other kindred evils which are so abundant in the community, among which religious sectarianism holds no inconsiderable place.

Let a man be named as a candidate for promotion in any profession or to any office, how soon will you hear

the inquiry, what is his creed; what are his denominational feelings? Is he orthodox, heterodox, unitarian, universalist, episcopalian, methodist, baptist, or christian? And, if he is either, you will find the whole or nearly the whole of that portion of the community in his favor, while the others will combine against him. How rarely is the question asked, is he a moral, upright, worthy citizen? Is he competent to discharge the duties of the station to which he is to be called, and will he discharge them to the best of his abilities? Where is the difference between political parties and religious parties? Do not each uphold and defend those of their own stamp, and do they not combine equally against those who show a disposition to stammer at the word *Shibboleth*? In a word, is it not as true in religion as in politics, that,

"Birds of a feather
Flock together."

There is undoubtedly such a thing as religion—such a thing as Divine Revelation. We are far from being of the number of those who disbelieve or doubt on this subject. But when we see twenty different denominations all strenuously maintaining, that they are *severally* in the right, and anathematizing all others, we are constrained to speak on such a subject just as we do against the partisan editors, and office seekers and holders, on the political arena. And when we can see a difference, we will cheerfully recant and award the meed of praise to those who merit it.

It is true, there are some bright spots among religiousists, as there are among politicians, when all, or nearly all, parties come together as on our recent national fast. It was pleasant and cheering to every unprejudiced mind to witness, in the same pulpit, the clergymen of nearly all the churches in town, and all participating, in such a fraternal manner, in the public exercises of that solemn occasion. Such cases occur but seldom in the civil community and more seldom in the religious.

We say, let all enjoy their own peculiar views. Let them "sit each under his own vine and fig tree and none to molest or make them afraid." But at the same time, it does not look very becoming, (to say the least) for any one man, or class of men, to say to all others "stand by, I am better than thou."

We have heard of but little strife in our own town for a considerable time on this subject, but we witness quite too much of it in the professedly religious papers which come to our hand; and if it were in our place, we would say to all such editors, as we have to those who resort to what we consider unwarrantable measures in politics, be consistent—admit that there may be a small degree of virtue—a little speck of piety—in some who do not worship at your altar, or burn "incense to your drug."

To different sects, we say, study the Bible more, strive to do your own duty better, live in peace, be not slanderers, nor back biters; first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou wilt be better prepared to pluck the mote from thy brother's. Carry thine own faults before thee and those of thy neighbor behind thee.

It is said, that once upon a time, the Prince of the lower world assembled together the vast hosts of his dark domain to devise measures to afflict, persecute and destroy the christian church. After various propositions and plans had been submitted, and the several leaders had each argued his cause with Satanic subtlety and infernal logic, one, seemingly wiser than the rest, a peer of the dark empire, breaking silence, thus unburdened his full soul,—“my friends, and brethren of this realm of midnight, why spend we time in devising plans and concocting measures to ruin this up kingdom of the Galilean—methinks, it is an idle waste. My counsel therefore, is, that we disperse each to his several clan, and as we go, *scat discord among christians*. Then they will do the work for us.” Since then, the world has been deluged with the blood of professing christians. Will not those who pretend to be the followers of the Prince of Peace be at peace between themselves. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer announces the death of Charles Ogle, member of Congress from Somerset County, Pa., and rendered somewhat famous by his story about the 'gold spoons,' etc.

It has been decided by the widow and only surviving son of President Harrison, to remove his remains to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and natural mound, where the monument may be seen for several miles up and down the Ohio river. There, the traveller of distant ages, will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the warrior, who was never defeated; of the patriot, who died poor; and of the statesman, who, from the proud height of President, "fell, like a star struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown."

The Congressional election in the twenty-sixth district, (N. Y.) recently represented by Hon. Francis Granger, has resulted in the choice of John Greig, (whig) by about five hundred majority.

The Hon. Amos Gustine (dem.) has been elected, without opposition, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of William A. Ramsey, dem.

The Richmond Enquirer has been under the control of its present able editor, Thomas Richie, for thirty-nine years.

There are upwards of seventeen thousand Sunday scholars in New York. The number of teachers is two thousand six hundred and fifty.

Ebenezer Gay, Jr. of Hingham, has been admitted to practice in the Courts of this Commonwealth.

A man has been sentenced to *ninety* years imprisonment in Missouri, for the crime of robbery, with intent to murder. This is certainly long enough for all useful purposes, as, in all human probability, he will end his days in confinement.

Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, Minister to St. Petersburg, has sent home his resignation, and the same has been accepted.

Never despise a man because his employment is mean or his clothing is bad. The bee is an insect that is not very pleasing to the sight, yet its hive affords an abundance of honey.

Men come into the world with a shriek, and go out of it with a groan or a sigh—with a groan, if they have fear but not hope; with a sigh, if they have neither hope nor fear.

The population of the State of New Jersey is 374,462. The State will lose one member of Congress if the ratio is fixed higher than 62,000; two if above 74,000.

It is stated in Cooper's Naval History, that Paul Jones hoisted the first ensign of a regular American man-of-war, on board the *Alfred*, Dec., 1775. The ensign was a device representing a pine tree, with a rattlesnake coiled at its root, with the motto—"Don't tread on me."

Sumner L. Fairfield, the famous poet, has been picked up in the streets of Philadelphia dead drunk. He afterwards knocked down the turnkey, assaulted the Captain of the watch—and committed sundry other violent acts—for which he was sent to the House of Correction.

The annual income of the Connecticut School Fund equals one dollar and thirty-five cents for every child, between the ages of four and sixteen.

To make whitewash durable and prevent it from cracking, the water in which the lime is mixed should be saturated with salt before the lime is put into it.

The legal voters of Thomaston, Maine, at their late annual meeting, decided by a vote of 350 to 15 in favor of withdrawing licenses.

Among some of the prominent items in a list of expenditures in the city of New York, for the past year, nearly \$1400 for segars for members of the Common Council, and over \$4000 for refreshments furnished the same body.

The Madisonian gives the new census of 1840, compiled from the records at Washington. From the statement given, it appears that the people of the country number *seventeen millions*.

At a meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York, Hon. James G. Birney and Thomas Morris, Esq. were nominated unanimously as suitable candidates for President and Vice President of the United States at the election in 1844.

The whigs have carried Indiana. Of the seven members of Congress, it is believed that they have elected six.

Eight hundred and ninety persons have been admitted to the various churches in Hartford, Ct. within a few sabbaths.

A meeting was lately held in New York, at which fifteen of the Amistad Africans were present. Each of them exhibited his improvement in reading and spelling. A hymn was sung by them, and also two or three of their native songs.

Mrs. Jameson says that a woman and religion are the two best or worst things in the world, according as they are understood and felt, used and abused.

The bill appropriating three million dollars for internal improvements in New York, passed the House of Assembly, by a very large vote—77 yeas—33 nays.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig gives a complete list of the members of the House of Delegates. The result is, sixty-eight whigs and sixty-six Van Buren men. The Senate stands, seventeen whigs to fifteen Van Buren.

The names of William Henry Harrison & John Tyler contain precisely as many letters or characters, counting the &, as there are States and Territories in the Union.

The Supreme Court of New York, have decided that persons having a place of business in a city or town, and boarding and lodging in another, is a non-resident in his place of business.

Have every day higher thoughts of God, lower thoughts of self, kinder thoughts of your brethren, and more hopeful thoughts of all around you.

The fire is never satisfied with wood, the ocean with rivers, death with mankind, and a coquette with lovers.

It has been discovered by a celebrated oculist, that the worst glasses for the eyes are brandy glasses. After thus being branded by science, we trust they will be used no longer.

William L. McKenzie, the *soi-disant* patriot, has published a weekly paper at Rochester called the *Volunteer*.

A law student in Paris, aged twenty, finding his proposal of marriage to a young and beautiful Spaniard of sixteen, rejected by her parents, shot the young person through the heart, and then blew out his brains.

The population of New York is 2,425,021—of Pennsylvania, 1,724,022—of Ohio 1,519,467,—of Virginia, 1,239,798. No other State exceeds a million.

The New York Young Men's Bible Society have distributed, during the past year, about four thousand Bibles and six thousand Testaments,—in fifteen different languages.

The Boston Times states that the Africans of the Amistad are expected in that city next week, when public meetings will be held in their behalf. The meetings, in New York, last week, at which they were present, excited great attention.

The mansion house of the late Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, in Beacon street, Boston, has been sold at auction for forty-two thousand three hundred dollars. Thomas Dixon, Esq. was the purchaser.

William Hayden, Esq., and Dr. Thomas M. Brewer have purchased the "Boston Atlas," and have become the sole proprietors and editors of that journal.

Ex-President Van Buren has returned to Kinderhook, his native place. The *Kinderhook Sentinel* gives a glowing account of his reception by the citizens of that place and the neighboring towns.

An affidavit of Alex. McLeod is published in the New York papers, in which he says "that he was not one of the persons engaged in the said expedition against the Caroline, nor did he accompany the same, or take any part in it, nor in the killing of said Durfee" for whose murder he stands indicted.

There is a gentleman in New York, one of a family composed of a father and eleven children, all of whom are now living. The father is 89 years of age, the eldest son 63, the youngest 46, and the aggregate ages of the whole is 728 years!

It is stated, that William C. Rives, United States Senator from Virginia, has declared in favor of a National Bank.

Charles F. Mitchell, the notable forger and member of Congress, has arrived at New York, under the charge of a Police officer, and was committed to prison to await his trial.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The annual of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at the Charles Chapel, in Boston, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

FIRE ENGINE. Through the liberality of the citizens of this town, a section of tastefully ornamented, has been purchased and located in the immediate vicinity of the Church.

It is also contemplated to purchase the engine of the proprietors, and repair and orn.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Samuel P. Loud, Chester, and Seth Mann of Randolph, have pointed, by the Governor and Council, Commissioners for Norfolk, the people of this County failed to elect the whole number designated by law. The only alteration in the new board is the substitution of Nathan Jones of Middlebury, for John C. Scammell of Bellingham, as one of the Commissioners.

PLANETS. Three of the finest planets of our system are now visible every clear night, namely, Mars, and Jupiter. Venus, which has been the west, as the glorious "Evening Star," 6 months, now sets soon after the sun. Mars may be known by his large size and reddish on the meridian ("souths") at a quarter of 10, of a large size and very white in the south, a magnificent appearance in the south, seven eleven and twelve o'clock, but is no meridian until two in the morning.

LICKWAXES. The Committee on License Common Council of Boston, reported that it granted to thirteen retailers, three innholders, victuallers—and not granted to forty-nine assigning as a reason for not granting them, kept open bar-rooms.

COAST SQUADRON. The Secretary of the Navy, with a view to the effective defence of our exposed seaboard, is about to commission a large and sufficient naval force. A portion of the squadron will be stationed off the southern coast commencing at Charleston, S. C. Another, off, and that immediate vicinity. Another, off New York. Another off Boston—and the last in the harbor of George's Shoals and the Fishing Bank.

In addition, the West India squadron is to be increased, and when all these additions to our effective force shall be completed, we may think ourselves in a tolerable posture for a enemy.

TOWN MEETING. It should be remembered, adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Quincy, takes place on Monday next, at one o'clock afternoon. Important business, especially that of a Town House and the selection of a site, be considered.

It is deemed questionable by some of the whether the meeting is legal, and by advice, contest this point.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The Philadelphia papers contain a report of the Investigating Committee of the Bank of the United States, in reply to the statements of Nicholas Biddle, to John M. Clayton, recently published in the National Gazette. This report exposes the secrets of "the prison house" and "places the of Mr. Biddle in a light by no means to his credit. Among other "mysterious" circumstances, that, during Mr. Biddle's administration, from 1836, to April, 1839, a period of three years, month, there were expended for purposes, never yet explained, the enormous sum \$564,35—and since that time, in nineteen months, \$191,075,80—making a total of \$1,018,640.

THE CHARLESTON BRIDGES. The Boston Aurora states, that the arrangement between the proprietors of Charles River Bridge and the State, has been completed. A deed has been made to the State on the part of the Proprietors, have been released from every liability or imposed upon them by their charter. The to receive State Scrip to the amount of \$1,000,000, on interest of five per cent.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT. Hon. C. C. editor of the Salem Gazette, has been appointed master of that city, in place of C. W. Wood. This is a judicious appointment giving almost universal satisfaction. By integrity and assiduity, to his honor be it said, has Mr. Foote risen from obscure life and humble stations to stations of credit and responsibility.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT. No later, has been received relative to the fate of the steamer *President*, which was wrecked on the 17th inst. Among the passengers on board was the Cookman of Washington City, one of the most and gifted divines of the day—the Rev. Fitzroy Lennox, son of the Duke of Richmond, Tyrone Power, the inimitable delineator of character.

NOTICES.

The Ladies of Quincy propose holding the Hancock House, in Quincy, on THURSDAY 17th, where they will offer for sale of useful and fancy articles, which will be reasonable terms, the proceeds of which go to the burial place.

It will also be open for exhibition the evening, at half past seven o'clock, at which refreshments will be provided. Admittance a half cent.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town House SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, to give notice in the afternoon, sons having business with the Town are present at its said days.

CHARLES A. BIRD, DANIEL BAXTER, LYNDAL RICH, Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. BROWN, W. HARRINGTON of St. John to Miss SARAH C. PRATT of the former place. A kind remembrance came with this notice, our friends realize their most ardent expectations.

DIED.</

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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VOLUME 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB THRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE FALSE STEP.

Emily was the only daughter of Mr. O'Donnell, a gentleman of considerable wealth and influence. Her mother had died while she was yet an infant, in consequence of which she became the sole idol of her father, who indulged her in every wish. Were I to attempt to describe this lovely girl, I fear I should do her injustice. Her features were beautiful; but there was an indescribable charm in her countenance, which no features, however fine, can of themselves produce. In her dark beaming eye you might read the ever varying emotion of her mind; and, as her fairy form flitted through the maze dance, you would have thought her just

"What youthful poets fancy when they love."

So much for her person. In mind she was pure and innocent as a child; yet, withal, she was not faultless. She was too apt to be influenced by external appearances; she undervalued every one who was not handsome; beauty alone found favor in her eyes. As may be readily conceived, Emily had many admirers; but the general impression was, that she had bestowed her youthful affections upon her cousin, Richard Stanley, who had resided under the same roof with her from childhood, and who regarded her with the most ardent affection. He was a young man of superior mental endowments; his disposition and temper mild; but, unfortunately for his chance of winning his lovely cousin's good graces, his person was plain. He hoped, however, by perseverance and assiduity, to succeed in making an impression, and left no means untaken to render himself agreeable to her. In this, however, he was destined to suffer disappointment. Emily happened, accidentally, to meet, at a ball in the neighborhood, a gentleman named Dashwood. He was quite the reverse of Richard Stanley; he possessed a fine face, and still finer person, finished address, and fascinating manners; gay and lively, was the life and soul of whatever party he was invited to, and his company was, of course, sought after in proportion. Mr. Dashwood was, however, vain and frivolous, and only happy when in society, where he delighted to show himself off to the best advantage. His principles were depraved, and his habits dissipated; yet, with infinite art, he contrived to conceal all his bad qualities, at least from persons of ordinary discrimination. He was, at first sight, captivated with the beauty of Emily, and resolved in his own mind to carry her off triumphant from all her suitors. She was, on her part, dazzled with his appearance, faked his manners, was flattered by his attentions; but, blinded by her wanted failing, looked no further.

Mr. Dashwood now became a constant visitor at her father's, and with many a bitter pang was the heart of Richard torn, to find that a character so worthless had made such a deep impression upon his cousin; while he, conscious of uprightness and integrity, was wholly disregarded. Her father would have preferred her making choice of Richard; but so fearful was he of making his darling unhappy, that he could not prevail on himself to oppose her inclinations. Well had it been for Emily had she been blessed with a mother to advise and warn her. Alas; she had none; and so it was that within three months from her first meeting with Mr. Dashwood, he had proposed for her and was accepted. Emily now thought herself the happiest creature in the creation; she was going to be married to the handsomest man she had ever seen!

The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and splendor, and immediately afterwards the happy bridegroom and his lovely bride departed to spend the honeymoon in the county of Wicklow; after which they repaired to the new house which had been prepared for their reception in Merion Square.

Repentance is almost sure to follow a false step—though, alas! it usually arrives too late. Such was the case with Emily, and, before she had been many months a wife, she began, with a heavy heart, to perceive a marked and daily diminution of that affectionate attention which

had at first been so lavishly bestowed upon her by her gay and handsome husband, and which she had fondly and foolishly flattered herself would endure for life.

He now began constantly to absent himself from home on the hackneyed plea of 'business of importance,' or the still more dubious one of 'pressing engagements.' His poor wife tried at first each little art that fond woman could devise to win back the truant, and induce him to remain at home; but once or twice, when she succeeded in detaining him, his listless apathy plainly proved to her, that, though she had indeed prevailed so far, as to secure his bodily presence, that his heart was elsewhere; and soon chilled, and sickening at his cold neglect, she abandoned the hope of inducing him to remain with her, and learned, too late, that a handsome dissipated husband is not exactly a very desirable acquisition. By degrees Mr. Dashwood's absence became of more frequent occurrence and of longer duration, and while he was away, poor Emily would sit alone and weep, and think of other days and other scenes. Then would the once despised image of the discarded Richard present itself, invested with new and far different colors to her wounded, her almost broken heart. Thus did matters continue when Emily became a mother. For a time the society of her babe made amends for the loss of her husband; and, in the tender emotions of a mother, she lost sight, in some degree, of the bitter feelings of the disappointed wife; but neglect still gnawed, like a canker-worm, at her heart.

Months passed away, and, wearied with thinking of her griefs, she now accepted the various invitations of her friends, and in the gay revel sought to banish painful reflections, and to assume, at least, the appearance of happiness.

"Were all men happy, revellings would cease;
That opiate for inquietude within."

On an eventful night she repaired to the fashionable Lady D.'s, and, as she entered the brilliant saloon, flushed with temporary excitement, a murmur of admiration escaped from every lip, while every eye rested upon her. She heard it, and was gratified. 'Ah!' she mentally exclaimed, even at that moment of triumph, 'all, all, save one, can feel my power still.' In conscious dignity she gracefully advanced; while bows and smiles, and all the ready homage ever paid to beauty, greeted her approach; but in the midst of all, her quick eye caught a heavy, deep-drawn sigh. Instinctively she turned, and her eyes met those of her cousin Richard. He was beside her, and, as he extended his hand, her whole frame trembled with emotion, and she felt an indescribable awkwardness as he addressed her. She could not speak freely as in by-gone days; but, nevertheless, his tenderness of manner soothed and pleased her, and she saw, with woman's quickness, that she had lost nothing of the interest with which he was wont to regard her. That night he accompanied her home; and, at parting, begged permission to visit her, which she, not unwillingly, granted.

The following morning, ere many of the varieties of fashion and pleasure had yet permitted bright Phoebus to illumine with his mild and cheering beams their darkened chambers, Richard Stanley was in the drawing-room of his cousin Emily. Their conversation was more confidential than on the preceding night; but Emily could not as yet bring herself to touch upon the subject of her sorrows.

Each succeeding day found Richard a still more welcome visitor, till, at length, she learned to look forward to the expected hour of his arrival with feelings which, if she had analyzed their import, would have startled her. Her husband was almost always absent; but had there been any danger of his return it was now, alas! the very last circumstance she would have desired. Mentally she wondered at her former blindness in having preferred him to Richard, whose unchangeable attachment she suffered herself continually to dwell upon. He showed but too plainly, the devotedness with which he regarded her; nay, he more than showed it, and she listened—to the avowal of his love.

He urged the unworthiness of her husband—duty was forgotten. They agreed to fly together. A few hasty preparations were made in silence and secrecy, and, before quitting that house, which she never more might enter, she repaired to the nursery to take a last look at her child. She leaned over the sleeping babe, and kissed his fair forehead; then, cutting off one golden curl, she placed it in her bosom.

"Dear angel!" she said, "I cannot, dare not, pray for myself; but surely I may offer up one prayer for thee!"

She fell upon her knees, and breathed a fervent prayer for that dear infant; and, while she prayed, a heavenly calm, a holy feeling stole over her hitherto benighted and bewildered senses; burning tears chased each other in quick succession down her pale but not less lovely cheek. Then she felt that, unworthy as she was, she might even dare to supplicate for herself, and prayed that, even yet she might be saved from Temptation. And when will heart-felt, soul-felt prayer be left unanswered by Him whose ear is ever open to all?

While she was yet upon her knees, she was aroused by the sound of feet upon the stairs; then voices, and strange ones; and now a gentle tapping at the door. Her maid Kathleen entered, pale and breathless; but with difficulty could Emily procure this only answer to her inquiries: "My master, ma'am! I fear he is dying! Come, oh, come quickly!"

The terrified and agitated Emily followed almost mechanically, and with tottering steps, where the girl led the way—to the chamber of her husband. There he lay upon the bed, pale and bleeding; but as her light step approached, he faintly articulated, 'Emily, forgive me! Overpowered by contending emotions, she sunk, fainting, by his side, and ere she was restored to life or recollection,—his spirit had fled forever.

ULTRAISM.

A great deal has been said upon the subject of ultraism, lately. It has become fashionable to denounce it as an ill-favored and dangerous monster—to aim paragraphs at it from the newspaper press—to condemn it in private conversation—and endeavor to annihilate it by pamphlets and duodecimos. Indeed, it may not be too much to say that there are not a dozen men in the community, who would not be as willing to be stigmatized as pick-pockets, as to be generally distinguished by the name of ultraists.

This may be all very well. Those who do not like ultraists, and who conscientiously believe that this class of men are disorganizers—and enthusiasts, whose labors will tend to evil rather than good, do well to oppose them. Yes, let them prosecute their work, even with an ultra zeal. But we do not entertain such a horror of ultraism as many of our fellow-citizens—and, although we, perhaps, with justice, can lay no claim to the character of an ultraist, ourselves, we are disposed to regard with charity, and even approbation, many who can.

What is an ultraist? Let us settle that point, before we go further. The literal meaning of an ultraist, is, one who goes beyond others. But it is applied, in these times, and freely applied, too, as a term of reproach, to those persons, who are eagerly desirous to press forward any cause much more rapidly than public opinion may deem necessary, expedient or proper. An ultraist is always in advance of public opinion. He pursues with wonderful energy and perseverance some object, which he believes will vastly benefit a portion of mankind, or haply the whole human race. And he may be prompted to this by the action of his reasoning powers, by the impulses of a high moral and religious principle, by an elevated sense of right, or a strong feeling of benevolence.

An ultraist never looks back, he never looks around, but always straight forward. He aims to establish some favorite principle, or accomplish some darling object, and all his mental energies are concentrated for the accomplishment of that specific purpose. He disregards obstacles, and is, perhaps, too apt to despise the weak, the timid, and wavering. Opposition only induces him to press forward with increased energy. Indeed, he will hardly be checked by the most formidable barriers which caution, or expediency may interpose. His real character is seldom truly interpreted by the great mass of mankind. By some, he is for a time regarded as a fanatic, by some as a harmless visionary or enthusiast, and by others as a dangerous member of society, whose proper place is a lunatic asylum. An ultraist is seldom understood, until success crowns his efforts; and then the man who was treated with ridicule and contempt, suddenly stands forth as a benefactor of mankind—and monuments are erected to his memory. A man can hardly be an ultraist unless he possesses moral courage enough to disregard the scoffs and sneers and censures of the world. Were it otherwise, ultraists would be far more numerous than they are at present.

Columbus was an ultraist. He had pondered much on subjects connected with geography and science. He felt that the Indies could be approached by sailing in a western direction. This formed the subject of his conversation by day and of his dreams by night. He was derided by the many-headed monster as a visionary projector, as an ultraist, as a madman.

Our Pilgrim Ancestors were all ultraists. They had views and opinions of their own, such as they believed were beneficial to society, and they would not forego them. They were ridiculed and persecuted. This they bore with fortitude for a time, but finally abandoned their country, and fled to a savage wilderness, rather than abandon principles which they believed would conduce to the happiness of mankind.

Franklin was an ultraist. Even learned men amused themselves at his expense, and laughed at the idea of extracting lightning from the clouds, and regarded his experiment with a kite, as mere child's play.

Patrick Henry was an ultraist of the first water. His heart beat for freedom, and while others were fearful of offending the powers which governed this country, and talked about 'going too fast and too far,' he boldly avowed his determination to be free or to die.

Robert Fulton was an ultraist. He felt a conviction that the application of steam to propel vessels would be of immense benefit to mankind. To this *whim*, he sacrificed his property, and even his reputation for wisdom and prudence; for at one time all persons regarded him as a visionary, as an ultraist, who saw things and results which others could not see; and his friends in vain urged him to quit these visionary pursuits, and turn his attention to other and more common-place subjects.

was called in question, and he was laughed at for his pains.

Wilberforce was a distinguished ultraist. He perceived at an early age the injustice and iniquities of the slave trade, and bent all his energies, for many years, to annihilating the infamous traffic, and ameliorating the condition of the African race. But he was ridiculed and despised by the many—denounced as a fanatic and an ultraist—burnt in effigy, and insulted as he walked the streets, and threatened with assassination! In what estimation is his character held now!

The above men were all ultraists—and we could place before our readers a long list of names of ultraists, who are now eagerly pursuing, what they conceive to be most important objects—and whose conduct should entitle them at least, to our respect—for their motive are undoubtedly pure—but it is unnecessary. Let us not despise these men because we cannot think precisely as they do, on subjects to which, perhaps, we have never directed particular attention. Let us listen to them—let us at least hear their reasons before we treat them with ridicule or contempt. If a man, who bears the character of a good citizen, declares that by unmitigated labor and study for twenty or thirty years, he has discovered that by the application of acknowledged scientific principles, he can ride through the air on a broomstick, as it has been said the witches have been in the habit of doing from time immemorial—and that the discovery is of great importance to society, he ought to be listened to—and the test of reason, stripped of enthusiasm, should be applied to his project. How much more then, should a man be entitled to respect, who tells us that after a long investigation he has discovered an error in our conduct which needs reforming, and that he can convince us of the fact—or who has labored for years in establishing some great principle to improve the condition, moral, mental, or physical, of mankind!

We like ultraists. They should all be treated with respect. They are pioneers in literature, science, morality and religion—without ultraists, the moral world would stand still—there would be no improvement—no one would step before his neighbor for the purpose of exploring unknown regions, or clearing a path which would lead to good. Let ultraists then be encouraged, instead of being despised and condemned. Let us examine their labors, listen to their arguments, and if we are convinced that they have struck out a right path, let us follow them, otherwise let us remain where we are. But let us not condemn those men, who are anxious to press forward in a good cause. On the contrary, let us endeavor to surpass each other in efforts to improve and elevate the character of the human race.

ICEBERGS.

Much of the cold weather of the present season is attributed to the floating ice with which the Atlantic is said to be filled; and as the now almost certain fate of the steamer President is attributable to the same cause, a brief account of these bodies of ice may not be uninteresting. Icebergs—the term they have acquired among mariners—are formed in the Arctic regions by the melting of snow on the continents or islands by which bodies of fresh water are formed. This soon freezes and increases yearly, until the mass becomes mountainous and rises to the elevation of the surrounding cliffs. The melting of the snow which is afterwards deposited on these enormous blocks, likewise contributes to their growth, and by filling up the holes and crevices renders the whole solid. When such a mass has reached the height of one or two thousand feet, its own weight, assisted by the action of the ocean, detaches it from the land and it is driven southward by the winds and currents. It then floats, a clear, compact, solid body of ice, with a bluish-green tint. From the cavities in them, northern whalers fill their casks with pure fresh water. They are of immense size, sometimes rising from fifty to an hundred miles in length, and rising from the water four hundred feet. As they melt by exposure to a warmer temperature, they roll about and sometimes assume singular appearances above the surface of the sea. The often come together with a tremendous crash, and vessels have been known to be crushed between them. Whalers and other ships are exposed to great danger from them. A packet, recently arrived at New York, was for three days in the midst of them, exposed every moment to instant destruction, but finally made its way through them. They were covered by an innumerable multitude of seals. We learn from a passenger on board the Great Western on its last trip to New York, that it narrowly escaped a fatal encounter with an iceberg of great extent, whose height above the water was from two to three hundred feet. The steamer grazed the body and was obliged to deviate forty miles from its course to avoid it. The President was probably less fortunate. It is only at intervals that the ocean is so filled with these fields of ice. The last year when they prevailed so extensively was in 1836, when it will be recollected the season was very cold and backward.—Barre Gazette.

A GLORIOUS PROJECT.

Most of our readers are undoubtedly aware that Alexander Vattemare, a French citizen, is now in Boston, for the purpose of prosecuting a noble design, which he has had in view for a number of years. He has now been twenty-one months in the United States, and has visited many of our principal cities, and conferred with many of our most distinguished men. He

comes not here as a political agent—or as a promulgator of any new form of religion. His object, if accomplished, will prove equally beneficial to all parties or sects. He comes not here for the purpose of increasing his wealth, by any commercial or literary enterprise or speculation. On the contrary, he has already sacrificed many thousands of dollars in the prosecution of his philosophic views. He comes to this country to promote the welfare of our literary institutions, to establish extensive libraries on a pure democratic principle, libraries which shall be accessible to all our citizens—and to establish a system of exchanges of books, and natural curiosities with institutions in other countries, which will be of material and incalculable advantage to all parties.

He has labored in this cause for years, in Europe—and with success—and at the instigation of Lewis Cass, and other American gentlemen in Paris, he visited this country, intending to remain but a few months—but twenty-one months have elapsed and he is still among us. He has obtained his views to many of the most celebrated literati, and statesmen in the country—and no objection has been made to his plans. It is every where admitted that they are not only of vast importance to the general extension of knowledge, but practicable.

THE TUILERIE.

This is the name of one of the most magnificent palaces in Paris. It is supposed that bricks or tiles were formerly made on the spot now occupied by this edifice; and hence the name, which signifies a place for making tiles, or in other words a brick kiln. It is on the right bank of the Seine.

The duchess d'Angouleme, mother of Francis I. who occupied the place of the *Tourneilles*, having found the air unfavorable, removed and took lodgings at the seat of Nicholas de Neuville, secretary of the treasury. His house occupied nearly the present place of the Tuileries. The king acquired the property, and Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II, determined to occupy it with a palace. The edifice was built by Henry IV, who in 1600, commenced the splendid gallery, by which it is connected with the Louvre. It was occupied by the Court of Louis XIV, till he took possession of the house at Versailles. It was inhabited by Louis XIV, from 1791 till the time of his imprisonment. The national convention and the council of the ancients held their session here, and it was afterward the residence of Bonaparte.

The exterior of the Tuileries is deficient in harmony, having been built at different times, but the interior is very magnificent. On the west side of the palace is the garden of the Tuileries, forming a quadrangle of the width of the palace, and 1800 feet in length, containing about fifty-four acres; being a little larger than the common in Boston. On two sides it is enclosed by long terraces and iron railings. From the side next the Seine there is a beautiful prospect.

The gardens were laid out by designs of the celebrated Lenotre, and may perhaps be considered the most beautiful and regular in Europe. It was finished in 1664. It has been highly ornamented in modern times. It contains alleys bordered with orange and other trees, groves, lawns with beds of flowers, shrubs, fountains, and basins of water, with swans and goldfish, a great number of vases, and more than sixty statues, imitated from ancient works of art. A statue of Napoleon, which formerly ornamented the gardens, was removed on the restoration of the Bourbons, but since the revolution of 1830 it has been restored. There is here also an obelisk from Egypt, which may serve as a useful memento, that nations once great are not so always.

The garden is filled at all hours of the day with persons of all ranks; chairs and newspapers may be had for a small price.

THE CASE OF THE AMISTAD.

Sometime since we received from the Representative in Congress from this District, Hon. John Q. Adams, with a request that it might be published for the information of his constituents and others, the annexed Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Story, at the January term, 1841, relative to the case of the schooner *Amistad*, which vessel it will be recollected had a large number of Africa slaves on board, who rebelled, killed the Captain, took command, and after cruising for a period, were taken by the United States authorities and carried into New London, Ct., for trial, and by appeal to the Supreme Court.

The United States, appellants, vs. The Libellants and Claimants of the Schooner Amistad, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with her cargo, and the Africans mentioned and described in the several bills and claims. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

This is the case of an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Connecticut, sitting in admiralty. The leading facts, as they appear upon the transcript of the proceedings, are as follows:

On the 27th of June, 1839, the schooner *L'Amistad*, being the property of Spanish subjects, cleared out from the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, for Puerto Principe, in the same Island. On board of the schooner were the Captain, Ramon Ferrer, and Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez, all Spanish subjects. The former had with him a negro boy named Antonio, claimed to be his slave. Jose Ruiz had with him forty nine negroes, claimed by him as his slaves, and stated to be his property in a certain pass or document signed by the Governor General of Cuba. Pedro Montez had with

POETRY.

CHANGE.

Change! Change! The mournful story
Of all that's gone before!
The wreck of the perished glory
Bestrewn every shore.
The shattered tower and palace,
That frown'd on every glen,
In broken language tell us
Of the fleeting power of men.
Change! Change! The scythe is sweeping
O'er many a cottage hearth;
The sickled hand is reaping
O'er some scenes of household mirth.
The sheaf is bound where daughters
Round their mother used to spin;
And where little feet did patter
Full often out and in.

Change! Change! For all things human!
Kingdom, states of amplex wing
Have their flight and fall in common
With the meanest mortal thing:
With beauty, love, and passion;
With all of earthly trust;
With life's smallest wavelet, rushing,
Curling, breaking into dust!

Where arose in marble grandeur,
The wall'd cities of the past,
The sullen winds now wander
O'er a ruin huddled waste,
Rent is the palace splendid;
The owl, in silence, wings
O'er floors, where eye attended,
Paced the sandalled feet of Kings.

Still change! Go thou and view
All desolately sunk:
The circle of the Druid,
The cloister of the monk,
The abbey, bled and squaled,
With its grass-matted stage wall,
Ask by whom these were unhalloved—
'Twas change that did it all.

But Mind, the ever-living,
From Time's each succeeding birth,
Will receive some less of heaven,
Will retain some less of earth.
More of truth, and less of error;
Less of hate and more of love;
'Till the world below shall mirror
All the purity above.

INVOCATION.

Bear me from the earth away,
Spirits of the joyous skies!
Heavenly airs around me play;
Seraph voices seem to say,
Sister spirit come away!
Sleeper from the dust arise!

Come with all your shining train,
And dissolve this frail abode—
Charm away all earthly pain;
Break my spirit's weary chain;
For it long in bonds hath lain,
Fainting 'neath a heavy load.

Bear me where all pain is done,
Blessed messengers of God!
Bear me to a cloudless sun—
Bear me where bright waters run
With glad music in their tone,
And no shadows on their flood.

I would flee to some calm spot
Smiling under peaceful skies,
There to share a glorious lot
Where the bright world changes not,
Where all wrongs shall be forgot,
And affection never dies.

Bear me where no pain can come—
No dark dreams from troubled lee:
Where undying flowers bloom—
Where no willows deck a tomb,
Where no deep hearts may find a home—
Love at last forgot to weep.

I am one whose flesh is weak,
Bowed beneath affliction's rod—
Born to suffer—yet be meek:
Here is not the rest I seek;
Oh! the winds of earth are bleak—
Take me, take me up to God.

ANECDOTES.

WHAT IS IT?—Ephraim, I've heard something about you. You don't say so, Sophronia? "Yes," I have too, and it's something very curious. "Well, now, what is it, do tell." "No I won't. Why not?" Because it's so curious. "Then you won't tell me?" "Why—no—yes—no I won't, because you will mention it." "Never! now what is it you've heard, Sophronia?" "Won't you mention it, Ephraim?" (patting him affectionately on the cheek) "Certainly not—tell me now—come do." "They say—(giving him another soft tap on the cheek)—they say you and I are to be married!"

GRAMMATICAL. "Sammy, said a fond father to his son, who had just begun the study of English grammar, 'our cat caught a rat—in which case is the noun cat in this sentence?' 'The nominative,' replied Sammy. 'Very good—very good, indeed—but the rat—is the rat in the nominative case too?' 'Why no sir,' hesitated Sammy. 'The rat, sir, is in—in—yes, sir, the rat is in—' 'What?' 'Why, sir, he's in a very bad case, indeed, sir!'

PRETTY KEEN. "My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady to whom he thought to be married, "do you wish to make a fool of me?" "No," replied the lady, "nature has saved me the trouble."

CUSTOM. "Well, Mr. Grocer, how much do you ask for your sugar?" "Nine-pence a pound. How much a hoghead?" "Well about forty dollars. 'I'll take a cent's worth of cigars, if you please.'"

SHARP SHOOTING. A lady, somewhat advanced in years, whose vivacity sometimes approached the borders of impertinence, asked an old man, in rather a jeering tone, why he was always dressed in black, and what he wore mourning for so constantly; "For your charms, miss," he gallantly replied.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

To the Citizens of Weymouth and Braintree.
THE subscribers are now duly empowered to use and vend WILSON'S PATENT, SELF-SHUTTING DOOR HINGES in the above towns. These Hinges are a late invention, and far superior to any that has ever before been presented to the public. They will shut the door after passing through it, or they will keep it open if pushed back.
Those in want of Door Hinges are invited to call and examine them.
A full assortment will be kept constantly on hand, at their Carpenter's Shop, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.
STEPHEN S. FOYE & Co.
Weymouth Landing, Feb. 20. 13w

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long devoted of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Bareheaded boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are jutting their wigs, and throwing them to the "mole and horse," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.
What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It is sold by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CABLE GILL, Jr.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.
They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring the hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever, and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.
Prepared only by Doct. Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
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CONSUMPTION.

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THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the northern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.
The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of that Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will accordingly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.
Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.
LUTHER ANGLIER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

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NUMBER 22.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

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Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality. Quincy, March 28.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered. Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves. ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Dry Goods.

SPLENDID English Prints of the latest styles; low priced American Prints; all wool American Flannel, 9-8 wide; Broadcloths at prices from \$7.00 down to \$1.75 per yard.

Also—A prime lot of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, first quality, just received by E. PACKARD & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let. Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let. Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, I will try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.

By Reason HONED and set at short notice.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheetings and Shirts.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.

Quincy, May 8.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

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MISCELLANY.

THE FALSE STEP.

Emily was the only daughter of Mr. O'Donnell, a gentleman of considerable wealth and influence. Her mother had died while she was yet an infant, in consequence of which she became the sole idol of her father, who indulged her in every wish. Were I to attempt to describe this lovely girl, I fear I should do her injustice. Her features were beautiful; but there was an indescribable charm in her countenance, which no features, however fine, can of themselves produce. In her dark beaming eye you might read the ever varying emotion of her mind; and, as her fairy form flitted through the mazy dance, you would have thought her just

"What youthful poets fancy when they love."

So much for her person. In mind she was pure and innocent as a child; yet, withal, she was not faultless. She was too apt to be influenced by external appearances; she undervalued every one who was not handsome; beauty alone found favor in her eyes. As may be readily conceived, Emily had many admirers; but the general impression was, that she had bestowed her youthful affections upon her cousin, Richard Stanley, who had resided under the same roof with her from childhood, and who regarded her with the most ardent affection. He was a young man of superior mental endowments; his disposition and temper mild; but, unfortunately for his chance of winning his lovely cousin's good graces, his person was plain. He hoped, however, by perseverance and assiduity, to succeed in making an impression, and left no means untried to render himself agreeable to her. In this, however, he was destined to suffer disappointment. Emily happened, accidentally, to meet, at a ball in the neighborhood, a gentleman named Dashwood. He was quite the reverse of Richard Stanley; he possessed a fine face, and still finer person, finished address, and fascinating manners; gay and lively, was the life and soul of whatever party he was invited to, and his company was, of course, sought after in proportion. Mr. Dashwood was, however, vain and frivolous, and only happy when in society, where he delighted to show himself off to the best advantage. His principles were depraved, and his habits dissipated; yet, with infinite art, he contrived to conceal all his bad qualities, at least from persons of ordinary discrimination. He was, at first sight, captivated with the beauty of Emily, and resolved in his own mind to carry her off triumphant from all her suitors. She was, on her part, dazzled with his appearance, liked his manners, was flattered by his attentions; but, blinded by her wonted failing, looked no further.

Mr. Dashwood now became a constant visitor at her father's, and with many a bitter pang was the heart of Richard torn, to find that a character so worthless had made such a deep impression upon his cousin; while he, conscious of uprightness and integrity, was wholly disregarded. Her father would have preferred her making choice of Richard; but so fearful was he of making his darling unhappy, that he could not prevail on himself to oppose her inclinations. Well had it been for Emily had she been blessed with a mother to advise and warn her. Alas, she had none; and so it was that within three months from her first meeting with Mr. Dashwood, he had proposed for her and was accepted. Emily now thought herself the happiest creature in the creation; she was going to be married to the handsomest man she had ever seen!

The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and splendor, and immediately afterwards the happy bridegroom and his lovely bride departed to spend the honeymoon in the county of Wicklow; after which they repaired to the new house which had been prepared for their reception in Merion Square. Repentance is almost sure to follow a false step—though, alas! it usually arrives too late. Such was the case with Emily, and, before she had been many months a wife, she began, with a heavy heart, to perceive a marked and daily diminution of that affectionate attention which

had at first been so lavishly bestowed upon her by her gay and handsome husband, and which she had fondly and foolishly flattered herself would endure for life.

He now began constantly to absent himself from home on the hackneyed plea of 'business of importance,' or the still more dubious one of 'pressing engagements.' His poor wife tried at first each little art that fond woman could devise to win back the truant, and induce him to remain at home; but once or twice, when she succeeded in detaining him, his listless apathy plainly proved to her, that, though she had indeed prevailed so far as to secure his bodily presence, that his heart was elsewhere; and soon chilled, and sickening at his cold neglect, she abandoned the hope of inducing him to remain with her, and learned, too late, that a handsome dissipated husband is not exactly a very desirable acquisition. By degrees Mr. Dashwood's absence became more frequent occurrence and of longer duration, and while he was away, poor Emily would sit alone and weep, and think of other days and other scenes. Then would the once despised image of the discarded Richard present itself, invested with new and far different colors to her wounded, her almost broken heart. Thus did matters continue when Emily became a mother. For a time the society of her babe made amends for the loss of her husband; and, in the tender emotions of a mother, she lost sight, in some degree, of the bitter feelings of the disappointed wife; but neglect still gnawed, like a canker-worm, at her heart.

Months passed away, and, wearied with thinking of her griefs, she now accepted the various invitations of her friends, and in the gay revel sought to banish painful reflections, and to assume, at least, the appearance of happiness.

"Were all men happy, revellings would cease; That opiate for inquietude within."

On an eventful night she repaired to the fashionable Lady D.'s, and, as she entered the brilliant saloon, flushed with temporary excitement, a murmur of admiration escaped from every lip, while every eye rested upon her. She heard it, and was gratified. 'Ah! she mentally exclaimed, even at that moment of triumph, 'all, all, save one, can feel my power still.' In conscious dignity she gracefully advanced; while bows and smiles, and all the ready homage ever paid to beauty, greeted her approach; but in the midst of all, her quick ear caught a heavy, deep-drawn sigh. Instinctively she turned, and her eyes met those of her cousin Richard. He was beside her, and, as he extended his hand, her whole frame trembled with emotion, and she felt an indescribable awkwardness as he addressed her. She could not speak freely as in by-gone days; but, nevertheless, his tenderness of manner soothed and pleased her, and she saw, with woman's quickness, that she had lost nothing of the interest with which he was wont to regard her. That night he accompanied her home; and, at parting, begged permission to visit her, which she, not unwillingly, granted.

The following morning, ere many of the votaries of fashion and pleasure had yet permitted bright Phæbus to illumine with his mild and cheering beams their darkened chambers, Richard Stanley was in the drawing-room of his cousin Emily. Their conversation was more confidential than on the preceding night; but Emily could not as yet bring herself to touch upon the subject of her sorrows.

Each succeeding day found Richard a still more welcome visitor, till, at length, she learned to look forward to the expected hour of his arrival with feelings which, if she had analyzed their import, would have startled her. Her husband was almost always absent; but had there been any danger of his return it was now, alas! the very last circumstance she would have desired. Mentally she wondered at her former blindness in having preferred him to Richard, whose unchangeable attachment she suffered herself continually to dwell upon. He showed but too plainly, the devotedness with which he regarded her; nay, he more than showed it, and she listened—to the avowal of his love.

He urged the unworthiness of her husband—duty was forgotten. They agreed to fly together. A few hasty preparations were made in silence and secrecy, and, before quitting that house, which she never more might enter, she repaired to the nursery to take a last look at her child. She leaned over the sleeping babe, and kissed his fair forehead; then, cutting off one golden curl, she placed it in her bosom.

"Dear angel!" she said, "I cannot, dare not, pray for myself; but surely I may offer up one prayer for thee!"

She fell upon her knees, and breathed a fervent prayer for that dear infant; and, while she prayed, a heavenly calm, a holy feeling stole over her hitherto benighted and bewildered senses; burning tears chased each other in quick succession down her pale but not less lovely cheek. Then she felt that, unworthy as she was, she might even dare to supplicate for herself, and prayed that, even yet she might be saved from Temptation. And when with heartfelt, soul-felt prayer he left unanswered by Him whose ear is ever open to all?

While she was yet upon her knees, she was aroused by the sound of feet upon the stairs; then voices, and strange ones; and now a gentle tapping at the door. Her maid Kathleen entered, pale and breathless; but with difficulty could Emily procure this only answer to her inquiries: 'My master, ma'am! I fear he is dying! Come, oh, come quickly!'

The terrified and agitated Emily followed almost mechanically, and with tottering steps, where the girl led the way—to the chamber of her husband. There he lay upon the bed, pale and bleeding; but as her light step approached, he faintly articulated, 'Emily, forgive me! Overpowered by contending emotions, she sunk, fainting, by his side, and ere she was restored to life or recollection,—his spirit had fled forever.

ULTRAISM.

A great deal has been said upon the subject of ultraism, lately. It has become fashionable to denounce it as an ill-favored and dangerous monster—to aim paragraphs at it from the newspaper press—to condemn it in private conversation—and endeavor to annihilate it by pamphlets and duodecimos. Indeed, it may not be too much to say that there are not a dozen men in the community, who would not be as willing to be stigmatised as pick-pockets, as to be generally distinguished by the name of ultraists.

This may be all very well. Those who do not like ultraists, and who conscientiously believe that this class of men are disorganizers—and enthusiasts, whose labors will tend to evil rather than good, do well to oppose them. Yes, let them prosecute their work, even with an ultra zeal. But we do not entertain such a horror of ultraism as many of our fellow-citizens—and, although we, perhaps, with justice, can lay no claim to the character of an ultraist, ourselves, we are disposed to regard with charity, and even approbation, many who can.

What is an ultraist? Let us settle that point, before we go further. The literal meaning of an ultraist, is, one who goes beyond others. But it is applied, in these times, and freely applied, too, as a term of reproach, to those persons, who are eagerly desirous to press forward any cause much more rapidly than public opinion may deem necessary, expedient or proper. An ultraist is always in advance of public opinion. He pursues with wonderful energy and perseverance some object, which he believes will vastly benefit a portion of mankind, or haply the whole human race. And he may be prompted to this by the action of his reasoning powers, by the impulses of a high moral and religious principle, by an elevated sense of right, or a strong feeling of benevolence.

An ultraist never looks back, he never looks around, but always straight forward. He aims to establish some favorite principle, or accomplish some darling object, and all his mental energies are concentrated for the accomplishment of that specific purpose. He disregards obstacles, and is, perhaps, too apt to despise the weak, the timid, and wavering. Opposition only induces him to press forward with increased energy. Indeed, he will hardly be checked by the most formidable barriers which caution, or expediency may interpose. His real character is seldom truly interpreted by the great mass of mankind. By some, he is for a time regarded as a fanatic, by some as a harmless visionary or enthusiast, and by others as a dangerous member of society, whose proper place is a lunatic asylum. An ultraist is seldom understood, until success crowns his efforts—and then the man who was treated with ridicule and contempt, suddenly stands forth as a benefactor of mankind—and monuments are erected to his memory. A man can hardly be an ultraist unless he possesses moral courage enough to disregard the scoffs and sneers and censures of the world. Were it otherwise, ultraists would be far more numerous than they are at present.

Columbus was an ultraist. He had pondered much on subjects connected with geography and science. He felt that the Indies could be approached by sailing in a western direction. This formed the subject of his conversation by day and of his dreams by night. He was derided by the many-headed monster as a visionary projector, as an ultraist, as a madman.

Our Pilgrim Ancestors were all ultraists. They had views and opinions of their own, such as they believed were beneficial to society, and they would not forego them. They were ridiculed and persecuted. This they bore with fortitude for a time, but finally abandoned their country, and fled to a savage wilderness, rather than abandon principles which they believed would conduce to the happiness of mankind.

Franklin was an ultraist. Even learned men amused themselves at his expense, and laughed at the idea of extracting lightning from the clouds, and regarded his experiment with a kite, as mere child's play.

Patrick Henry was an ultraist of the first water. His heart beat for freedom, and while others were fearful of offending the powers which governed this country, and talked about 'going too fast and too far,' he boldly avowed his determination to be free or to die.

Robert Fulton was an ultraist. He felt a conviction that the application of steam to propel vessels would be of immense benefit to mankind. To this *whim*, he sacrificed his property, and even his reputation for wisdom and prudence; for at one time all persons regarded him as a visionary, as an ultraist, who saw things and results which others could not see; and his friends in vain urged him to quit these visionary pursuits, and turn his attention to other and more common-place subjects.

John Howard was an ultraist. He had his hobby, and he rode it hard. He passed his whole life in endeavoring to persuade his fellow-men to be humane—to desist from punishing their fellow-beings for misfortune, or to condemn them to dungeons and chains, through a fiend-like spirit of revenge. And his sanity

was called in question, and he was laughed at for his pains.

Wilberforce was a distinguished ultraist. He perceived at an early age the injustice and iniquities of the slave trade, and bent all his energies, for many years, to annihilating the infamous traffic, and ameliorating the condition of the African race. But he was ridiculed and despised by the many—denounced as a fanatic and an ultraist—burnt in effigy, and insulted as he walked the streets, and threatened with assassination! In what estimation is his character held now!

The above men were all ultraists—and we could place before our readers a long list of names of ultraists, who are now eagerly pursuing, what they conceive to be most important objects—and whose conduct should excite in them at least, on their respect—for their motive. We are undoubtedly pure—but it is unnecessary. We do not despise these men because we cannot think precisely as they do, on subjects to which, perhaps, we have never directed particular attention. Let us listen to them—let us at least hear their reasons before we treat them with ridicule or contempt. If a man, who bears the character of a good citizen, declares that by unmitigated labor and study for twenty or thirty years, he has discovered that by the application of acknowledged scientific principles, he can ride through the air on a broomstick, as it has been said the witches have been in the habit of doing from time immemorial—and that the discovery is of great importance to society, he ought to be listened to—and the test of reason, stripped of enthusiasm, should be applied to his project. How much more then, should a man be entitled to respect, who tells us that after a long investigation he has discovered an error in our conduct which needs reforming, and that he can convince us of the fact—or who has labored for years in establishing some great principle to improve the condition, moral, mental, or physical, of mankind!

We like ultraists. They should all be treated with respect. They are pioneers in literature, science, morality and religion—without ultraists, the moral world would stand still—there would be no improvement—no one would step before his neighbor for the purpose of exploring unknown regions, or clearing a path which would lead to good. Let ultraists then be encouraged, instead of being despised and condemned. Let us examine their labors, listen to their arguments, and if we are convinced that they have struck out a right path, let us follow them, otherwise let us remain where we are. But let us not condemn those men, who are anxious to press forward in a good cause. On the contrary, let us endeavor to surpass each other in efforts to improve and elevate the character of the human race.

ICEBERGS.

Much of the cold weather of the present season is attributed to the floating ice with which the Atlantic is said to be filled; and as the now almost certain fate of the steamer President is attributable to the same cause, a brief account of these bodies of ice may not be uninteresting. Icebergs—the term they have acquired among mariners—are formed in the Arctic regions by the melting of snow on the continents or islands by which bodies of fresh water are formed. This soon freezes and increases yearly, until the mass becomes mountainous and rises to the elevation of the surrounding cliffs. The melting of the snow which is afterwards deposited on these enormous blocks, likewise contributes to their growth, and by filling up the holes and crevices renders the whole solid. When such a mass has reached the height of one or two thousand feet, its own weight, assisted by the action of the ocean, detaches it from the land and it is driven southward by the winds and currents. It then floats, a clear, compact, solid body of ice, with a bluish-green tint. From the cavities in them, northern whalers fill their casks with pure fresh water. They are of immense size, sometimes from fifty to an hundred miles in length, and rising from the water four hundred feet. As they melt by exposure to a warmer temperature, they roll about and sometimes assume singular appearances above the surface of the sea. They often come together with a tremendous crash, and vessels have been known to be crushed between them. Whalers and other ships are exposed to great danger from them. A packet, recently arrived at New York, was for three days in the midst of them, exposed every moment to instant destruction, but finally made its way through them. They were covered by an innumerable multitude of seals. We learn from a passenger on board the Great Western on its last trip to New York, that it narrowly escaped a fatal encounter with an iceberg of great extent, whose height above the water was from two to three hundred feet. The steamer grazed the body and was obliged to deviate forty miles from its course to avoid it. The President was probably less fortunate. It is only at intervals that the ocean is so filled with these fields of ice. The last year when they prevailed so extensively was in 1836 when it will be recollected the season was very cold and backward.—*Barre Gazette.*

A GLORIOUS PROJECT.

Most of our readers are undoubtedly aware that Alexander Vattemare, a French citizen, is now in Boston, for the purpose of prosecuting a noble design, which he has had in view for a number of years. He has now been twenty-one months in the United States, and has visited many of our principal cities, and conferred with many of our most distinguished men. He comes not here as a political agent—or as a promulgator of any new form of religion. His object, if accomplished, will prove equally beneficial to all parties or sects. He comes not here for the purpose of increasing his wealth, by any commercial or literary enterprise or speculation. On the contrary, he has already sacrificed many thousands of dollars in the prosecution of his philosophic views. He comes to this country to promote the welfare of our literary institutions, to establish extensive libraries on a pure democratic principle, libraries which shall be accessible to all our citizens—and to establish a system of exchanges of books, and natural curiosities with institutions in other countries, which will be of material and incalculable advantage to all parties.

He has labored in this cause for years, in Europe—and with success—and at the instigation of Lewis Cass, and other American gentlemen in Paris, he visited this country, intending to "pave but a few months—but twenty-one months have elapsed and he is still among us. He has obtained his views to many of the most celebrated literati, and statesmen in the country—and no objection has been made to his plans. It is every where admitted that they are not only of vast importance to the general extension of knowledge, but practicable.

THE TUILERIES.

This is the name of one of the most magnificent palaces in Paris. It is supposed that bricks or tiles were formerly made on the spot now occupied by this edifice; and hence the name, which signifies a place for making tiles, or in other words a brick kiln. It is on the right bank of the Seine.

The duchess d'Angoulême, mother of Francis I, who occupied the place of the Tourneelles, having found the air unfavorable, removed and took lodgings at the seat of Nicholas de Neuville, secretary of the treasury. His house occupied nearly the present place of the Tuileries. The king acquired the property, and Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II, determined to occupy it with a palace. The edifice was built by Henry IV, who in 1600, commenced the splendid gallery, by which it is connected with the Louvre. It was occupied by the Court of Louis XIV, till he took possession of the house at Versailles. It was inhabited by Louis XIV, from 1791 till the time of his imprisonment. The national convention and the council of the ancients held their session here, and it was afterward the residence of Bonaparte.

The exterior of the Tuileries is deficient in harmony, having been built at different times, but the interior is very magnificent. On the west side of the palace is the garden of the Tuileries, forming a quadrangle of the width of the palace, and 1800 feet in length, containing about fifty-four acres; being a little larger than the common in Boston. On two sides it is enclosed by long terraces and iron railings. From the side next the Seine there is a beautiful prospect.

The gardens were laid out by designs of the celebrated Lenotre, and may perhaps be considered the most beautiful and regular in Europe. It was finished in 1664. It has been highly ornamented in modern times. It contains alleys bordered with orange and other trees, groves, lawns with beds of flowers, shruberies, fountains and basins of water, with swans and goldfish, a great number of vases, and more than sixty statues, imitated from ancient works of art. A statue of Napoleon, which formerly ornamented the gardens, was removed on the restoration of the Bourbons, but since the revolution of 1830 it has been restored. There is here also an obelisk from Egypt, which may serve as a useful memento, that nations once great are not so always.

The garden is filled at all hours of the day with persons of all ranks; chairs and newspapers may be had for a small price.

THE CASE OF THE AMISTAD.

Sometime since we received from the Representative in Congress from this District, Hon. John Q. Adams, with a request that it might be published for the information of his constituents and others, the annexed Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Story, at the January term, 1841, relative to the case of the schooner Amistad, which vessel it will be recollected had a large number of Africa slaves on board, who rebelled, killed the Captain, took command, and after cruising for a period, were taken by the United States authorities and carried into New London, Ct., for trial, and by appeal to the Supreme Court.

The United States, appellants, vs. The Libellants and Claimants of the Schooner Amistad, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with her cargo, and the Africans mentioned and described in the several libels and claims. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

This is the case of an appeal from the decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Connecticut, sitting in admiralty. The leading facts, as they appear upon the transcript of the proceedings, are as follows:

On the 27th of June, 1839, the schooner L'Amistad, being the property of Spanish subjects, cleared out from the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, for Puerto Principe, in the same Island. On board of the schooner were the Captain, Ramon Ferrer, and Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez, all Spanish subjects. The former had with him a negro boy named Antonio, claimed to be his slave. Jose Ruiz had with him forty-nine negroes, claimed by him as his slaves, and stated to be his property in a certain pass or document signed by the Governor General of Cuba. Pedro Montez had with

him four other negroes, also claimed by him as his slaves, and stated to be his property in a similar pass or document, also signed by the Governor General of Cuba. On the voyage, and before the arrival of the vessel at her port of destination, the negroes rose, killed the Captain, and took possession of her. On the 26th of August, the vessel was discovered by Lieutenant Gedney, of the United States brig Washington, at anchor on the high seas, at the distance of half a mile from the shore of Long Island. A part of the negroes were then on shore at Calhoun point, Long Island, who were seized by Lieut. Gedney and brought on board. The vessel, with the negroes and other persons on board, was brought by Lieut. Gedney into the District of Connecticut, and there libelled for salvage in the District Court of the United States. A libel for salvage was also filed by Henry Green and Pelatiah Fordham, of Sag Harbor, Long Island. On the 15th of September, Ruiz and Montez filed claims and libels, in which they asserted their ownership of the negroes as their slaves and of certain parts of the cargo, and prayed that the same might be "delivered to them, or to the representatives of her Catholic Majesty, as might be most proper." On the 19th of September, the Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut filed an information or libel, setting forth that the Spanish Minister had officially presented to the proper department of the Government of the United States a claim for the restoration of the vessel, cargo, and slaves, as the property of Spanish subjects which had arrived within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, and were taken possession of by the said public armed brig of the United States, under such circumstances as made it the duty of the United States to cause the same to be restored to the true proprietors, pursuant to the treaty between the United States and Spain; and praying the Court, on its being made legally to appear that the claim of the Spanish Minister was well-founded, to make such order for the disposal of the vessel, cargo, and slaves, as would best enable the United States to comply with their treaty stipulations. But, if it should appear that the negroes were persons transported from Africa in violation of the laws of the United States and brought within the United States contrary to the same laws, he then prayed the Court to make such order for their removal to the coast of Africa, pursuant to the laws of the United States, as it should deem fit.

On the 10th of November, the Attorney of the United States filed a second information or libel similar to the first, with the exception of the second prayer above set forth in his former one. On the same day, Antonio G. Vega, the Vice Consul of Spain for the State of Connecticut, filed his libel, alleging that Antonio was a slave, the property of the representatives of Ramon Ferrer, and praying the Court to cause him to be delivered to the said Vice Consul, that he might be returned by him to his lawful owner in the Island of Cuba.

On the 7th of January, 1840, the negroes, (Cinquez and others,) with the exception of Antonio, by their counsel, filed an answer denying that they were slaves, or the property of Ruiz and Montez; or that the Court could, under the Constitution or laws of the United States, or under any treaty, exercise any jurisdiction over their persons by reason of the premises, and praying that they might be dismissed.

They specially set forth and insist in this answer that they were native-born Africans, born free, and of right ought to be free and not slaves; that they were, on or about the 15th of April, 1839, unlawfully kidnapped, and forcibly and wrongfully carried on board a certain vessel on the coast of Africa, which was unlawfully engaged in the slave trade, and were unlawfully transported in the same vessel to the Island of Cuba for the purpose of being there unlawfully sold as slaves; that Ruiz and Montez, well knowing the premises, made a pretended purchase of them; that afterwards, on or about the 25th of June, 1839, Ruiz and Montez, confederating with Ferrer, (Captain of the Amistad,) caused them, without law or right, to be placed on board of the Amistad, to be transported to some place unknown to them, and there to be enslaved for life; that on the voyage they rose on the master, and took possession of the vessel, intending to return therewith to their native country, or to seek an asylum in some free State; and the vessel arrived, about the 26th of August, 1839, off Montauk Point, near Long Island; a part of them were then on shore, and were seized by Lieut. Gedney, and carried on board, and all of them were afterwards brought by him into the District of Connecticut.

On the 7th of January, 1840, Jose Antonio Tellinas and Messrs. Aspe and Laca, all Spanish subjects residing in Cuba, filed their claims as owners to certain portions of the goods found on board of the Schooner L'Amistad.

On the same day, all the libellants and claimants, by their counsel, except Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez, (whose libels and claims, as stated of record, respectively, were pursued by the Spanish Minister, the same being merged in his claims,) appeared, and the negroes also appeared by their counsel, and the case was heard on the libels, claims, answers, and testimony of witnesses.

On the 23d of January, 1840, the District Court made a decree. By that decree, the Court rejected the claim of Green and Fordham for salvage, but allowed salvage to Lieut. Gedney and others on the vessel and cargo of one-third of the value thereof, but not on the negroes Cinquez and others. It allowed the claim of Tellinas and Aspe and Laca, with the exception of the above mentioned salvage. It dismissed the libels and claims of Ruiz and Montez with costs, as being included under the claim of the Spanish Minister. It allowed the

claim of the Spanish Vice Consul for Antonio, on behalf of Ferrer's representatives. It rejected the claims of Ruiz and Montez for the delivery of the negroes, but admitted them for the cargo, with the exception of the above mentioned salvage. It rejected the claim made by the Attorney of the United States, on behalf of the Spanish Minister, for the restoration of the negroes under the treaty; but it decreed that they should be delivered to the President of the United States, to be transported to Africa, pursuant to the act of 3d of March, 1819.

From this decree the District Attorney, on behalf of the United States, appealed to the Circuit Court, except so far as related to the restitution of the slave Antonio. The claimants Tellinas and Aspe and Laca also appealed from that part of the decree which awarded salvage on the property respectively claimed by them. No appeal was interposed by Ruiz or Montez, or on behalf of the representatives of the owner of the Amistad. The Circuit Court, by a more pro forma decree, affirmed the decree of the District Court, reserving the question of salvage upon the claims of Tellinas and Aspe and Laca. And from that decree the present appeal has been brought to this Court.

The cause has been very elaborately argued, as well upon the merits as upon a motion on behalf of the appellates to dismiss the appeal. On the part of the United States it has been contended, 1. That due and sufficient proof concerning the property has been made to authorize the restitution of the vessel, cargo, and negroes to the Spanish subjects on whose behalf they are claimed, pursuant to the treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795. 2. That the United States have a right to intervene in the manner in which they have done, to obtain a decree for the restitution of the property upon the application of the Spanish Minister. These propositions have been strenuously denied on the other side. Other collateral and incidental points have been stated, upon which it is not necessary at this moment to dwell.

[To be concluded next week.]

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES. This is the name taken by the societies formed by the reformed inebriates, under the new movement which is going on in various parts of the country. The Maine Cultivator, in speaking of the cause of Temperance, says: "there is one principle in the Washington Societies, which we particularly admire. It is the principle of practical benevolence carried out and manifested towards the inebriate. It does not treat him with scorn and contempt, but regards him as a man and a brother, and seeks to awaken a sentiment of self-respect. If any one is found intoxicated in town, unable to take care of himself, the society by a committee, goes to him like the good Samaritan, takes good care of him till he becomes sober, pays the expenses, if any accrue, and then invites him to join the Society. If any one, by leaving suddenly off, is disabled for a time, provision is made for his support and the comfort of his family meanwhile. This principle sanctifies all the operations of these societies."

TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK. From the twelfth annual report of the Temperance Society of the city of New York, it appears that the number of licenses to retail spirits during the past year was 2,500. This is 257 less than the previous year, and less than the number in the year 1825, although the population of the city has very much increased. The number of names affixed to the abstinence pledge during the past year was over 16,000, and if to this was added the 10,000 Irish who had adopted the pledge, the number would be over 26,000. The number of names obtained during the past three years was about 161,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION. The Supreme Court of Ohio has declared "that if the owner of a slave voluntarily bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should be only for the purpose of visiting or traveling through from one State to another, the slave in such case, becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio; and consequently that if, under such circumstances, the former owner, or any person, should attempt to detain in bondage, or carry away the slave thus emancipated, against the will of the latter, such pretended owner or other person would thereby become himself a violator of the laws, and might lawfully be resisted and prevented in his purpose in like manner as any other person who should be found attempting the commission of a crime."

MORNING WALKS. Of all in the community, young girls most need this early morning exercise. True, they are generally in pretty good spirits; but in our country they are too weak, and want the fine bracing influence of fresh air and exercise to counteract the artificial bracing to which fashion has subjected them. No one appreciates more truly than we do the luxury of morning "catnaps"; they are glorious indeed, but when one is preaching, he must, as we do, lay aside all hurtful indulgences, however tempting and inculcate the plain stern truth, alone. Mothers with lazy daughters should drive them out of bed every morning for a week, after reading this true essay, and make them march, if they won't go off themselves; after that, the difficulty will be to keep them in bed.

CURE FOR STAMMERING. Those who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation—by perseverance for three or four months in the simple remedy of *reading aloud with the teeth closed*, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds—"I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy."

EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY AND VOYAGE. It is stated that an English traveller, Sir George Simpson, who recently set out from Liverpool, and left Montreal on his wild route recently, is now engaged in one of the most extraordinary adventures of modern times. He is on his way round the world, and expects to travel in all, 36,850 miles. Thus, he left Liverpool and arrived at Halifax and Boston, by steam-packet, a distance of 3500 miles. Thence he went to Montreal by water, a distance of 370 miles. He left that city in a canoe, and intends to visit French river, lakes Huron, Superior, White Fish, Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg, until he reaches the Red River settlement, being a distance of 2150 miles, all by canoes. He then proposes to travel on horseback and on foot, to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of upwards of 1300 miles. He will then proceed down the Columbia river, a distance of 1416 miles by boat, until he arrives at Fort Vancouver. He will then travel on the Pacific Ocean by steam-boats and ships upwards of 15,000 miles, will visit the Sandwich Islands, Kamschatka, and various other places. He will proceed to Siberia, and travel 800 miles on horseback—then along the Lena, a distance of 2640 miles, in boats. He will take horses, and after visiting various regions of the north of Europe, will visit Peru, Orza, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and proceed home through Europe, being a distance of 9500 miles in carriages and on horseback. His calculation is to be absent the whole of this year, and the greater part of next.

SELLING MEN FROM THE PULPIT. The following account of the most sacrilegious and Heaven daring act, is copied from the *Colored American*, N. Y. City. We have no heart or language for comments.

A young lady had been residing at Urbana, in Virginia, as a teacher of youth. And as is the custom generally at the South, to sell the services of slaves on the first of January, at public sale for one year, so it was at this place. Consequently, on the first of January, 1841, all the slaves in the vicinity to be disposed of, were brought and paraded on the public square, to be examined and knocked off under the hammer of the auctioneer. There were present all classes of men to see and to purchase, several ministers among the number. In the course of the sale a storm came on, too severe to allow them to remain on the open common long enough to complete the sale. It was concluded at once, therefore, to adjourn the sale to the Church near by, whereupon the whole company, ministers, slaves and all repaired to the house of God, and the auctioneer ascended into the PULPIT and made it his stand, and there struck off under the hammer, using the cushion for the Bible as his bench, the souls and bodies of men, and ministers, church members and all looking on and bidding.

SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND. Rhode Island, as is well known, is the only State in the Union which has no regularly formed Constitution. Her present government is on the system devised in the old Colonial charter which was granted to her before the Revolution.

Her law of suffrage, of which so much has of late been said, and about which some excitement is beginning to be felt in that State, requires that every person shall have possessed himself of one hundred and thirty-four dollars worth of real estate before he can be a voter. The present population of the State is 108,837. Under the suffrage laws of the States generally, there is one voter to every six inhabitants; in states where the suffrage is most extended, it is one to five inhabitants.—The number of qualified voters at present in Rhode Island is, by some, estimated at 11,000, by others at 9,000. Suppose the number to be 10,000, and allowing one voter to six inhabitants, the number of voters would be 18,138, which is 8,139 more than at present.

The male population of the state over twenty-one years of age, as near as it can be ascertained by the census, is over 25,000; exclude from this number 4,000 as persons who would be disqualified to vote under the suffrage laws of the States generally, and deduct the 10,000 qualified voters above mentioned, and there remains within the State 10,000 persons not having the necessary qualifications to vote. Probably the law requiring the possession of real estate as a qualification for a voter cuts off 10,000 persons, who under the laws of the other States would be legal voters.

WOMAN. "Who would remain in a garden from which the flowers have been taken, or in a grove from which the birds have departed, or beneath a sky that the sweet stars had forsaken! Let cynics prate and prattle as they may, our existence here without the presence of the other sex would be only a dark and cheerless void. The light, the smiles and affections of women are the bow of beauty and promise which spans the life of man from his cradle to his grave."

A CORPORATION OF BACHELORS. At the late charter election in the village of Bath, (N. Y.) a ticket composed exclusively of this interesting class of persons was elected by a majority of seven votes, in a poll of about five hundred. The first act of the new trustees was, to make arrangements for a "Bachelor's Corporation" Ball, at which, no doubt, the matrimonialists can dance to their heart's content.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty letters. My 4th, 17th, 6th and 15th is a person who is not believed; my 16th, 19th, 15th, 5th and 10th is insipidated turpentine; my 3d, 2d, 7th and 9th is vicious substance; my 8th, 19th, 10th and 9th is a hard material; my 7th, 6th, 10th, 20th and 6th is a kind of gum; my 18th, 17th and 10th is what no one is destitute of; my 9th, 7th, 2d, 3d and 12th is the name of a female;

my 5th, 2d and 7th is a pronoun; my 1st, 5th, 14th, 4th and 9th is a large fish; my 3d, 5th, 19th and 10th is a ferocious animal; my 1st, 17th, 10th and 9th is what causes some people to lose their centre of gravity. My whole was an illustrious patron and warrior. T. F. S.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of thirteen letters. My 12th, 4th, 3d, 12th and 4th is a vegetable; my 10th, 5th and 9th is an animal; my 13th, 10th, 12th, 2d, and 9th is a fish; my 1st, 2d, 8th, 10th and 13th is a measure; my 5th, 12th, 13th, 13th, 12th and 4th is a southern article; my 9th, 10th, 5th and 7th is a cruel thing; my 6th, 12th and 2d is a pronoun; my whole is the name of an interesting publication. J. B. B.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN INQUIRY.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me through your columns to inquire, if a Moderator can make a "vote certain" by "dividing the meeting," without first clearing the room of persons not legal voters in the town. A PLEBIAN.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO HENRY'S ENIGMA.

When the Scripture is perused,
The name of Christ is often used;
And throughout this country round,
Many Heroes have been found;
Brave and noble they have been,
No riches can compare with them;
And those enterprising men
Soon will put to run an end.
This town can boast of many a belle;
Say, can no other do as well?
Nay do not blush, but frankly own,
That some go up to other towns;
'Tis thought by some to be more pompous,
And so thought Christopher Columbus. c.

Also answered by "S. C. P."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE. Our readers are no doubt already aware of the impetus which has been given to the cause of temperance, in Boston and elsewhere, by the addresses of two reformed inebriates. In a late visit to the city, it was our province to visit several bar rooms, and we were forcibly struck with the apparent dullness of trade; scarce a devotee of Bacchus or a prototype of Sir John Falstaff made his appearance at the hitherto frequented bar of ruin and degradation.

Several former worshippers, and in particular one who had been given up by friends as a "gone case," with whom we have been some time acquainted, gave evidence, conclusively, to convince the most sceptical mind of the salutary effects of tee-totalism to which cause they have lately attached themselves.

The course pursued by the friends of this cause in Boston, is to employ those who have been noted as drunkards and have reformed to visit their companions in this vice and induce them to turn from the paths of disgrace. Their influence operates powerfully and in most cases successfully, and thus are they the happy instruments in shedding the rays of peace and virtue on the benighted paths of their friends.

It is understood that a meeting of the friends of this cause, in this town, will soon be held, at which it is contemplated to procure several of these reformed individuals to deliver addresses.

REPUBLICANISM OR DEMOCRACY.

We have formerly discarded the phronzy of party, and are now to speak of Republicanism or Democracy, aside from either of the great organized, political parties of our nation. We consider these two terms as nearly synonymous as any in the English language, meaning one and the same thing, viz. the voice of the people—the resting of the power in the people, and their suffrage as the supreme law of the land. That such is the legitimate definition of the terms, seems very evident from the fact, that these names have been assumed and contended for by politicians of all parties, when they have wished to link the mass of the population, the laboring community, the bone and muscle of the country, to themselves.

The watchword has then been, for the working men—the laboring classes,—and this has acted as a charm upon the nation, whether nominally identified with a party, which, at the time, claimed one or the other of these names, or sought to assume both of them.

Republicanism or Democracy is that which confers the greatest good upon the nation. It is based upon, and fully recognises the declaration in the following article of the Bill of Rights in this State. Art. 1. "All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness." This is what we call Republicanism—it is, also, what we call Democracy. It recognises the equal rights of all. It places all upon the broad platform of being born equal. It gives to all equal rights through life, provided, they do not forfeit them by infringing upon the general good. This is our republicanism—our democracy. We hold to no other. We shall advocate no other.

The second article of the Constitution of the State marks out our republicanism or democracy, as it respects religious matters. It is as follows—"It is the

right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no person shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship."

These two articles of our Constitution, which are properly the basis upon which our whole civil polity is erected, so far as it respects politics and religion, are what we mean to advocate and defend in our Journal. They lie at the foundation of all that we have recently said relative to the evils of excessive party feeling in political measures and sectarian bigotry in religion.

Many who profess to subscribe to these articles, as precisely what they should be, from a certain (we had almost said intuitive) principle, act in contrariety to them. As, for instance, in the right of citizenship—one man feels that he is entitled to special privileges because he has, for a greater length of time, been an inhabitant than another; thus basing the right of suffrage and privilege not upon natural equality but upon the mere contingency of his happening to be in a certain place a year or two before another. Or, perchance, he was born there, and, as a consequence, feels that he has a right, somewhat like that of primogeniture among the ancient Israelites, or in accordance with the custom which prevailed among our Pilgrim fathers of giving the first born a larger share of the property than the other children. We view every thing of this character as a remnant of hereditary titles and offices, as suited only to the dark ages, or to those monarchical or despotic governments which are fast dwindling away before the march of freedom.

The same is the case as it respects wealth. We honor the rich man because he has it in his power to be a great blessing to the community. If disposed, he can furnish employment for a large number of laboring men, thus benefiting them in the best possible manner, while at the same time, he blesses the community, and, also, serves himself. He can provide means for the diffusion of science, or relieve the real sons of want. When he employs the bounties which Providence has bestowed upon him in this manner, he is a benefactor to mankind—a true Patriot, and in our sense, and we believe in the only true sense of the term, a Republican and a Democrat. But when he locks his wealth in his coffers, or buries it in his vaults, or so prides himself upon the possession of it, as to feel that he must govern in all things and be the dictator as to political and religious rights, he is no longer the world's benefactor—no longer a diffuser of Republicanism or Democracy.

We wish to see those great principles of our Constitution carried out, when all men shall be looked upon as on an equality as it respects civil and religious privileges. Does any one say, we are advocating the levelling principle and a community of goods—we deny the charge, and ask, is advocating these articles of the Bill of Rights, whose fundamental principles are, the natural equality of all men and the rights of individuals to acquire and possess property, and to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience, contending for a division of property? It is the very opposite. We wish things to be called by their right names, and for our single self we mean to call them so whatever others may call them. Right is right, and vice versa, and giving a false name to every thing does not change its nature. The day when the children's teeth were set on edge because the fathers had eaten sour grapes has passed by, and we have fallen upon those times, when every one must stand or fall, as his own talents, acquirements and capacity decide for him. The old adage is verified, not only in husbandry but by all classes in the community.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."
Every tub must stand on its own bottom, and every individual in a republican or democratic government soon sink or rise to his proper level.

TOWN MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of this town, on Monday last, John Whitney, Esq. Moderator, the following business was transacted.

Voted—To accept the Report of the Committee on the Town House.

By this report, it appears that a site, in all respects eligible for a Town House, can be purchased of Daniel French for one thousand dollars; that the estimated expense of building a Town House of stone is fourteen thousand dollars, and of wood seven thousand dollars.

By the same report, the expense of removing and digging a cellar for the present Town House, is estimated at three hundred and fifty dollars—the expense of the Primary School House in the Centre District and removing it to Quincy Point, two hundred and sixty-five dollars—to enlarge the School-house in the South District with stone, nine hundred dollars is the estimated expense—and the cost of the West District Primary School House was two hundred and twenty five dollars.

Voted—To build a Town House of Stone, years 32, 33 and 34.

Voted—To erect the Town House on land of Daniel French, Esq.

Voted—To appropriate a part of the Burying Ground for the new Town House on the south west corner, and that the south-east corner of the site be annexed to said Ground.

Voted—To choose a Building Committee of one at large and one from each of the School Districts.

A nominating committee was then chosen, consisting of Messrs. John Whitney, James Newcomb and Lyander Richards, who reported a list, which, after some alteration occasioned by the declination of several gentlemen, was accepted by the Town as the Building Committee, viz:—George W. Beale, Solomon Willard, James Newcomb, Nathaniel White, John Savit, Lemuel Brackett, Charles H. Brown.

Voted—That all further action on the subject of the new town Town House be deferred until after the first day of April next; years 71, 72, 73.

Voted—That the meeting be dissolved.

At a meeting on the same day, at which Mr. William Seaver was Moderator, the following votes were passed, viz:—

Voted—That the Town furnish the Districts with necessary furniture, in the present year.

Voted—To accept the Report of the Committee on the petition of Samuel Thompson, laying out a private way from the State Prison to the Turnpike.

Voted—That the meeting be dissolved.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

There were one hundred and thirty-four board the steamer President.

A cow was killed in North Hampton week, that weighed, after being dressed and skinned, seventy-five pounds.

The House of Assembly of New York, the State's Prison last August, on a claim preferred by one Samuel A. Way.

The Governor and Council of this State, a full pardon to Martin T. Draper, the State's Prison last August, on a claim preferred by one Samuel A. Way.

The trial of Ezra White, at New York has terminated, and the jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

The French government have despatched a corvette to China, to demand the direct relations with the Court of Peking as those promised to Great Britain.

A member of the Assembly of New Genesee County, who has heretofore been a whig party, has renounced his allegiance in a recent speech.

An association has been formed to establish a Manual Labor School, at W. Jamaica (L. I.)

Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, of Boston, William Davis, of Plymouth, W. Richardson, of Worcester, have been commissioned as Aide-de-Camp to the Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant.

They are having a smart political struggle. Gen. Samuel Houston is supported by the "zeal" for President; Vice President Davis by those who love good order and liberty.

A convention of the business men of Harrisburg, on the 25th, to consult upon of the agricultural, manufacturing and classes.

Lydia Maria Child, assisted by her son Lee Child, will hereafter edit the new National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Bunker Hill Aurora states, that it is the intention of the contractor to have the Monument before next winter.

A resolution has passed in the New York Assembly, by a vote of 15 to 10, instructing the Senate from that State to vote for the re-appointment of the distribution of the public Lands among the several States and National Bank. Since reconsidered.

William L. Garrison, in his remarks on the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, felt proud of the detestation in which he held from one end of the land to the other.

The workmen are busily engaged on change, in Boston. It is centrally situated one of the largest and most elegant and commodious structures of the kind in the United States.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This corps, Wednesday last, accompanied by the B. recently been organized in this town. evinced, by their general appearance and a creditable knowledge of military tactics, commander, Capt. Josiah Glover, acquired a manner which merits the respect of officers and the approbation of the community.

The Band won for themselves much when it is considered that it was their performance, it will be admitted that they exceeded the expectations of the public to their talents and proficiency.

In the afternoon, the company and to the residence of Capt. Lewis Bass, mandor, who generously entertained the feast of "good things," which was high and well appreciated. Such liberality the public will not soon forget.

UNITED STATES BANK. At the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this institution, to accept the relief bill, to waive the charter of the institution, and come under the laws of the state, and to petition the Legislature for change of name and reduction of capital that the friends of the bank estimate twenty four millions, which it will require, to realize.

VALUEDICTORY. The last number of the (R. L.) Patriot contains the address of man, Esq. who closes his editorial paper. The several duties incumbent upon a public journal have been faithfully by the late editor; and in whatever sphere may hereafter be placed, we wish him which merit richly deserves.

RURAL REPOSITORY. This popular its eighteenth year, on the 19th of June to polite literature, and is published at the low price of one dollar per annum, enriched by William B. Stoddard, which amply remunerates the reader. The agent for this work may this office.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF CONGRESS. Congress, political lines are much more than they were in the last Congress, five party having ceased to exist, as members being merged in the other Senate, there are twenty-eight whigs, democrats, there being two vacancies, tucky and one in the Tennessee delegation of Representatives, there are at canies, and there are one hundred whigs elected, and ninety-five democrats, whig majority of forty-seven.

POETRY.

SONG OF THE SEA.

A bold brave crew, and an ocean blue,
And a ship that loves the blast,
With a good wind piping merrily
In the tall and gallant mast;
Ha! ha! my boys,
These are the joys
Of the noble and the brave,
Who love a life
In the tempest's strife,
And a home on the mountain wave!

When the driving rain of the hurricane
Puts the light of the light-house out,
And the growling thunder sounds its song
On the whirlwind's battle rout,
Ha! ha! do you think
That the valiant shrink?
No! no! we are bold and brave!
And we love to fight
In the wild midnight,
With the storm on the mountain wave!

Breezes that die where the green-woods sigh,
To the landsman sweet may be,
But give to the brave the broad-belt'd wave,
And the Tempest midnight glee!
Ha! ha! the blast,
And the rocking mast,
And the sea-wind brisk and cold,
And the thunder's jar,
On the seas afar,
Are the things that suit the bold!

The timbers creak, the sea birds shriek,
There's lightning in your blast!
Hard to leeward! mariners,
For the storm is gathering fast!
Ha! ha! to-night
Boys we must fight;
But the winds which o'er us yell
Shall never scare
The mariner
In his winged citadel!

PARADISE.

I bless thee, Lord, because I grow
Among thy trees, which in a row
To thee both fruit and order owe.

What open force or hidden charm
Can blast my fruit, or bring me harm,
While the enclosure is thine arm.

Enclose me still for fear I start,
Be to me rather sharp and tart,
Then let me want thy judgment and art.

When thou dost greater judgments spare,
And with thy knife but prune and pare,
E'en fruitful trees more fruitful are.

Such sharpness shows the sweetest friend:
Such cuttings rather heal than rend:
And such beginnings touch their end.

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.

What if the little rain should say,
So small a drop as I,
Can't refresh the thirsty fields,
I'll tarry in the sky.

What if the shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble ray alone
Cannot create a day?

Doth not each rain drop help to form
The cool, refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower?

ANECDOTES.

'Too Slow.' A worthy man died, leaving a rich and beautiful widow; the clergyman of the parish, a widower, accompanied her home from the grave, and spoke in condoling tones of the loss she was bewailing. The clergyman being a kind and tender hearted man, told her, by way of consolation, that her loss was not irreparable, and intimated to her, in terms not to be misunderstood, that he should be happy at a proper time to marry her. To which the widow replied, "Oh, my dear sir, you are too late; the deacon spoke to me at the grave."

A JUST REBUKE. A Methodist preacher took passage in one of the Lake Erie boats on a Sunday. He had not been long on board before he applied for permission to hold a religious meeting. "No," said the Captain, to whom the application was made; "any minister who would travel on a Sunday, isn't fit to preach on board my boat." The other slunk away abashed.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP. A teacher, one day, in correcting a "composition" by one of his scholars, objected to the phrase "at all," as being redundant. He called the attention of the whole school to the subject as one of great importance. The phrase "at all," said he, "is a useless phrase; it has no meaning; it adds nothing to the strength of a sentence. Indeed, it should never be used at all."

DETS OF HONOR. Charles James Fox, in his frolicsome days, was called upon for payment by a tradesman, who held his bill for two hundred pounds. Charles said he could not then pay him. "How so?" said the creditor, "you have lying before you bank notes to a large amount." "These," replied Mr. Fox, "are to pay debts of honor." The tradesman threw the bill into the fire. "Now, sir," said he, "mine is a debt of honor, which I cannot oblige you to pay." Charles immediately paid the man.

PRETTY GOOD. As the congregation of a church were leaving the house of worship it commenced raining. A lady said to the gentleman who accompanied her and her sister, "Why it rains—send and get an umbrella." "Why, my dear," said the gentleman, "you are neither sugar nor salt, and rain will not hurt you." "No," said the lady, but we are *lasses*.

MEANNESS ILLUSTRATED. A stingy fellow in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll bridge, when he familiarly, after paying his toll, (which was one cent) "Come Suke, you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shan't have you after all."

A COQUETTE WELL ANSWERED. "I am afraid of lightning," murmured a pretty woman, during a thunder storm. "Well you may," sighed a despairing adorer, "when your heart is steel."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business. What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should be without them. The propriety of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Croup, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, **JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC**, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.
Is a certain, safe and effectual, remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Looseness, Cholera, Morsk, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Sleep, and in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

Cologne Water, etc.
COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc. for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let,
TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

To Consumptives.
Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.
FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, June 13.

For Sale or to Let,
THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

New Goods.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Sheetings and Shirts.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
Quincy, May 8.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Croup, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here subjoin the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed cure of Consumption 131 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover Street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, Oct. 17.

Dry Goods.
THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:
Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;
Brown, Drab and Mixed do.
Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings.
Flannels, plain and twilled;
Green Bookings;
American, French and English Prints;
Sheetings and Shirtings;
Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;
Together with many other articles adapted to the season.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Manley & Bramhall,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.
ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.
BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.
AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Straw Carpeting.
4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8.

Notice.
PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.
HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN
Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
ELISHA PACKARD,
AMBROSE M. BURRELL.
Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of that Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application. Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are as reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.
LUTHER ANGER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS.
Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Nantuxet Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 25.

Stoves.
THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered. Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENSGEN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Notice.
THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Sept. 5.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.
AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town: this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intention, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, "I will try."

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Razors HONED and set at short notice.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.
THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS;
Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES;
Blue, mixed and lavender SATTINETTS;
Satin, Valencia and Marcelline Vestings;
Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;
Linen Drillings, a great variety;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines;
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.;
Linen, Cotton and Linen Table Covers;
English and American Prints;
Copperplates and Patches;
Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc;
Russia, Diapers and Crash;
Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use;
Edinboro', Hernal, Brocade and Merino Shawls;
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety;
Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;
Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors;
Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.
Boston, May 15.

NUMBER 23.

JOHN ADAMS GIBBS

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance. LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in months—Three Dollars if delayed to the year.

No subscription will be stopped payment of all arrears; and the person continue his subscription must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and compacted at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement, and they will be continued until charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications to the editor, postage paid, will receive prompt attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized and requested to procure subscriptions for the Quincy Patriot:
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Jr., Quincy.
ORIN P. BACON, " "
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., South Braintree.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, " "
SAMUEL A. TURNER, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFTAVOR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New Bedford.
FREEMAN HUNT, " "

MISCELLANY.

LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE. A fine and beautiful figures and modeling that the universe in which we are afforded, for the illustration of the that is within us of a life beyond the is none more beautiful or exquisite of, than that which is derived from of the seasons—from the second life forth in Spring in objects apparent from the shadowing forth, in the every thing around us, of that divine revelation calls upon our faith shall yet be ours. The trees that and remained dark and gray through and dreary lapse of winter, clothed again with green in the Spring, say every hue speaks of life. The bird mute sing again as unfeigningly as ever, that were trampled down and forth once more in freshness and the streams break from the icy chains, and the glorious sun himself deriving from his far journey, giving warmth and fertility and magnificence thing around. All that we see breathe same hope, and every thing we see into life.—*James.*

REVENGE. Revenge is as incomprehensible as it is hostile to religion whose heart is black with malice, a of revenge, walk through the fields with verdure, and adorned with flowers there is no beauty—the flowers have no fragrance: Dark as his robes in deepest sable. The smile lights not up his bosom with joy—of hell rage in his breast and render miserable as he would wish the death. But let him lay his hand on er, forgive me as I forgive my enemy, nature assumes a new and delightful Then indeed, are the meads verdant flowers fragrant—then is the groves delightful to the ear, and the virtuous beauty lovely to the soul.

LONGEVITY OF THE EEL. At the last century, an eel from three to long, was put into a small well. From that time it enjoyed itself, and thrive, though in this circumscribed till recently, it was noticed less usual, and in a day or two after it lifeless at the bottom. When taken about a yard in length, and in this that of a man's wrist. After being upwards of forty years, it appears purely from old age, being found on the back and head. The only remarkable incident in its history was, that on a being put in the well, a few years aged possessor of the limpid pool little relish for company, or its new that it soon destroyed the stranger.

THE CORPSE LIGHT. Among the superstitions may be mentioned the short time before the death of any generally believed, that a light is seen from the house, or even from the sick person lies, and pursues its place where the corpse is to be. Wales this is called the *corpse light*; land, it is thought to be some ghost count given to this day among the very poetical. The ghost comes meteor, and surrounds twice or thrice destined for the person who is to die goes along the road, through which is to pass, shrieking at intervals meteor and the ghost disappear at place.

A PETRIFIED PINCUSION. A lullie ore has been found on the beach miles south of Cape Henlopen, in are sticking about fifteen or twenty pins, some in the head foremost, a stuck in. It seemed as if the mass rifaction of a pinCUSION, with motions adhering thereto.

even although it should be established by the most satisfactory proofs that they have been obtained by the grossest frauds and impositions upon the constituted authorities of Spain. To this argument we can in no wise assent. There is nothing in the treaty which justifies or sustains the argument. We do not here meddle with the point whether there has been any connivance in this illegal traffic on the part of any of the colonial authorities or subordinate officers of Cuba, because, in our view, such an examination is unnecessary, and ought not to be pursued unless it were indispensable to public justice, although it has been strongly pressed at the bar. What we proceed upon is this: that although public documents of the Government accompanying property found on board of the private ships of a foreign nation certainly are to be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the facts which they purport to state, yet they are always open to be impugned for fraud; and whether that fraud be in the original obtaining of these documents, or in the subsequent fraudulent and illegal use of them, when once it is satisfactorily established, it overthrows all their sanctity, and destroys them as proofs. Fraud will vitiate any, even the most solemn, transactions, and an asserted title to property founded upon it is utterly void. The very language of the ninth article of the treaty of 1795 requires the proprietor to make due and sufficient proof of his property. And how can that proof be deemed either due or sufficient which is but a connected and stained tissue of fraud? This is not a mere rule of municipal jurisprudence. Nothing is more clear in the law of nations, as an established rule to regulate their rights and duties and intercourse, than the doctrine that the ship's papers are but *prima facie* evidence, and that, if they are shown to be fraudulent, they are not to be held proof of any valid title. This rule is familiarly applied, and indeed is of every-day occurrence in cases of prize in the contests between belligerents and neutrals, as is apparent from numerous cases to be found in the reports of this Court; and it is just as applicable to the transactions of civil intercourse between nations in times of peace. If a private ship clothed with Spanish papers should enter the ports of the United States claiming the privileges and immunities and rights belonging to bona fide subjects of Spain under our treaties or laws, and she should in reality belong to the subjects of another nation, which was not entitled to any such privileges, immunities, or rights, and the proprietors were seeking by fraud to cover their own illegal acts under the flag of Spain, there can be no doubt that it would be the duty of our courts to strip off the disguise, and to look at the case according to its naked realities. In the solemn treaties between nations, it can never be presumed that either State intended to provide the means of perpetrating or protecting fraud; but all the provisions are to be construed as intended to be applied to bona fide transactions. The 17th article of the treaty with Spain, which provides for certain passports and certificates as evidence of property on board of the ships of both States, is in its terms applicable only to cases where either of the parties is engaged in a war. This article required a certain form of passport to be agreed upon by the parties, and annexed to the treaty. It never was annexed; and therefore, in the case of the *Amiable Isabella*, (6 Wheat. R. 1.) it was held inoperative.

It is also a most important consideration in the present case, which ought not to be lost sight of, that, supposing these African negroes not to be slaves, but kidnapped, and free negroes, the treaty with Spain cannot be obligatory upon them, and the United States are bound to respect their rights as much as those of Spanish subjects. The conflict of rights between the parties under such circumstances becomes positive and inevitable, and must be decided upon the eternal principles of justice and international law. If the contest were about any goods on board of this ship, to which American citizens asserted a title, which was denied by the Spanish claimants, there could be no doubt of the right of such American citizens to litigate their claims before any competent American tribunal, notwithstanding the treaty with Spain. A fortiori the doctrine must apply where human life and human liberty are in issue, and constitute the very essence of the controversy. The treaty with Spain never could have intended to take away the equal rights of all foreigners, who should contest their claims before any of our courts, to equal justice, or to deprive such foreigners of the protection given them by other treaties, or by the general law of nations. Upon the merits of the case, then, there does not seem to us to be any ground for doubt that these negroes ought to be deemed free, and that the Spanish treaty interposes no obstacle to the just assertion of their rights.

There is another consideration growing out of this part of the case, which necessarily arises in judgment. It is observable that the United States, in their original claim filed in the alternative to have the negroes, if slaves and Spanish property, restored to the proprietors; or, if not slaves, but negroes who had been transported from Africa in violation of the laws of the United States, and brought into the United States contrary to the same laws, then the Court to pass an order to enable the United States to remove such persons to the coast of Africa, to be delivered there to such agent as may be authorized to receive and provide for them. At a subsequent period, this last alternative claim was not insisted on, and another claim was interposed omitting it, from which the conclusion naturally arises that it was abandoned. The decree of the District Court, however, contained an order for the delivery of the negroes to the United States, to be transported to the coast of Africa under the act of the third of March, 1819, ch. 224. The United States do not now insist upon any affirmation of this part of the decree; and, in our

judgment, upon the admitted facts, there is no ground to assert that the case comes within the purview of the act of 1819, or of any other of our prohibitory slave-trade acts. These negroes were never taken from Africa or brought to the United States in contravention of those acts. When the *Amistad* arrived, she was in possession of the negroes asserting their freedom; and in no sense could they possibly intend to import themselves here, as slaves, or for sale as slaves. In this view of the matter, that part of the decree of the District Court is unobtainable, and must be reversed.

The view which has been thus taken of this case upon the merits under the first point, renders it wholly unnecessary for us to give any opinion upon the other point, as to the right of the United States to intervene in this case in the manner already stated. We dismiss this, therefore, as well as several minor points made at the argument.

As to the claim of Lieut. Gedney for the salvage service, it is understood that the United States do not now desire to interpose any obstacle to the allowance of it, if it is deemed reasonable by the Court. It was a highly meritorious and useful service to the proprietors of the ship and cargo; and such as, by the general principles of maritime law, is always deemed a just foundation for salvage. The rate allowed by the Court does not seem to us to have been beyond the exercise of a sound discretion, under the very peculiar and embarrassing circumstances of the case.

Upon the whole, our opinion is that the decree of the Circuit Court affirming that of the District Court ought to be affirmed, except so far as it directed the negroes to be delivered to the President to be transported to Africa in pursuance of the act of the third of March, 1819; and, as to this, it ought to be reversed, and that the said negroes be declared to be free, and be dismissed from the custody of the Court, and go without day. True copy. Test:

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROLL,
Clerk of Supreme Court of United States.

THE DECREE.

The United States, appellants, vs. The Libellants and Claimants of the schooner Amistad, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with her cargo and the Africans mentioned and described in the several libels and claims. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Connecticut, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, it is the opinion of this Court that there is error in that part of the decree of the Circuit Court, affirming the decree of the District Court, which ordered the said negroes to be delivered to the President of the United States to be transported to Africa in pursuance of the act of Congress of the third of March, 1819, and that, as to that part, it ought to be reversed, and, in all other respects, that the said decree of the Circuit Court ought to be affirmed. It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by this Court, that the decree of the said Circuit Court be, and the same is hereby, affirmed, except as to the part aforesaid, and, as to that part, that it be reversed, and that the cause be remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to enter in lieu of that part a decree that the said negroes be, and are hereby, declared to be free, and that they be dismissed from the custody of the Court, and go without day. True copy. Test:

WILLIAM THOMAS CARROLL,
Clerk of Supreme Court of United States.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ACTS AND RESOLVES.

Passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1841, published by the Secretary of State.

Chapter 115, is an act in relation to main drains or common sewers. Power is given to the Selectmen of the several towns, and the Mayor and Aldermen of the several cities in the Commonwealth, to lay, make, maintain and repair all main drains or common sewers in their respective precincts—persons entering their drains in the main drain, shall be assessed proportionately by the municipal authorities, for making and repairing the main drain—such assessments to constitute a lien. An appeal lies to the Court of Common Pleas to any person feeling himself aggrieved by such assessment. The act not to take effect until it shall have been accepted by the legal voters of any town at a meeting called for that purpose, or by any city government.

The next general law, of importance, is an act to defray the expenses of the Probate Courts. This statute deserves particular attention. From and after the first of June next, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Probate Courts, the estates and trust property, now and hereafter, under the jurisdiction of said Courts, shall be subject to assessments as follows: the amount of the personal property of any deceased person, distributable among his heirs and legatees after the payment of his debts and the expenses of administering on his estate, including proceeds of real estate sold to pay legacies, shall be assessed at the rate of one quarter of one per centum, which assessment shall be deducted proportionably out of the amounts distributable to the respective distributees, to be paid by the executor or administrator at the time or times of allowing and approving the account or accounts respectively, in which such distributable amounts appear—provided that such personal property shall be exempt from assessment to the amount of \$500 on each estate—the same is applicable to insolvent estates, and on all real estates on which a lien is created for the payment of this tax. The act embraces ten sections and is lengthy. But the general principle appears to be, that with the exceptions above mentioned, the real and personal estates of deceased persons, solvent or

insolvent, are holden to a state tax of one quarter per cent. on the dollar, to be collected from executors or administrators by the Probate Courts, and to return the accounts annually to the State Treasurer, thus making our Probate Judges tax gatherers.

Chapter 124, is an act in addition to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Individuals of this class owing the sum of \$200 (instead of \$500 as before,) can take the benefit of the act. The debtor is to render at the first meeting of the creditors a schedule of all his estate, describing the same and where situated. As a general rule, any conveyance or assignment of property by the debtor, within six months before filing in a petition, by him will bar him from a discharge of his debts, unless the debtor can make it appear, that at the time of making such preference he believed himself solvent.

The Resolves, sixty-six in number, are mostly of a special nature. Among them is authority given for the State Treasurer to borrow \$70,000 to meet the ordinary demands on the Treasury;—\$11,000 is fixed upon as the amount of taxes for Norfolk County in 1841;—\$2,000 for completing a map of the State. The Resolves on the North Eastern Boundary are highly toned;—those on the public lands appear to be just and liberal, recommending an equal distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of those lands among the several States. The valuation of the polls and property of the Commonwealth, established March 16th, 1841, (in the aggregate,) is as follows: whole number of polls 185,908. Whole amount of property, \$299,578,329 31 or nearly three hundred million dollars. The wealth of Boston is set down at one hundred and ten millions dollars, and our own County of Norfolk at rising fifteen and a half millions. The valuation of Quincy at \$912,105 00; polls at 1,078, being the fourth town in the County in wealth, and the third in number of polls.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY TOWN MEETINGS.

MR. EDITOR—I should think the inhabitants of Quincy loved to hold town meetings, as I noticed by your last paper, they have called another.

The first meeting relative to removing the old town house and erecting a new one, failed because it had no article for choosing, or hearing a report, of any committee, some supposing that on that account, no business requiring the duty of a committee could be legally transacted under that warrant. At this meeting nothing was done but to choose Rev. W. M. Cornell, moderator.

At the next meeting, an article was inserted to choose a committee, etc. At this meeting, John Whitney, Esq., was first chosen moderator, and among others, the following votes were then passed. Voted—To build a new Town House. A motion was then made to purchase and build on land of Daniel French, if the town can buy the land for one thousand dollars, this was decided in the negative. After voting not to build on several other sites, this vote was reconsidered, and it was voted to build on land of Daniel French, provided a suitable lot can be obtained for one thousand dollars.

At the adjournment of the meeting, it was reported by George W. Beale, Esq., as chairman of a Committee chosen to see Mr. French, that a lot in all respects eligible could be obtained for one thousand dollars. It appeared that the committee were not all agreed as to the entire eligibility of the lot; it was also found to chime upon the burying ground. The report, however, was accepted. It was voted to erect the Town House on land of Daniel French, Esq. It was then voted "to appropriate a part of the burying ground for the new Town House, etc."

Now, Mr. Editor, as I am one of those who are not in the habit of saying anything unless it seems necessary, I would still be quiet did I not think it due for somebody to say a word on this subject. I ask, sir, at the outset, what the inhabitants of the ancient and highly respectable town of Quincy mean by such proceedings. I do not ask, sir, whether they are boys—I think a more appropriate question might be asked. Do they love to hold meetings for naught? Besides, sir, how will the Town Records appear? It is of some importance that these should be kept straight, as it is doubtful whether they have a right by their own act to mutilate them or make them contradictory to themselves, and very important to leave them intelligible to those who may come after us. Here is a vote passed to build a Town House on land of Daniel French, and then to build a part of it on the burying ground without reconsidering the former vote. Can the Town House stand on two lots, or do our wise men not know how to do town business any better?

And to cap the whole, I see another meeting is called to take up the subject anew, when, at the last meeting, after having agreed where to build and of what to build, and chosen a building committee, it was voted "that all further action on the subject of the new town house be deferred until after the first of April next." In the new warrant there is nothing said about reconsidering any of these former doings but to start anew. Now, suppose this is done, how will these records appear? Here is the business all done and laid over for action till next April—all recorded—now we are to go over it again. Here, one meeting failed, as it appeared, because the Selectmen or Clerk, either knew not how to call a legal meeting, or one when a committee could be chosen, or did not care to do it. The next one was supposed to be illegal, as the warrant was directed to either of the Constables of Quincy and went to neither of them. But whether legal or illegal, it seems by the new warrant, "it all goes for naught."

As an inhabitant of the town, I wish to know if the next meeting will be any more legal than its predecessors have been? Suppose they go

on and build a Town House now, "and after the first of April next," build another. This would be quite in unison with the proceedings hitherto on this subject.

I do not believe the honor of the Quincy granite requires us to erect a house that shall put the town to the expense of \$20,000, as it is thought the present plan, if carried in operation, will do. We shall see at the meeting.

Civis.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FACTS! FACTS!!

MR. GREEN.—The following items have been selected from many others of the same nature, showing emphatically what are the signs of the times; by giving them a place in your valuable Journal, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Hawkins of Baltimore, the reformed drunkard, has been lecturing in Connecticut. At Norwich, a new society has been formed under the comprehensive pledge, and five hundred names enrolled at once. The society now numbers twelve hundred, more than one hundred of them are reformed drunkards.

Mr. Boutelle of the National House, Blackstone Street, Boston, has joined the total abstinence society and converted his house into an entire temperance house.

The sale of intoxicating liquors has been discontinued on board the boats of the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company.

A Washington Temperance Society of reformed inebriates has been formed in Sacarrap, Maine, a place notorious for intemperance, which consists of one hundred and fifty members.

A society of about the same number has been formed in Portland, Me.

Mr. George W. Harwood, grocer, No. 69 Congress St. Boston, has kicked over his bar and politely bowed his liquor out of the store.

The bar of the Worcester House, in Worcester, has been removed, and the house will hereafter be kept upon strictly temperance principles.

A society of reformed drunkards has been formed in Northborough, Mass., and is in a flourishing condition.

The Washington temperance society in Boston, numbers more than twelve hundred members.

Large meetings have recently been held in Salem, Lynn, Roxbury, Dorchester, West Cambridge, Malden, &c., and addresses made by members of the Washington total abstinence society of Boston.

Maine waking up; in Augusta, Bath, Gardner, Bangor and Portland, Washington total abstinence societies have been formed and their numbers daily increasing.

At Barr's Mills, about fifteen miles from Portland, the rum drinkers and rum sellers have entered into a pledge with each other not to drink or sell; every drinker and every seller has signed the pledge. Result—peace, happiness and prosperity.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW TOWN HOUSE.

MR. EDITOR.—In your paper of last Saturday is a warrant from the Selectmen of Quincy for a town meeting to be held on Monday next, and among the articles to be voted upon is one "To see if the Town will purchase land and build a new Town House on a lot of land adjoining the Burial Ground, which is understood can be purchased of Daniel French for one thousand dollars," and another article "To see if the Town will build a Town House of Quincy Granite, in conformity to a plan which may be submitted by George W. Beale, Solomon Willard and others." Why, the Town has already, at a meeting held last week, acted upon the same articles, and voted to build a Town House of Stone on land of Mr. French, and then voted to suspend all further operations until another year. Is it in contemplation to build another Stone Town House? Are we to have two Stone Town Houses? For my part I hope the town will not even build one Stone Town House, at least not for one twenty years. It appears by estimates obtained and made by a Committee of the town at their late meeting, the cost of a Stone Building will be not less than \$14,000, to which if we add the cost of the land of Mr. French, together with the building the wall on the street similar to that now in the front of the burial ground, and furnishing the several School Districts with School houses, it will make a sum certainly not less than \$20,000, which if added to what the Town is already owing, will make a town debt of at least \$25,000. Now, I would ask the tax payers of Quincy if they are ready and willing to incur such a debt. If they are willing to have their farms and houses taxed to pay such a debt? Why should we build a Town House with Stone when we can build one with wood for less than half the expense, and have a building which will look and be better than a stone building. For my part I do not fancy Stone buildings in the country. Some say, that if the town builds on Mr. French's land it will be necessary to build with Stone for safety on account of the buildings standing so near his stables. If this be the reason for building of Stone, I think the part of wisdom would be to build on some other site where the building would be more secure. Why not build on the old site where the Town House now stands? The situation is far preferable, and the town owns the land, which was bought expressly for a Town House, and certainly is the most eligible situation that can be had in the town. If the inhabitants of Quincy would just take the trouble to go on to the premises and see for themselves, I think they will be convinced at once, if they are not already convinced, that the old site is the best and the most suitable. Some say the land under and around the old Town House is wanted to enlarge the burial ground. Why not buy back land which could be obtained at a much lower rate and be ex-

actly as good, and which might be laid out in handsome walks and family lots.

A TAX PAYER.

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AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of 16 letters; my 9th, 14th, 5th, 16th and 2d, is what the oldest man has experienced; my 13th, 6th, 15 and 1st, is what many delight in; my 2d, 3d, 7th, 13th and 9th, is a name often seen in the Patriot; my 4th, 5th, 11th, 13th and 1st, is a measure often used; my 10th, 3d, 11th, 5th and 2d, is a delicious fruit; my 6th, 7th, 12th, and 15th, is a preposition; my whole is interesting to c.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO THE ENIGMA.

A liar is a person who is not believed; Rosin is inspissated turpentine; Lime is a viscous substance; Hone is a hard material; Manna is a kind of gum very sweet; Sin no one is destitute of; Emily is a female's name; Him is a pronoun; A Whale is a very large fish; A Lion is a ferocious animal; Wine causes people sometimes to lose their centre of gravity. My whole was William Henry Harrison.

E. A. P.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

Onion is a vegetable; Rat is an animal; Trout is a fish; Quart is a measure; Cotton is a southern article; A Trap is a cruel thing; You is a pronoun; my whole is the Quincy Patriot.

E. A. P.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE. The National Theatre, in New York, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. It was the work of an incendiary. On Friday evening, it was set on fire in eight different places, but the lessee and the stage manager happened to go to the Theatre about five o'clock, and perceiving a smell of something burning, immediately began a search, the result of which was a discovery of fire, in progress at seven or eight different places—evidently the work of design. Papers and other combustibles, saturated with turpentine, had been set fire to in the box office under one of the stair cases in a room of the second story, and in other places. A quantity of matches also were found. The fire being thus early discovered, the flames were extinguished. About seven o'clock on Saturday morning, smoke was discovered to be issuing from the rear part of the roof, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. At nine o'clock the entire interior was destroyed, and nothing but the bare walls left standing. A portion of the rear wall fell upon the roof of a three story brick building next adjoining, crushed it in and killed a girl about sixteen years of age.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

JOURNEYING, May 27th, 1841.

FRIEND GREEN—I left your pleasant village, on a short excursion, for relaxation from the severe labors of a truly laborious profession, and for the health of a feeble constitution. I enjoyed the company of friends and acquaintances, and thus beguiled the hours as they passed. We left the capitol of New England and skimmed with bird-like speed over the landscapes of the western towns to W. in the interior of our State. I cannot describe the agility of our ride, up hill and down dale, over brook and through meadow and wood, until we alighted at W. We had with us quite a variety, from young men and maidens, to old men and women, whose several talents all conspired to entertain our company and enliven conversation. Many topics of undoubted interest to us were introduced, properly discussed and laid aside; which as they may be of questionable utility or amusement to you, or your readers, I omit, and pass to notice those, merely, which may possibly be worth your printing and their reading.

When at W. we were desirous of visiting the State Lunatic Asylum, so deservedly praised in several of the public journals of the day. We found it more than our fondest hopes had dared anticipate. We were

most politely received, and gentlemanly, ly entertained by Dr. W. and Dr. C., and Assistant Physicians. We visited direction, every part of that elegant, for the purposes for which it was designed constituted edifice. Every room, vestibule, by what name so ever it might be as neat as a ladies' parlor. In one apartment, and the numerous inmates moving about, in as apparently, a happy condition have been that of Saul of old, when, by the melody of young Daniel's harp, the evil charmed that he could no longer remain though he were a king. As we entered we were accosted in a very polite manner another with questions like the following: do you live in town? or, "where do you are glad you have come to see us. We are interested in us," etc., etc. Upon my side of them, you seem to be quite happy, and all your wants well supplied, he had adroitly answered, "yes, we are well, and we have enough of every thing but peculiar stress was laid upon the last and one, I ventured to ask, what is that one you have so little. "It is liberty, sir," we and energetic reply. But, said I, you have every thing here and are well used, and not be contented? Yes, said he, they give of every thing but they want let you go man had been a teacher, Justice of the Well, thought I, the spirit of liberty is in man—it remains when the balance of it respects many things, is lost—it is annihilated. It is heaven's own image upon our nature, indestructible, eternal.

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The physician informed us that he free out a detachment of some half a dozen out of one who would appreciate himself very on being competent to manage them when they safely at the appointed time. He that he usually said to the company, you are this man—he is not your master, but he is you, or he has been with us longer, or, he experience—any thing which should assure he considered them perfectly capable of themselves—nothing, said he, is so beneficial as inspiring them with self respect. A parrot would always return when the load and, furthermore, if any one attempted to vent to their director, (for the time being,) vie with each other in seeing who could to reduce him to subjugation.

That is, truly, a noble and philanthropic well worthy the patronage of the good old Such an Hospital is an honor, not only to but to our free and happy Republic. Yr. bespeaks the excellency of the christian Where, but in christian lands, have such these unfortunate sons and daughters of men happily provided? When, but in those the christian religion has prevailed? Such are growing up in heathen lands, but it is instrumentality of this same benign and messenger, the christian religion. There is that the world ever did, or ever would do Institution like the Worcester Retreat for had not the spirit of Him, who is so graciously characterized as "going a good," beamed upon that people. South religion, which breathes "peace on earth will to men" reach every part of the habit This subject then is worthy a place in a pul and especially a christian journal. May yet, continue to diffuse light on this, as other subjects of a kindred character, until for day shall dawn upon every land when "reign king of nations."

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EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN. The democratic members of the New York Legislature, just before the adjournment of that body, met and adopted an address to the people, a series of resolutions, and a letter to Mr. Van Buren. The New York Express thinks that "Mr. Van Buren is no doubt solicited to become the candidate of the party for Governor."

DEATH OF KEOKUK. Keokuk, Chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, was killed, about the first of last month, by Nasheskuck, Black Hawk's son. The difficulty originated in a dispute relative to the distribution of the monies paid the Indians by the General Government. There has been a deadly feud existing in that tribe for some time, and a great jealousy of Keokuk.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE. An Association in Philadelphia, called "Old Ironsides Club," have recently nominated Commodore Charles Stewart as a candidate for the Presidency, and addressed a letter to him requesting him to accept the nomination, and to express his political opinions. At a meeting of the club, the reply of Commodore Stewart was read, in which he says with regard to his nomination, "though I neither seek nor desire it, I have no right to withhold it."

DEATH OF COMODORE CLAXTON. The ship *Natchez*, from Valparaiso, which arrived at New York, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of Commodore Alexander Claxton, commander of the United States squadron in the Pacific. He died on the 6th of May, at Talcahuana, whence his remains were conveyed in the frigate *Constitution* to Valparaiso, where she arrived on the 11th. The funeral took place on the 12th.

LETTER OF MCLEOD. Alexander McLeod has published a letter in the New York Scottish Journal, explaining his connection with the destruction of the Caroline, and detailing some of the proceedings had on his trial at Lockport. He denies ever having boasted that he was at the burning of the Caroline, and was the murderer of Duffee—says that when first arrested at Lockport, and discharged through a mistake in the indictment, he offered voluntarily to attend at the Court with his witnesses, whenever the prosecuting attorney might choose, and prove his innocence; and declares that as Under Sheriff of the Niagara District, it was his duty and interest to prevent an invasion of Canada.

CONGRESS. The Hon. John White, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress on the first ballot. The whole number of votes given was 221, of which Mr. White had 121.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke was elected Clerk on the fourth ballot. The whole number of votes was 220. M. St. Clair Clarke had 128, F. O. J. Smith 87, Richard C. Mason 19, H. A. Garland 6.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamer *Acadia* has arrived at Boston from Liverpool. No important news has been received. All is as yet involved in mystery relative to the fate of the steamer *President*. We shall make extracts for next week's paper of whatever there is of the least interest.

DISTRICT COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS. Mr. Horatio N. Glover of this town, has been appointed Inspector of the Customs, for Dorchester, Milton, Quincy and Weymouth, in place of Dr. William B. Duggan, removed.

NOTICES.

The citizens of Quincy, without distinction of political parties, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the board of Selectmen, and other town offices, occasioned by the death of Mr. Charles A. Brown.

A Delegation of REFORMED DRUNKARDS from Boston, will deliver addresses in the Episcopal Church, in this town, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 13th, at seven o'clock.

The Singers of the several religious Societies are respectfully invited to attend and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The Ladies of Quincy propose holding a Fair at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on THURSDAY, June 17th, where they will offer for sale a variety of useful and fancy articles, which will be sold upon reasonable terms, the proceeds of which go to beautify the burial place.

It will also be open for exhibition the evening previous, at half past seven o'clock, at which time refreshments will be provided. Admittance twelve and a half cents.

The Band will perform during the evening of the Exhibition and that of the Fair.

Tickets are for sale at the stores of Miss S. S. Marsh, Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., Justin Spear, John Whitney, Caleb Gill, Jr., in Quincy, and Josiah Babcock, Jr., in Milton.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In Boston, Mr. Josiah V. Marshall of Dorchester, to Miss Martha Ann Farnsworth of the former place.

DIED.

At Rio Grande (South America) last March, Capt Francis Chubbuck of Scituate, formerly of this town, aged 40. He was master of the Brig John Enders of New York. His family are called to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a tender father.

Millenary Stock and Stand.

A GOOD opportunity now offers to any person wishing to commence in the business of Millenary and Stand. An old and well known Stand is to let, and the Stock for sale. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK.
Weymouth, June 5. 3w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of CHARLES A. BROWN, late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, merchant, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

CHARLES H. BROWN, Adm.
Quincy, June 5. 3w

Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some individual, in the exercise of a spirit of malice, has injured a tree of the subscriber, the above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

CHARLES HALL.
Quincy, June 5. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

TO be sold at the premises, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon, the farm of the late Isaac Pratt, deceased, in several parts as follows:

About ten acres of mowing and pasture land, together with the late dwelling-house, barn, shop and out-buildings standing thereon.

Also—About twenty-three acres of mowing, orcharding and pasture, and about twenty-two acres of woodland, and land flowed, which adjoins the land first above mentioned, and will be sold in lots.

Also—At the same time and place, an excellent lot of salt marsh, bordering on Weymouth Neck River, containing about one acre, bounding northerly by said River, easterly in part by land of John Dyer, and southerly by upland of Isaac Reed.

Also—At the same time, will be sold, a Gallery Paw belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situated in the South Meeting-house, in Weymouth.

Thirteen undivided fifteenths of the whole estate above mentioned, will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian to the minor children of James Pratt, and Isaac Pratt, Jr., late of Weymouth, deceased, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for their support and benefit. The other two fifteenths of the said estate, which belongs to Isaac V. Pratt and Lydia M. Pratt, the subscriber is authorized to say will be sold with the above.

MUEL HUMPHREY, Guardian.
Weymouth, June 5. 3w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of

WHITCOMB PORTER.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, merchant, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted said trust. And all persons indebted to and having any goods or effects of the said Porter are required to pay and deliver the same to the subscriber Assignee. And the creditors of the said Porter, are hereby notified, that their second meeting will be held at the dwelling house of the Honorable Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of June instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting and voting the discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of the Honorable Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Assignee.
Weymouth, June 5. 2w

Parasols.

JUST received, three cases superior quality Gro de Naples Parasols, assorted colors, at

Quincy, June 5. 2w

Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Niagara Engine are reminded, that a meeting for the choice of Officers will be held, pursuant to a previous vote, at the Centre School Room, on the first MONDAY in June, at six o'clock in the afternoon.

GEORGE H. FRENCH, Sec.
Quincy, May 29. 2w

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Elections and in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the seventh day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To choose a Selectman, Assessor, Overseer of the Poor and Workhouse, and Surveyor of Highways, to hold the Town Hall in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the seventh day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

3. To see if the Town will furnish all the School Districts with School Houses necessary for their accommodation, and purchase such land as may be necessary for that purpose.

4. To see if the Town will move the Town House and fit it up for the accommodation of the Centre School District.

5. To see if the Town will appropriate the lot of land where the present Town House now stands, to enlarge the Burying Ground, and enclose the same on the front with a wall similar to that already built.

6. To see if the Town will purchase land and build a new Town House on a lot of land adjoining the Burying Ground, which is understood can be purchased of Daniel French for one thousand dollars.

7. To see if the Town will build a Town House of Quincy Granite, in conformity to a plan which may be submitted by George W. Beale, Solomon Willard and others.

8. To see if the Town will adopt any measures that may be proposed relative to enlarging, improving and decorating the Burying Ground, or acting any way upon the same.

9. To see if the Town will appropriate any Money that may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing articles.

10. To see whether the Town will discontinue that part of the school law, which directs the Nightingale land to its junction with the new road from Braintree, a distance of about sixty four rods.

11. To choose any committee or hear and act on the report of any Committee the Town may think proper when so appointed.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and forty-one.

DANIEL BAXTER, } Selectmen of
LYSANDER RICHARDS, } Quincy
Quincy, May 29th, 1841.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each Umbrella will be sold as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, May 29. 2w

Quincy Family School.

THE next term of this school will commence June 7th, when a few more scholars can be received. For board, tuition, washing, &c., \$4.00 a quarter. First day scholars—from one to five—\$5.00. Languages and higher branches of the mathematics \$8.00 a quarter. WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Principal.
Quincy, May 22. 3w

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood, and one hundred bushels of good POTATOES—white, chennagoes and reds.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 22. 2w

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbin do.; wide Figured Laces; for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Capes; black Italian Capes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Shawls, Scarfs, and Gloves; Linen Cambrics; Long Lawn, Bleached Lawn, plain and plaid Swiss Muslins, Book and Cambric Muslin; Artificial Flowers, and an extensive assortment of RIBBONS, and every desirable MILLINERY article; and has also just received the most recent patterns for BONNETS AND CAPS, all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, she will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, and is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleansed and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Capes, Collars and Caps always on hand.

Quincy, April 3. 2w

Grass Seed.

HERD'S GRASS, Red Top and Clover Seed, together with an assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES, for sale reasonably by

DANIEL BAXTER & Co.
Quincy, Mar. 27. 2w

A Card.

THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.

Quincy, April 17. 2w

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Glasgow, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA, POT, COFFEE, POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—FINE GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES. All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village), April 17. 2w

Mouselin de Laines.

E. PACKARD & Co. have received a few more of those plain Mouselin de Laines, of superior quality.

Quincy, May 22. 2w

William S. Morton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[Office over Mr. Bristol's Store.]
Quincy, Jan. 2. 6m

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 91, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20. 2w

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, May 15. 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

Norfolk ss. QUINCY, May 29, 1841.

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the thirtieth day of June next, at nine o'clock before noon, on or in front of the premises heretofore mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Thaddeus V. Cross of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Coach Maker, had on the twenty-fourth day of November, now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming the following mortgaged Real Estate, to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of Land, situated in said Quincy, containing about one half of an acre, more or less, with the buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows—south on land of Nathan Fisk, easterly on Hancock Street, northerly on land of John Holden easterly on land of Henry Hardwick, or otherwise bounded, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging. Said estate, as above described, is now in the occupation of the said T. W. Cross.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Flour, Corn & Oats.

JUST landed from Schooner Gilman, Jonas Holstram, Jr., master, and now offered for sale by the subscriber at Quincy Point, 180 barrels Genesee Flour, 700 bushels yellow round Corn; and 250 bushels of first quality North River Oats.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 29. 2w

Insolvent Notice.

THE third meeting of the Creditors of ROSEA II FLANDERS

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 24.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out; and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries
ORIN P. BACON. "Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. "Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. "Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY. "Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER. "South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. "Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE. "Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT. "New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE ADVERTISEMENT.

Surrounding a table, on which were mingled cups of tea, bottles of liquor, glasses, and a bowl of punch, Alfred Couvraud, and some half dozen of his young companions, were finishing their evening's entertainment. Their party had been rather a noisy one; all young and gay, the room had resounded with joyous fooleries, mirthful songs, and shouts of laughter. But as change in this world is universal, their merriment wore out of itself, and the conversation took a serio-comic turn. It was evident that the liquids were nearly exhausted.

"It must be allowed gentlemen," said Alfred, placing his empty glass on the table, and with a heightened color, that contrasted forcibly with the tone of gravity, which he tried to assume, "it must be allowed that the life of a bachelor is very insipid." His companions looked at him with astonishment, and their silence indicated that they were not of his opinion. Alfred continued, "Exertion, without an end; noise and riot without any good result. Days spent in sowing the fruits of profligacy, regret and repentance. This is the life of a bachelor, which is called the most delightful season of our existence."

"But it is the freedom from care and restraint that forms his jargon," cried Alfred, "wearing with illusions and chimeras that exhausts me while attempting to realize them. I am disgusted with silly amours which fail to interest the heart, while they destroy my sensibility. I must have tranquility—a regular domestic life."

"Are you dreaming of marriage?" asked Felix. "You have said it! Yes! a beloved wife, with some little images of myself; happiness assumed and continued; it is of these, I dream." "Then what prevents you from marrying?" "Why, my good fellow, I am so idle. I do not like the trouble of seeking a wife; besides, by seeking, one is not likely to find a suitable person." "Then I suppose you would like some lady to seek you?" "And why not?" "Well I see but one way; place an advertisement in some favorite journal!" "Faith I never thought of that!" "And you would not have done it if you had. I was but jesting when I named it." "But I am positively serious!" "Yes!" "And give your address?" "To be sure!" "Come, come—that would be too original, and you are not the man to do it." "But I will do it." "And when?" "To-night!" "I will wait for a dinner you do not!" "I accept the bet." "Gentlemen," said Felix, rising, "you are witnesses to this wager. You will partake of the dinner to-morrow at the Recher Concale. Of course, there was no dissenting voice to this invitation, and the evening far advanced, the party separated."

The morning of the next day was cold and rainy; one of those gloomy days in which time creeps slowly away, and the atmosphere seems almost to breathe despair. Madame Souville and her friend Lucy were suffering from its influence; they had been silent for more than five minutes, and that was a long time for two young, fortunate, and pretty women, one of whom had proved that love may survive marriage, and the other, was, at the age of two and twenty, the widow of an old man, to whom she had considered herself sacrificed. Seated before a good fire, the ladies were, notwithstanding, devoured by the vapors, when Lucy suddenly paused from mechanically turning over the leaves of the morning's journal. Her attention was arrested by a few lines, which she had not perceived on looking over it, and having read them, she laughed heartily.

"What is it?" said her friend. "Oh, the oddest thing—the drollest, and the most incredible that you can fancy," answered Lucy. "Of what nature?" "An advertisement; I will give ten minutes—twenty minutes to guess its purport!" "It is not worth while to try."

"Perhaps not; so listen. 'A young man twenty-eight years of age, dark complexion,

good figure, and agreeable countenance; well educated, and possessing qualities which he flatters himself would assure the happiness of any lady who may enjoy an income of not more than eight thousand francs, desires to enter the state of matrimony as early as possible. Youth and beauty are not so much value in his estimation as those moral and sterling qualities that form the basis of domestic happiness, yet he would rather that the lady should not exceed his own age, nor would he unite himself to a woman repulsively ugly. Address (between noon and four o'clock in the afternoon) to Mr. Alfred Couvraud, 11, Rue d'Angouleme."

"Are those really the words?" said Madame Souville, laughing in her turn—"Read for yourself!"—Madame took the paper and looked over the paragraph. "It is too absurd," she said. "He is some ninny," added Lucy; "some ignorant stupid lout." "Who thinks himself an accomplished gentleman," continued Madame. "It is carrying self-conceit rather too far," observed the lively young widow; "such a fellow ought to be punished; he wants a lesson. Suppose we give him one!"—And how?" "Send for him here, and laugh at him. He must be a fit subject for mirth, I am sure!" "Oh, you jest?" "No, indeed; I do not!"

"But what purpose would it answer?" "Why, we are already weary of this gloomy day, and it is not yet half gone." "Well, but reflect, my dear Lucy; observance, you know." "He must be a person incapable of judging of such matters." "But what can we say to him?" "We should be at no loss on that point, I am quite certain!"—Suppose any thing unpleasant should rise out of such a proceeding?" "I have no fear of that; we shall be two to one, and two women too!"—Madame Souville hesitated a moment, and then said, "You seem so determined that I suppose I must consent." She then wrote a few lines on pretty paper, folded and sealed it coquettishly, and then rang for her coachman. "Peter," said she, "put the horses to the carriage, and take this note to its address."

The coachman obeyed his orders; and Lucy clapped her hands in an ecstasy, anticipating rare sport. The two ladies, like two children, eager for a game of play, waited impatiently for the return of Peter, with Mr. Alfred Couvraud.

Madame Souville's carriage had been a quarter of an hour before Alfred's door, yet he had not comprehended the note, which he was reading for the ninth time. "M. Alfred Couvraud is requested that he will allow himself to be conveyed, in the carriage sent him, to a person who wishes to see him on important business." Suddenly recollecting the wager of the preceding evening, he said to himself, "Ah! this is some trick of those merry fellows; they would fain see if I am willing to follow up the consequences of that insertion." "Well, they shall find I am not to recede, and if they think to mystify me, they may see the tables turned perhaps." And he dressed himself hastily, and descended; but on getting into the carriage, the coachman's livery staggered him a little. He stretched himself, however, quite comfortably on the cushioned seat, and thought, "Bah! the better to succeed, let those have borrowed this equipage. Well, let those laugh who win!" The horses, in a very few minutes, stopped before the gates of a handsome hotel, which were immediately opened, and Alfred, alighting, was conducted by a domestic, who was evidently waiting for him, up stairs. The young gentleman was somewhat astonished, when, the servant having thrown open a pair of folded doors to announce him, he found himself in the presence of two ladies. Though he felt puzzled, he did not lose his presence of mind, and still suspecting some ambush, he held himself prepared to act on the defensive. The surprise of the ladies was equal to his own. Instead of an awkward simpleton, with whom they thought to amuse themselves, they saw a well-mannered, personable young man. His look was gracious, yet polite; and his dress elegant, without being foppish. He addressed the ladies without embarrassment, and begged to know to what cause he might attribute the invitation which had brought him to their presence. They were confounded and silent for a time, not knowing how to reply. At length, Lucy, summoning confidence, pointed to the journal, and said, "I believe you are the gentleman whose name appears in that paper?"

"I am, madam," he replied. "You will excuse the liberty we have taken," continuing Lucy, motioning that he should take a seat. "Ladies," said Alfred, "you have only used the privilege which I accorded to any one by that advertisement."—Perhaps our curiosity has been too great in this matter, added Lucy. "Not greater than the singularity of the lines that caused it, Madame; the one justifies the other." These answers were not such as were expected, and she began to feel herself rather awkwardly situated, when her friend came to her assistance. "Of course this insertion is not meant seriously," said Madame Souville. "It is, I assure you, Madame?"—And do you think it will answer your purpose?" "I hope it will."—Marriage, Sir, is a sacred and important thing; the means you take—Are certainly not the most prudent, Madame, but they have the merit of candor. It is better to be known before marriage than to be studied afterward; and for my part, I look for something more solid than a love based on illusion, and the hypothetical happiness of mere promise. "You are positive, Sir?" "I think I am reasonable." Madame said no more, and Lucy

took up the conversation in a laughing manner. "Then if I were to offer you my hand, you would accept it without hesitation?"—Without hesitation—that is, if you answer to the conditions for which I have stipulated," said Alfred, rather staggered by the lady coming to the point at once. "What a pity; no doubt you mean a young girl, you would not marry a widow." And why not?" replied the young man, unable to perceive how he should get out of the scrape he had advertised himself into. "I should think my chance for happiness greater with a widow than a young girl. Girls have such golden dreams, and invent the man of their choice with imaginary perfection. And I know that I am not perfect."

This difficulty being removed, I see no other," added Lucy, laughing heartily. Alfred felt rather strange; he thought some jest was to be played off, but could not guess how, or for what purpose. He resolved, however, to have all his wits about him, and at any rate to come off with the honors of war. "No," continued Lucy, "I see no obstacle. I think I am not very ugly, and I know I am not too old; and I suppose if my fortune were double what you name, that would not be a positive objection."

Alfred breathed more freely; he saw a means of escape, and he hastened to say, "Indeed, Madame, that would be a greater obstacle than you may suppose?"—Indeed? "Yes. I have talents by which I can gain a yearly income of nine or ten thousand francs. I estimate myself at that sum, and no more; and as I am of opinion that there should be equality on all points between uniting parties to ensure their mutual happiness, I have resolved that I will owe nothing to my wife, nor shall she be indebted to me."—And you would refuse a lady from this motive?"—I would. I am not of an ungrateful disposition, but cannot endure the feeling of obligation. "Then, Sir, there is no more to be said."—Forget this interview, Madam, and Alfred rising, begged permission to retire. The ladies assented; he bowed and left the room, doubting whether he were in a dream, or had been engaged in a scene planned by Felix Janier. "Truly this young man is a singular being," said Lucy to her friend, when the door had closed on Alfred, "it is very well that I magnified my riches, or he might have taken me at my word!"—I told you, said Madame Souville, "that we might find we had done a foolish thing." "But who could imagine that we should meet with such an adversary," observed the widow, "really I do not dislike him."

That same evening Alfred, Felix, and their friends assembled at the appointed place. Felix enacted the Amphitryon, with rather an ill grace; and Alfred, by a few adroit questions, satisfied himself that none of the party had been privy to the adventure of the morning. He thought it very odd, as he reflected on it, after his return from the dinner. The following day he went to the concert Valentino, and there, by chance, met the two ladies, and bowed to them. A day or two after Duprez played William Tell, and in the lobby of the opera-house, Alfred again, by chance, met Madame Souville and Lucy. They exchanged a few words. The following day was inviting for a walk, and they met in the Tuilleries; of course, by chance. This time they entered into conversation; something like old acquaintance.

Two months after this, Felix Janier, arriving from an excursion into Normandy, found on his table a letter from Alfred, announcing his approaching marriage, and requesting his friend to be present at the ceremony.

Hereafter, let it not be said that an advertisement is a fruitless experiment, and that the money expended for its insertion is like water thrown into the sea.

ILL TREATMENT TO WIVES.

When we find a man abusing and otherwise ill treating his wife, whom he is bound by every principle of honor and moral obligation to love, cherish, and support, we once set him down as a brute, unfit to live in civilized society. When a woman gives herself to the care and protection of a husband, to whom else is she to look for support? The bonds of union between husband and wife are closer than any other. But there are some, we regret to say, who call themselves human beings, that abuse this confidence, and it is not surprising that occasionally one of these unfeeling monsters repents of his wickedness, and a sense of remorse will enter his breast when not utterly steeled against every principle of humanity.

We were led to these remarks by reading in the New York Tribune, a late letter from Springfield, Ohio, which contains a melancholy recital of a suicide which was committed in that place by a Capt John Staples, in consequence of remorse at the ill treatment he had given to his wife.

The letter states that by his abuse he had caused the estrangement of an amiable wife, and he had come to town to arrange the conditions of a final separation. He conferred with an attorney, and made a disposition of his property, real and personal, and was engaged in the last paternal office, previous to his departure for sea. That of providing a suitable place for his two sons, interesting twins of twelve or fifteen years of age.

Suddenly he learned that his wife had arrived in town; and wishing to see her once more and take a last farewell, he requested, through his Attorney, an interview for that purpose. The request, however, was refused from motives, excepting on conditions that his

pride could not brook. His purpose was at once fixed. "The Rubicon," said he, "is passed!" He spent the day in settling his affairs, conversing with his friends, etc., and attended divine service in the evening. At a late hour of the night, he repaired to the Hotel, at which his wife had stopped; and entering softly, stole to her supposed chamber, and quietly lay down across its entrance. When the Sabbath morning rose, there was he found, arrayed in a mourning dress—his feet tied together, and his hat, with a new crape, placed upon his breast—EXPIRING IN DEEP GROANS! Beside him lay a small tin case, which had contained laudanum, but which had been drained to the dregs; also two letters: one addressed to his wife, the other to his Attorney, containing directions for his funeral, and closing with a prayer that God would forgive him, and receive his spirit.

AN ICEBERG.

"At twelve o'clock we went below and had just got through dinner, when the cook put his head down the scuttle, and told us to come on deck and see the finest sight we had ever seen. 'Where away cook?' asked the first man who was up. 'On the larboard bow.' And there lay floating on the ocean, several miles off, an immense irregular mass, its top and points covered with snow, and its centre of a deep indigo color. This was an iceberg, and of the largest size, as one of our men said, who had been in the Northern Ocean. As far as the eye could reach, the sea, in every direction, was of a deep blue color; the waves running high and fresh, and sparkling in the light; and in the midst lay this immense mountain-island, its cavities and valleys thrown into deep shade, and its points and pinnacles glittering in the sun. All hands were soon on deck looking at it, in various ways, its beauty and grandeur. But no description can give any idea of the strangeness, splendor, and really, the sublimity of the sight. Its great size—for it must have been from two to three miles in circumference, and several hundred feet high; its low motion as its base rose and sunk in the water, and its high points nodded against the clouds; the dashing of the waves upon it, which breaking high with foam, lined its base with a white crust, and the thundering sound of the cracking of the mass, and the breaking and tumbling down of huge pieces; together with its nearness and approach, which added a slight element of fear, all combined to give it the character of true sublimity. The main body of the mass, was, I have said, of an indigo color, its base froze with crusted foam; and as it grew thin and transparent toward the edges and top, its color shad off from a deep blue to the whiteness of snow. It seemed to be drifting towards the north, so that we kept away and avoided it. It was in sight all the afternoon; and when we got to leeward of it, the wind died away, so that we lay to quite near it for a greater part of the night. Unfortunately there was no moon, but it was a clear night, and we could plainly mark the long, regular heaving of the stupendous mass as its edges moved slowly against the stars. Several times in our watch, loud cracks were heard, which sounded as though they must have run through the whole length of the iceberg, and several pieces fell down with a thundering crash plunging heavily into the sea. No pencil has ever yet given any thing like the true effect of an iceberg. In a picture, they are huge uncouth masses, stuck in the sea; while their chief beauty and grandeur, their slow, stately motion, the whirling of the snow about their summits, and the fearful groaning and cracking of their parts, the picture cannot give. This is the large iceberg, while the small and distant islands, floating on the smooth sea, in the light of a clear day look like the floating fairy isles of sapphire."—Dana's two years before the Mast.

SOUND.

There is a curious circumstance regarding the hearing of sound, namely, that sometimes we can hear sounds at greater distances than at others. During the hot summer days we cannot hear near so well as during cold, frosty nights. Persons in a cold country, when the sky is blue, or when the stars are shining brightly, have heard each other converse at the distance of several miles. Baron Humboldt heard the volcano of Catopazi nine hundred and sixty miles. Any person who has read the voyages of Parry, Ross, etc., will know that the sailors heard each other when they were at several miles distance. Sir John Leslie tells us, that when a person named John Black, was preaching in Scotland, he was heard by another at a distance of two miles. In this case, the preacher was at one end of a ravine and the auditor was at the other, the air was of uniform density and of uniform temperature; and these things concurring, it is very possible that the sound might be heard at such a distance. But when the air is being heated by the summer sunshine, the warm portions of air ascend and the cold portions descend; the air is obtained in different densities, which are as so many different media, and allow sound to pass through at different velocities. When it was snowing, the discharge of a fowling piece was hardly heard at a distance of one hundred yards, which, on a clear, frosty day was heard two miles. If we make mixtures of anything, we shall find that they will not transmit sound as well as if they were not mixed. If we take some acidulated water, and place it in a glass vessel, and strike the glass, it will produce a ringing sound; but, if we mix some carbonic

acid gas with the water (by placing some carbonate of soda in it), then the sound will be greatly dulled. If we allow the gas to escape, it will ring as well as before. If we take a glass vessel, with air in it, and strike it, it will produce a ringing noise; but, if some hydrogen be mixed with the air, the sound will be greatly dulled.

SNUFFING.

The subjoined "pinch" from a paper full of snuff, in Lehigh Hunt's "Commonplaces Refreshed," will have the effect, we hope, to prevent modern lovers from becoming snuff takers: Turtledoves don't take snuff. A kiss is surely a thing not to be "sneezed at." Fancy two lovers in the time of Queen Anne, or Louis the Fifteenth, each with snuff box, who have just come to an explanation, and who in the hurry of their spirits have unthinkingly taken a pinch, just at the instant when the gentleman is going to salute the lips of his mistress. He does so, finds his honest love as frankly returned, and is in the act of bringing out the words, "charming creature," when a sneeze overtakes him, "Cha-cha-cha-charming creature!" What a situation!—A sneeze! O, Venus, when is such a thing in thy list! The lady, on her side, is under the like malapropos influence, and is obliged to divide one of the sweetest of all bashful and loving speeches, with the shock of the sneeze respondent!—"Oh Richard! Sho-sho-sho-should you think ill of me for this!"

Talking of sneezing, reminds us of a new anecdote of the celebrated Brummell, with which we may venture to close this notice. He was sitting at a table in a London club-house, reading the morning journal, when a stout Englishman standing near gave vent to a violent sneeze. Brummell lifted his eyes languidly from his paper, and surveyed the perpetrator with a look of contempt. A second report soon followed with increased effect. The refined exquisite uttered a half suppressed groan of horror, and began with dignified leisure to change his position, when a third shock of sonorous and misty stertoration brought him to his feet. "God bless me!" he exclaimed, "here waiter! we can't endure this! Bring me an umbrella!"—Knickerbocker.

PERSEVERANCE.

They tell me, there is a plant which thrives the more when trodden upon—a plant which our revolutionary heroes designated as the "rebel plant." There, too, is a noble trait in man, which is worth all the gold in the world, and will, if followed up, lead to honor and fame, happiness and the good of mankind. It is Perseverance.

The youth who clings to this prize, will rise above the frowns of the world, no matter how poor he may have been in the start. Without this, and the twin-sister virtue, none need expect to soar above the vulgar crowd that daily throng his path. It was by perseverance, that our noble statesmen and scholars have risen to the high station they enjoy. Without wealth and but few friends, they have cleared out their road, and now have reached their desired station. Wealth is a necessary evil, but it is a poor recommendation to perseverance. Thousands have been deluded by the possession, whereas, on the other hand, the majority of our star characters have risen without it. Choose ye an object, and persevere with all your might, and you shall obtain it. Falter not on the way, and the prize is yours. If you meet with misfortunes, and should you lose all that you have gathered, do not be discouraged, but make the best use of it you can, and you will rise. There is nothing mortal can keep down a persevering mind. The more the man is persecuted and reviled, the stronger will be his hopes, and he at last will have the pleasure of seeing his enemies confounded, and himself their superior.

HUMAN NATURE CONSIDERED.

It is a self evident proposition, that different individuals possess different temperaments and traits of character. While some are quarrelsome and vindictive in their feelings, continually engaged in broils and quarrels, with their neighbors and friends—seeking every opportunity to give vent to their inveterate hatred and cool deliberate malice; others are mild and peaceful as the gentle lamb, dispensing kindness and words of consolation to this one, supplying the wants and alleviating the distresses of that one, strenuously endeavoring to conceal the faults of their neighbors, and to make their good deeds appear in the most favorable light. In short, they almost possess the attributes of angels.

Now why is this? why do men manifest these antagonist temperaments? Some perhaps will smile at this question, and reply, why the original formation of their natures made them so; in short, the hand of Omnipotence implanted within them such despicable propensities and hurtful tempers, and besides it was necessary, yes necessary, in order to give variety to the human species. Is it so? Meditate one moment before you settle down in full conviction of the truth of your theory. Has the great and good Creator doomed one man to be a perpetual demon in his nature while he has made another susceptible of the most benevolent emotions? In a general view of the subject he certainly has not. He has created every one capable of exhibiting to the world a character and disposition, of which universal kindness, good feeling, should be its constituent elements. Man is just what he is disposed to make him-

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD, }
ANDROS M. BURRELL. }

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the northern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of that Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGLER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—American Traveller.

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

AGENTS.

Royal Whilton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Olin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

THE subscriber has, and can consistently on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, I will try.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their stock, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES; Blue, mixed and lavender SATINETS; Satin, Valencia and Marseilles Vestings; Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear; Linen Drillings, a great variety; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines; Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.; Linen, Cotton and Linen Table Covers; English and American Prints; Copperplates and Patches; Pickings, Burpees, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc; Russia Diapers and Crash; Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use; Edinburgh, Hosiery, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarves; Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.; Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety; Oilcloths—all sizes and prices; Umbrellas—a beautiful article, which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, May 15.

self, whether it be for good or for evil. It is owing more to external circumstances, to the company which he keeps, and to the feelings which he cherishes, and his manner of living, than to original differences in his formation? If it were not so, how do we account for the surprising changes which men manifest in their characters, when by some event in their lives a revolution is effected in their circumstances.

We frequently hear the remark, "why how different Mr. A. or Mr. B. appears since such an occurrence; before how sour and revengeful in his feelings, now how pleasant and agreeable." The truth is, before he was acting contrary to his nature, contrary to principles inherent within him, principles which from volition he had almost obliterated.

If this view of things be correct, let us in witnessing the wicked conduct of man attribute it to the right cause, not laying blame upon their Maker, when it should be laid upon themselves. And let us pursue a course calculated to win them to paths which will not only confer happiness upon themselves, but upon those around them.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING. We copy the following sensible remarks upon this subject from an exchange paper:

Advertising is like a travelling sign. No business man will hesitate to pay twenty dollars for a sign, where he would never think of paying half that sum for advertising. The one is a sign seen only by those who pass the store, and can see the goods that are for sale as well as the sign. The advertisement is a comprehensive sign that comes under the eye of hundreds who will never see the sign over the door; yet some soft heads pretend to argue that because some men have done a good business without advertising, advertising is unnecessary. They might as well argue that because some men have made money without industry, industry is unnecessary.

RATS BECOMING TOPERS. A gentleman in England, on going to his cellar for the purpose of drawing some ale, found three immense rats sitting on one of the barrels, and putting their tails down through the bung-hole, and afterwards licking them. Like some other toppers they certainly discovered great ingenuity in getting at the 'liquor they loved.'

WINE FROM RHUBARB. An individual, in England, has obtained a patent for the manufacture of wine from rhubarb. The claim for this improvement in making wine, is the application of the product from the stems or stalks of the rhubarb plant. When rhubarb is green the stalks of the leaves are used in the following proportions; five pounds of stalks are bruised in a suitable vessel, to which is added one gallon of spring water, and after remaining in mush for three or four days, the liquor or juice is poured off, when to every gallon of this juice three pounds of loaf sugar are added, and allowed to ferment for four or five days in a suitable vat; as soon as the fermentation has ceased, the liquor must be drawn off into a cask, and allowed to remain for ten months, when all fermentation will have finished; it then must be racked off, and more lump sugar must be added.

JUGS. The Jug is a most singular utensil. A pail, tumbler, or decanter, may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but a jug has a little hole in the top, and the intermin is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge that you have succeeded in purifying the interior of the jug, and vice versa. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity or impurity only by what comes out of it.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY. 'It is a historical fact that the Americans are not to blame for the introduction of negro slavery into their country. It originated with England. In 1535, Queen Elizabeth personally took a share in the West India slave trade, and in 1662 Charles II. gave the exclusive right to the Queen dowager, the Duke of York, and others, to supply the West Indies with three thousand slaves. The English Government patronised its introduction also into the American colonies. In 1760, these colonies became anxious to limit the slave trade, and passed laws imposing a duty on negroes imported into them. Great Britain refused to sanction any laws having such a tendency. In the same year, South Carolina (then a British colony) passed an act of its own legislature to prohibit the further importation of slaves, but Britain rejected this act with indignation, and declared that the slave trade was beneficial to the mother country. The governor who passed the act was reprimanded, and a circular sent to all the other colonial governors, warning them against a similar offence. England maintained the slave trade and slavery in her own colonies for many years subsequently to the acknowledgement of American independence. The Americans, therefore, are not the authors of Slavery in their country; and every candid mind must acknowledge that there are great and formidable difficulties in the way of their abolishing it.

A HEART-RENDING SCENE. The packet ship William Brown, of Philadelphia, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, was struck by an iceberg in April last and immediately sunk, carrying down with it about thirty persons. When the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew, and eleven passengers took to the jolly-boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew

determined (as they say in order to lighten the boat) to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place. There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over, and the sister jumped in after them. One fine boy prayed for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once. Some clung to the sides of the boat, praying for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. One hour after the massacre, a vessel fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed, and carried them into Ville de Lyon, France. The crew and passengers have since been examined by the British and American Consul from which it appears that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard by the crew of the boat, was an act of dire necessity. Of the seventeen persons thrown into the sea, fourteen were men, the remainder women.

CURED BY LIGHTNING. An individual in Maryland, a gentleman who had for many years been a paralytic, was recently suddenly restored to health. He had become so low that his life was despaired of. During a recent thunder storm he fell asleep, and to his utter amazement, found, when he awoke, that he had the entire use of his limbs. He arose from his bed, dressed himself, and walked about the house. He remembers to have experienced a peculiar sensation in his whole system during his sleep, and from all the circumstances, no other conclusion can be arrived at, but that the agent of this wonderful cure was electricity.

HORRORS OF INTemperance. The Baltimore Clipper furnishes a striking illustration. In that city, a man dressed in black entered the bar-room of the Adelphi House, and asked the bar-keeper to give him some liquor. His looks at the time were wild and haggard, and the bar-keeper for a moment doubted the propriety of indulging him, when he seized the decanter and filled a tumbler to the brim with brandy. He then seated himself by a table, and with a gulp swallowed the 'fire water.' He had no sooner drank the last drop than he uttered a wild yell, and springing two or three feet from the floor, fell in a violent fit, at the same time cutting his head severely. He continued in violent spasms for some time, when the Doctor arrived, and by bleeding restored him. This man was once a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Baltimore.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT. An investigation has been held at the office of the British Consul at New York, to investigate every particular respecting the President which could throw any light on her fate. It was satisfactorily proved that the ship was in good trim when she left New York, was not overladen, and well found in spars, sails, etc. The testimony in regard to her strength and fastening also, was clearly shown. The testimony of Capt. Cole, of ship Orpheus, of New York, which ship sailed in company with the President, seemed calculated to strengthen the opinion that the President foundered during a severe gale, soon after she left New York. Capt. Cole stated that when he last saw the President rising on the top of a tremendous sea she appeared to be pitching heavily and laboring tremendously. She was then situated in that dangerous part of the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between the Nantucket Shoal and the St. George's Bank; just where the Gulf Stream strikes soundings, and where the waves rise almost straight up and down, and as high as a four or five story house. That the President then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these large bodies of water worked through into the engine room, or fire room, and extinguished the fires, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless; that the storm was terrific all that night; the next morning the wind shifted suddenly from North East to South East, knocking up a still more tremendous sea, and that the gale continued with unabated fury till midnight of the 13th. And that it is his belief that the President did not survive that gale, but foundered with all on board, and that all perished before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her; and that most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March. In this opinion, the other nautical gentlemen seemed to coincide.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN LIVING, May 27th and 28th, 1841.

FRIEND GREEN.—I left W. at five o'clock, and glided swiftly and pleasantly through the beautiful valley of the Quinnebaug to Norwich, Conn. It is delightful to pass along this fertile vale; to behold the rich foliage, the beautiful and variegated landscape, and the lowing and bleating herds grazing on either side, and every few miles a manufacturing village, busy and beautiful, where but a short time since, there was but here and there a scattered cottage. All this bespeaks the energy, prosperity, and enterprising spirit and condition of our country "these hard times."

A little before we arrived at N. we were enveloped in a dense fog, so that we could see but a short distance, though the sun had not yet sunk beneath the western hills. At N. there was no delay. We went immediately on board the Worcester, a new, elegant and spacious steamer recently annexed to this line. On account of the fog we went by soundings all night, and thus our progress was greatly impeded from what it would have been had the weather been clear. We arrived the next morning, however, at the Emporium of our nation. But I am unable to describe the contrast between this city and our own metropolis. Boston is neat and clean; New York dirty and filthy.

Boston has grog-shops, brothels, gaming establishments, theatres, etc. enough; New York has, in all conscience, quite too many. The atmosphere is poisoned—it may well be called, a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. "It congregates from all nations on the face of the globe, the good and the bad, the hale and the sickly, the moral and the immoral, the temperate and the intemperate, in a word, among many good, the blind, the halt, the lame, the vicious of every kind, the refuse and scum of creation. Boston has no lack of hawkers, swindlers, pick-pockets, pick-locks, and pick all honest men; but New Yorkers will swindle a man, not only out of his eyes, but his money out of his pocket, with his eyes in his head and wide open. In Boston, when cozened, in some instances, you may obtain redress by applying to the city authorities; in New York, you would be merely laughed at for your simplicity and ignorance of their duplicity and connivance at fraud and treachery.

Boston is not wanting in professional men—There are lawyers and pettifoggers, physicians and quacks, clergymen and priests, teachers and pedagogues in as great abundance as the public good seems to require, but in New York, you will find them stowed, heaped upon heaps, sometimes half a dozen in one office, lean and haggard, watching with cat-like intenseness to seize their prey, and he who escapes all their den and fangs unscathed may congratulate himself upon his good fortune and bless his lucky stars.

Boston has its defects. It looks, in many parts, (though in this respect it has within a few years, changed very much for the better,) as though the streets were laid out by cross eyed surveyors, who have the advantage over others in being able to see several ways at the same time. New York, in the main, is better laid out, though there is yet ample room for improvement.

Brooklyn, on Long Island, is a delightful location. It is somewhat such a retreat from the Sodom of the great Emporium, as we may suppose Zoar of old was to the righteous man who fled from the cities of the plain. There, the land is more elevated and the air purer. There, reside many of the most wealthy and respectable inhabitants of New York. It is a growing place, and already numbers more than forty thousand inhabitants, and with the present ratio of increase, will soon count its hundred thousand.

May 29th.—At seven o'clock this morning I entered the street to witness the burning of the National Theatre. The building seemed to be completely on fire in the interior before it broke out. When the flames first broke through, it was with the rapidity of a flash. It was, comparatively, but a moment, ere the whole length of the roof was in a blaze, and in one hour the work of destruction was complete. The effects removed from the theatre, were of little value, if, indeed, such effects ever have any value. The origin of the fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary, and he did his work thoroughly. It is said, also, that this is the third time that a theatre has been burned on the same site within three years. A worse location could scarcely be found in the whole city. When it was burned last before the present time, two churches were burned with it. Now, three caught fire, and had it been in the night, as it was before, the Protestant French Episcopal Church, the Dutch Reformed Church in Franklin Street, and the African Church on the corner of Leonard and Church Streets, would, probably, all have been consumed. A theatre, surrounded by houses of ill fame as this was, if it must stand somewhere, should be far remote from churches and business shops.

One end of the theatre fell upon the roof of a large brick house, in Leonard street, and crushed the roof and rear to a great extent. A large amount of elegant furniture was thrown from the windows into the street and very much injured. It is presumed, however, that but few tears were shed on this account.

It is a good time for poor people to travel. Never could they go cheaper than at present, when the fare from New York to Boston is but two dollars. Who would value two dollars to be carried from Boston to New York? There is but one inconvenience attending, and that arises from the vast numbers that flock from all quarters to avail themselves of the cheapness with which they can travel. On this account, unless a person happens to be in good season, he may be compelled to take a standing birth, which, by the way, is not quite so agreeable.

C. M. W.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

MR. EDITOR.—In your paper of last Saturday is an article headed "Facts, Facts," giving some account of the progress of the temperance cause in different parts of this Commonwealth and the State of Maine, and among which is the following, viz. "A society of reformed drunkards has been formed in Northborough, Mass. and is in a flourishing condition." All this is very true as far as it goes, but the story is not all told. I understand that the members of said society, among whom are a number of men, who, until they let themselves down by intemperance, were among the most respectable and useful citizens of the town, are very active and determined to make a thorough and complete reform. A committee from among their number was chosen to wait upon the only retailer of ardent spirits in the town, and ask him to discontinue the sale of all spirituous liquors, and, after reflection, the retailer said to the committee, that when he had sold out what spirits he had on hand in his store he would stop selling; whereupon some of the members of the society, those who had been the hardest drinkers, clubbed together and bought up all the spirits he had, and then very deliberately turned the whole into the street. Thus clo-

sing up the business at once. Is not this commendable and worthy of imitation? REFORM.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am a word of eight letters; my 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th is what we most dread; my 1st, 4th, 7th and 3d was an ancient tribe of Britons; my 7th, 2d and 3d is my foe but an old man's friend; my 6th, 5th, 2d and 3d is what every one should be; my 5th, 3d, 6th and 2d is a mountain in the Mediterranean; my 7th, 2d, 6th and 5th is what stands in the corner of an old man's sitting room; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 3d is what every one should be; my 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th is that which if halved is still two perfect wholes. My whole is something that we all need. CRIPPLE.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.

Our attention was recently called to this subject by hearing a discourse upon it from one of the clergymen of this town. It is an all important subject. It involves the interest of the whole community, morally, politically, religiously.

A licentious Press, is, beyond a doubt, one of the worst curses that Heaven ever permits to scourge a guilty land. It withers, as with a pestilential blast, all that is lovely and excellent in a nation. There is a law prohibiting the publication and sale of such books and papers; and, indeed, there is reason for such a law. It is severe, and if enforced, would, doubtless, make the ears, if not the backs and purses of many, to tingle. We hope all our readers will peruse it carefully, and all the presses in our land be influenced by it. It is as follows:

"If any person shall import, print, publish, sell, or distribute any book, or any pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, or other thing, containing obscene language, or obscene prints, pictures, figures, or descriptions, manifestly tending to the corruption of youth, or shall introduce into any family, school, or place of education, or shall buy, procure, receive, or have in his possession or under his control, any such book, pamphlet, ballad, or printed paper, or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan, or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into any family, school, or place of education, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison, not more than five years, or imprisonment in the County jail not more than two years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."—*Revised Statutes.*

Such is the law of this Commonwealth. And why has it not been often enforced? Why has it been so long, in many portions of the State, as a dead letter? Has it been because there has been no cause for it, or rather, because there has not been moral courage enough in the community to enforce it? We are not among those who are generally in favor of resorting to the strong arm of the law to enforce morality. We think moral suasion far preferable. But still, we would not have such a law as the above remain null and void among our civil code.

The public, political press is abominable. It steps at nothing that a heated party spirit can invent. No man, how unimpeachable so ever may be his character, how blameless so ever his life, or how pure so ever his motives, is proof against these obscene and scurrilous attacks. Indeed, one would think, sometimes, that the purer a man is, the more violently he is assailed by these harpies of the community. There is need of the pulpit's lifting up its voice against this crying evil, and had we an hundred tongues and brazen lungs, we could not proclaim the half of these withering, pestilential influences that yearly and weekly issue from this Pandora's box—the public press. If we rightly opine, the day is not far distant when there will be a change for the better in these matters, and so far as our feeble influence extends we will not be wanting in contributing our mite to accomplish an end so devoutly to be desired.

How often is it the case that the presses of the present day, give every thing that comes within their grasp a licentious turn? A sentence, which, in itself, has no bad meaning, can easily, through a perverted channel, be twisted into a promoter of vice and become the harbinger of iniquity. It is the dictate of common sense, sustained by experience, as well as inspiration, that "to the pure all things are pure, but to the corrupt, there is nothing pure."

Printing is almost a divine art. It communicates a kind of immortality to ideas and words. When they have once passed the press they are not to be recalled. Giving them publicity through the press is like Caesar's passing the Rubicon—a step taken not to be retraced. If we are to "let no corrupt communication proceed out of our mouth, surely, we should let no such communication proceed from the press. That which must not be spoken, to vanish in a moment into thin air, ought never to receive the immortal stamp of the press.

Perhaps, there is no one thing that contributes so much to form the public morals as the press. Through it, the religionist pours forth upon the nations the Bible in all its multitudinous languages. It scatters the leaves of this precious book for the healing of the nations in every land upon which the sun shines. Through it, religious sectaries distill their venom and diffuse their poison, withering all pious feelings of the heart and uprooting the principles of pure Christianity, to plant in their stead the seeds of error, bigotry, enthusiasm and fanaticism, to spring up in their turn and shoot forth a vigorous growth of deism, infidelity and atheism. Through it, politicians scatter broadcast, their insidious thrusts at the heart of liberty under the pleasing names of republicanism, democracy, freedom, and equal rights, while their sole object is self aggrandizement and thirst for the spoils. Through it, the votary of pleasure and the seducer of the innocent diffuse their meretricious and ensnaring charms, to captivate the unwary and decoy from the path of rectitude

the young and the simple. It is a messenger of mercy or of sorrow, of weal or woe. As is said of the tongue, so may it emphatically be said of the press, "life and death are in its power."

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The extra session of Congress, called by our late lamented Chief Magistrate, met at Washington on Monday, the 31st ult. A quorum of each House appeared in their seats at twelve o'clock.

Ten seats were vacant in the Senate, and Tennessee the only State unrepresented.

In the House two hundred and seven members were present, thirty-five absent, and Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois, unrepresented.

In the Senate, a question was made, as to the right of the President to the title of President. Mr. Allen of Ohio contended that Mr. Tyler was the Vice President still, though the powers and duties of the office of President had been conferred on him. Mr. Walker and Mr. Calhoun, took the ground that it was the Presidential office itself which had devolved on Mr. Tyler, and not alone the presidential powers and duties. No whig took part in the discussion. The Senate, by a majority of thirty, decided that Mr. Tyler should be designated as "President of the United States."

It is stated that 'when the six Jersey members came up to the Clerk's table, some symptoms of applause were heard in the gallery, which broke out into a much louder expression of approbation, immediately after they had taken the oath, but which was instantly checked by the prompt action of the Speaker. It appears almost impossible for the people to keep their feelings within the bounds of decorum, whenever a recurrence is had to the outrage committed more than a year since, on the Broad Seal of that gallant State (which by the by on this occasion was broad enough, being as the yankees might say, nearly as large as a good sized pancake,) the new Secretary of the State of New Jersey, having taken care that if it was not respected this time, it should not be for want of size.'

The resolution for adopting the rules of the last Congress, was taken up, and Mr. Adams spoke in support of his motion to except the twenty-first rule, which prohibits the reception or entertainment of any petition or paper, touching on the subject of slavery. Mr. A. stated that this odious and oppressive rule was passed by a majority of only six, and that only twenty-three Northern men voted for it. He then proceeded to argue, that the rule in question was of a most oppressive character. It was an oppression of the North by the South. It amounted to this, that all petitions South of Mason and Dixon's line should be received, and that nine tenths of the petitions north of that line should be rejected. This was the sum and substance, disguise it as they might. The debate was not continued, and the subject was postponed.

A Committee of one from each State, was appointed, on motion of Mr. Adams, to inquire and report by what token of respect and affection it will be proper for the Congress of the United States to express to the nation its deep sensibility of the decease of the late President. The time to be fixed for the public eulogy on the deceased President, will probably be the 4th of July, and it is supposed that Mr. Adams will be invited to deliver it. The Committee will undoubtedly recommend a liberal provision for the family of the honored deceased.

Mr. Clay gave notice to the Senate, that he should move for a select committee, to which should be referred so much of the President's Message as related to the financial concerns of the country, and the selection of a fiscal agent. Some gentlemen inquired, informally, what sort of a fiscal agent he meant; to which he answered distinctly, that he meant a National Bank. Accordingly, he moved for the appointment of a select committee. Mr. King of Alabama, wished to postpone it till the Committee on Finance should be filled up, but Mr. Clay thought the subject too important for unnecessary delay. He proposed, in order to receive the aid of gentlemen from every part of the Union, on the Committee, that it should consist of nine members, instead of five, the usual number.

The select committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a fiscal agent, consists of Messrs Clay, Choate, Wright, Berrian, King, Tallmadge, Bayard, Graham, and Huntington. From such a committee prompt and decided action may be expected.

LADIES FAIR.

The ladies of this town will hold their Fair next Thursday, agreeable to the notice in another column of our paper. This seems to be truly a commendable design, and it is matter of pleasing anticipation, as we trust it will soon be of retrospection, that those who are ever ready to engage in acts of charity and benevolence, to succor the necessitous and relieve the sons of want and sorrow, are disposed to raise funds to decorate the tombs of our ancestors and beautify the burial place of this town.

There will be an entertainment provided in the Hall the evening previous, consisting of cake, ice-creams, lemonade, etc., etc. Unless we wrongly divine, the ladies will find considerable of company on that evening, as such luxuries are so inviting of themselves that all delight to partake of them, and much more so when the charms of the Fair are superadded to what we, gentlemen, fancy.

To every effort of this kind, we would give our hearty co-operation. Its tendency is to do good—to sweeten, enlarge and enliven social intercourse; and give a zest to all the other joys and pleasures of life. Be encouraged then, ye, who have put your hands to so benevolent an enterprise. Its success is sure, its prospects flattering, its reward certain and great.

ARTILLERY ELECTION. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, under the command of General Appleton Howe, of South Weymouth, celebrated their two hundred and third anniversary. The sermon was delivered at the Church in Chansury Place, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph. In the afternoon the usual parade took place on the Common. Col. Ebenezer W. Stone was elected Captain.

SHARP SHOOTING. Nicholas Biddle accused some members of the Investigating Committee with having no great interest in the United States, as they were small stockholders. One individual, he said, owned but two shares. In reply, the Committee state that this is just double the amount Mr. Biddle owns. "Rats desert a sinking ship."

TOWN MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, Monday last, Dr. William B. Duggan Moderator, having received 131 votes—whole number cast.

Dr. William B. Duggan was elected Selectman and Assessor to fill the vacancies on the Board by the death of Charles A. Brown. Dr. Duggan stood for William B. Duggan 213—93—scattering 74.

Dr. William B. Duggan was also chosen Assessor of the Poor and Workhouse, and Highways.

The third, fourth and fifth articles were passed over, and the sixth taken up, whereupon a motion was made for postponement, which prevailed by a vote of 149 yeas.

It was then voted, that all further articles in the warrant be postponed to the March meeting.

Voted—That this meeting adjourn to the day in March, 1842, at four o'clock.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

They are about making preparations, erect a Monument to the memory of the Indian Warrior.

The population of Georgia is 690,590. of white persons, over the age of twenty cannot read and write, is 89,784.

Robert M. T. Hunter, the Speaker of Representatives, whom the whigs for John W. Jones, the democratic Speaker of the present House.

The Hon. William Cost Johnson, now Congress, has been nominated by the Union of Maryland, for the office of Governor.

It is rumored that Hon. Honey Clay was seated in the United States Senate at the Extra Session. It is supposed he will stump for the Presidency.

Hon. Bates Cook, Comptroller of the York, died last week, at his residence.

The temperance movement of the rates is one of the most interesting events of the age. There are deep and man nature energetically at work in it, wonderful results.

Orders have been sent by the General to Portsmouth for cannon balls to be cast and manufactured iron.

In consequence of the funeral salute to the United States vessels in of Commodore Claxton, five dead bodies surface in the river and bay.

It is a fact, that so great are the exclusivity of the public Schools in Bangor, a private school or seminary can be placed.

Of the one hundred and twenty-two posing the Van Buren majority in the only thirty seven have been re-elected.

A fellow without money, having a chance to travel, fastened a chain and legs and lay down in a field. He was on suspicion of his being a convict, was taken to a jail in the town where he desired.

The Philadelphia Ledger says a suit commenced in the District Court, against the President, Directors, and Comptroller of the States Bank.

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The mission to England has been Hon. JOHN SERRANT, of Philadelphia who will accept the appointment has no

A CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE. The Smith of Gloucester, has been arraigned Police Court, in Salem, on the charge the person of a female who was an in itly sometime in the summer of 1839, guilty to the complaint—and not wish matter investigated in the Police Court to recognize with sufficient sureties two hundred dollars for his appearance Court of Common Pleas, to answer to the subject of this complaint is the recently investigated in the slander of Smith against Miss Sophia C. Jones, as that suit was concerned, resulted in defendant. In this case, Miss Jones and the Rev. Mr. Smith is the defendant.

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PORTRAIT OF EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS. Nathaniel Dearborn, of Boston, has executed a likeness of the venerable ex-President of the United States, John Q. Adams. It is said to be well executed; and if it is correct it should be in the possession of all who wish to preserve a Portrait of this distinguished statesman.

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THE TOMB OF HARRISON. The remains of General Harrison will leave Washington about the 10th inst for Ohio, in charge of Hon. Jacob Burnet, for fifty years the compatriot and bosom friend of the lamented President. They will be buried on a natural mound at North Bend, commanding an extensive prospect of the beautiful river, and overlooking parts of the three States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

RARE MAGNANIMITY. An individual, who had been appointed Commissary of the Second Municipality of New Orleans, declined the appointment, for the reason that the person whom he was appointed to supersede had a family, and depended solely on the emoluments of office for their support. His declination was accepted, and the former incumbent re-appointed. This is a rare instance of magnanimity in an office holder.

NOTICES.
A Delegation of REFORMED DRUNKARDS from Boston, will deliver addresses in the Second Congregational Church, in this Town, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 13th, at seven o'clock.
The Singers of the several religious Societies are respectfully invited to attend and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The Ladies of Quincy propose holding a Fair at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on THURSDAY, June 17th, where they will offer for sale a variety of useful and fancy articles, which will be sold upon reasonable terms, the proceeds of which go to beautify the burial place.

It will also be open for exhibition the evening previous, at half past seven o'clock, at which time refreshments will be provided. Admittance twelve and a half cents.

The Fair will perform during the evening of the Exhibition and that of the Fair.
Tickets are for sale at the stores of Miss S. S. Marsh, Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., Justin Spear, John Whitney, Caleb Gill, Jr., in Quincy, and Josiah Babcock, Jr. in Milton.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
LYSANDER RICHARDS.
Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.
In Londonderry, (N. H.) Mr. CHARLES SPEAR of this town, to Miss ELIZABETH E. CROWELL.
The liberality of our friends, manifested by the generous remembrance sent with the announcement, shows them to be possessed of those feelings which merit all that they may desire or expect while journeying through life, and which we fondly trust they may experience and enjoy.

Notice.
THE Proprietors of the Niagara Engine are reminded, that a meeting will be held at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.
GEORGE H. FRENCH, Sec.
Quincy, June 29. 1w

Dry Wood and Potatoes.
FOR sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, forty cords dry Eastern Wood, twenty cords dry Hemlock and Spruce Wood.
Also—150 bushels of prime Eastern Chenango Potatoes.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, June 12. 1w

Assignee's Sale.
WILL be sold, without reserve to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the twenty-second day of June instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Railway House, in Milton, kept by Mr. George Penniman, all the right to redeem and all the interest of any kind which Hosea H. Flanders, an insolvent debtor, had on the ninth day of March last past, in and to the following described Real Estate, to wit:
One lot of land, in Quincy, containing eleven acres by estimation, with a good Stone House, Barn and valuable Granite Quarry thereon, bounded southerly and southeasterly on land of James Hall; easterly on the County Road; northeasterly on land now or lately of said Hall in part and partly on land of the late John Pierce; northerly and northwesterly, partly on land of James Adams, and partly on land of said Pierce, and westerly on the same, excluding a strip of land which the Railway passes, being the same estate heretofore occupied and improved by said Flanders, and purchased by him of Messrs. Lemuel Marden and Sillman Spaulding by deed bearing date March 10th, 1834, and recorded with Norfolk Records, lib. 104—fol. 301, to which reference may be made for a more particular description of the premises.

Also—A piece of land on the Plain, so called, in Milton, purchased of one Jonathan Beale, containing one acre by estimation, with a new Stone Dwelling House thereon, and bounded northerly on land now or lately belonging to said Beale; easterly on a new road laid out by said Beale; southerly on land now or lately of Henry B. Cook; and westerly on land of John Adams.

Also—One other piece of land, containing one acre by estimation, purchased of Lemuel Brackett, Esq., situated in said Quincy, and bounded southerly on land of said Brackett; northeasterly on the River, and southeasterly on land formerly of Alpheus and Lemuel Spear.

The right of said Flanders to redeem the above three lots will be sold together, and the following two lots separately, to wit:
One piece of land in said Milton, containing about one fifth of an acre, bought of one Charles Pierce, and bounded northerly on the old Plymouth road, four rods; easterly and southerly on land of said Pierce, and westerly on land formerly of one Samuel Brown.

Also—One other piece of land in said Milton, on the Plain, purchased of one Jonathan Beale, containing about 8420 feet, and bounded easterly on a new road laid out by said Beale, southerly on land formerly of said Beale, and bought by said Tucker of said Beale on the eighteenth day of August, 1835; and northwesterly and northeasterly by other land of said Jonathan Beale.

Also—Any and all other Real Estate of said Flanders liable to be sold for the payment of his debts.
What the interest of said Flanders is in the foregoing Real Estate, and what is the amount of persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises and enquire into the title and value prior to the time of selling. The interest of said Flanders—that is, the excess—must be paid in cash, and the amount of the purchase will have such time to pay off the mortgages and incumbrances as they and the holders thereof can agree upon, or as the law allows.

A. CHURCHILL, Jr., Assignee.
Dorchester, June 12. 2w

Money! Money!! Money!!!
ALL persons who were proprietors of the Columbia Engine on the first day of April last, are hereby notified to meet at the Hancock House, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, to receive their dividends arising from the sale of the aforesaid Engine.

All persons having demands against said proprietors are requested to present them at that time and place.
GEORGE MARSH.
Quincy, June 12. 1w

Five Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS some individual, in the exercise of a spirit of malice, has injured a tree of the subscriber, and above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.
CHARLES HALL.
Quincy, June 5. 3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Favis, both of the Massachusetts Mechanics Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing that to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.
Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.
Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.
COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.
Boston, June 12. 3m

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a sure cure, without doubt or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicines and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its treatment. Here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Number 14, 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. Attending physicians may be confidently consulted at the Infirmary in either of the following languages—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city. Charges moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir for Consumption, can be obtained as above. Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle. Put in the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 5 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street, No. 18 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.
Dr. Mrs. G., graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.
Boston, Aug. 15. 1y

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

TO be sold at the premises, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon, the farm of the late Isaac Pratt, deceased, in several parts as follows:

About ten acres of mowing and pasture land, together with the late dwelling-house, barn, shop and out-buildings standing thereon.

Also—About twenty-three acres of mowing, orcharding and pasture, and about twenty acres of wood of land, and land flowered, which adjoins the land first above mentioned, and will be sold in lots.

Also—At the same time and place, an excellent lot of salt marsh, bordering on Weymouth Neck River, containing about one acre, bounded northerly by said River, easterly in part by marsh of John Dyer, and southerly by upland of Isaac Reed.

Also—At the same time, will be sold, a Gallery Pew belonging to the estate of the said deceased, situated in the South Meeting-house, in Weymouth.

Thirteen undivided fifteenths of the whole estate above mentioned, will be sold by the subscriber as Guardian to the minor children of James Pratt and Isaac Pratt, Jr., late of Weymouth, deceased, by license of the Honorable Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, for their support and benefit. The other two fifteenths of the said estate, which belongs to Isaac V. Pratt and Lydia M. Pratt, the subscriber is authorized to say will be sold with the above.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Guardian.
Weymouth, June 5. 3w

Assignee's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly elected Assignee of the estate of
WHITCOMB PORTER.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, merchant, an insolvent debtor, and having any goods or effects of the said Porter are required to pay and deliver the same to the subscriber Assignee. And the creditors of the aforesaid Porter, are hereby notified that their second meeting will be held at the dwelling house of the Honorable Sherman Leland, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of June instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting said debtor his discharge, and of the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

By order of the Honorable Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate.
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Assignee.
Weymouth, June 5. 2w

Parasols.
JUST received, three cases superior quality Gro de Naples Parasols, assorted colors, at
E. PACKARD & Co.'s.
Quincy, June 5. 1t

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of
CHARLES A. BROWN.

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, merchant, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
CHARLES H. BROWN, Adm.
Quincy, June 5. 3w

Nut Island.
A VALUABLE piece of land, about four acres, situated in the Town of Quincy, commonly called Nut Island, is for sale. Apply to
JOSEPH STEDMAN.
Boston, April 17. 2m

New and Fashionable Goods.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received an entire new assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of jet and blue black Silks for dresses, and wide Silks for aprons; Fancy Silks of all colors; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Lisle Thread, wire ground, and bobbinet do.; wide Figured Laces for Caps, etc.; black and white Silk Blond do.; double ground plain Silk Laces for Veils; good black Lace Veils; good pressed Crapes; black Italian Crapes and Cypress Handkerchiefs; Fancy Handkerchiefs; all of which she has taken the greatest pains to select; with an entire new assortment of FLORENCE BONNETS, which she offers for sale with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Straws, of all sizes and suitable for people of all ages—Prices from twenty-five cents to nine or ten dollars.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage she has received from her friends and customers, will continue to keep as good an assortment as she can select, and flatters herself, from the experience she has had, that she can furnish those who will please favor her with their custom, with Bonnets as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment, as she is receiving Bonnets every week. Those wishing Florence Bonnets made to order will please leave their names, and those wishing Florence Bonnets repaired, cleaned and pressed, can have them done at short notice, and in the best manner, as she will have her pressing done by a man, this season, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business.

MOURNING BONNETS AND COLLARS always ready made; Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars and Caps always on hand.
Quincy, April 3. 1t

Grass Seed.
HERD'S GRASS, Red Top and Clover Seed, together with an assortment of ENGLISH and WEST INDIA GOODS, Groceries, for sale reasonably low.
DANIEL BAXTER & Co.
Quincy, Mar. 27. 1t

A Card.
THE subscriber embraces this opportunity of tendering to his friends and patrons his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received the past year; and feeling duly encouraged by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 17. 1t

William S. Morton,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[Office over Mr. Brierley's Store.]
Quincy, Jan. 2. 6m

George Bemis,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 31, Court Street.
Boston, Feb. 20. 1t

Premium Britannia Ware.
THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, PORRINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.
Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.
WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.
All of which will be sold on good terms.
BACON & BAIRD.
Dorchester, (Neponset Village,) April 17. 1t

Mouselin de Laines.
E. PACKARD & Co. have received a few more of those plain Mouselin de Laines, of superior quality.
Quincy, May 22. 1t

Flour, Corn & Oats.
JUST landed from Schooner Gilman, Jonas Holstram, Jr., master, and now offered for sale by the subscriber at Quincy Point, 180 barrels Genesee Flour, 700 bushels yellow round Corn, and 250 bushels of first quality North River Oats.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 29. 1t

Umbrellas.
UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscriber at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.
MANLEY & BRAMHALL.
Boston, May 29. 1t

Wood and Potatoes.
JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood.
Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—whites, cheneagons and reds.
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Quincy Point, May 22. 1t

Milinary Stock and Stand.
A GOOD opportunity now offers to any person wishing to commence in the business of Milinary and Dress Maker.
An old and well known Stand is to let, and the Stock for sale. Apply to
JOSEPH BRECK.
Weymouth, June 5. 3w

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET.
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1t

Jeffrey R. Brackett,
Importer—Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN Fine Watches, Watch Trimmings, Materials, Tools and RICH MANTEL CLOCKS. Manufacturer of Rich Jewelry, Spectacles and Pencil Cases. Watches repaired by experienced workmen.
Cash paid for gold and silver at No. 69 Washington Street, Boston. May 1. 1t

Tooth Powders.
POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.
Also—Potter's Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19. 1t

Notice.
THE subscriber having determined to close his business, in Quincy, hereby respectfully calls on all those indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make payment immediately.
NATHAN FISK.
Quincy, Jan. 23. 1t

White Lead.
THE subscriber is agent for the Glenville White Lead, which, for whiteness and ease in using, is pronounced by some of the best painters to be superior to any kind in the market.

The undersigned is under the necessity to caution the public where they purchase the Glenville Lead, as some unprincipled fellows are purchasing old kags and filling the same with a compound of Lead and Whiting (or Barites), and selling for the Glenville.
E. F. PRATT, 107 State St. Boston.
N. B. Painters colors and Linseed Oil.
Also—The following persons sell the genuine—
JOHN BARNES, And Street.
EDWARD ADAMS, Wharf Street.
No other person is authorized to sell.
Painters are requested to call and get a sample at 107, State Street.
Boston, May 1. 6m

Removal.
E. PACKARD & Co. have removed from School Street to the corner of Granite and Sea Streets, where they have to offer an extensive and fashionable assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, (to which they are constantly adding,) on the most reasonable terms.

Just received, a few rich patterns of Plain MOUS-LINE DELAINES.
Quincy, May 1. 1t

New Goods.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have received a splendid assortment of spring and summer goods, such as Mouslin de Laines, rich Prints, elegant patterned Laces, white and colored grounds; Shawls, Scarfs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Minstrel Laces, etc., etc.
Ladies, please call and examine our assortment before purchasing.
Quincy, May 8. 1t

Wood! Wood!
JUST landed at the wharf, Quincy Point, fifty cords of good dry Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in any part of the town free of expense for transportation. Apply

POETRY.

"NO."

"They say it is too hard a word
For coward lips to speak;
For tell it is a seldom heard
Where moral power is weak.
'Tis but two letters though, at most,
Two harmless creatures, N and O;
And sure he has no need to boast,
Whatever of applause is lost,
If naught of principle it cost,
And truth and duty tell him so,
Who cannot promptly answer, no.

"But that it is too hard sometimes,
Its simple power to try,
Bear witness all ye ills and crimes
That stain humanity,—
Too hard!—and would that told it all;
But nay, it is too easy too!
When suffering and sorrow call,
It echoes from the rich man's hall,—
The sighs that rise, the tears that fall,
From virtue's lips, too plainly show,
How easy selfishness says, no.

"I've seen upon the orphan's cheek
The eloquence of grief,
Betokening more than words can speak,
And pleading for relief.
That look was changed to wild despair,
And hope's last vestige sold to woe;
Nought but keen anguish lingered where
One ray had mingled with her care;
For the dark frown that met her there,
Forbade the soothing tear to flow,
And said, in direful accents, no.

"I've heard the voice of love
Soft sighing on the breeze,
And gentle as the timid dove,
Each tone was framed to please;
It sought the wanderer's feet to lure
Where once it fondly loved to go;
It talked of pleasures that endure,—
Ennobling, lofty, simple, pure,
And fain the tempted soul would cure;
But his rich music sunk in woe,
When sullen hatred muttered, no.

"I've felt the movements of a hand
That touched to win the soul—
I wonder how I could withstand
So meek, so mild control.
The hand that led my early feet
Thro' fields where streams of mercy flow;
The hand that made my life replete
With joy, and hope, and blessings sweet;
'T would lead me to a safe retreat,
An humble vale below,—
But my proud spirit answered, no.

"That Hand of love, unwearied still
By such ingratitude,
Has been my guide through good and ill,
And now I love that Hand,
My strength to conquer every foe,
My life and shield; and I may stand
On the sure rock of his command,
Despite the passions' lawless band,—
When tempted from my rock to go,
Its length and breadth shall echo, no.

"In that one word is magic power,
As little as it is;
It would have guarded Eden's bower,
And cherished man in bliss;
It would have thwarted many a plan,
Deep-laid for deadly overthrow.
Decision oft has rescued man
From snares himself could hardly scan;
And often since the world began,
Hath peace like a pure fountain's flow,
Accompanied the steadfast no.

"Then let me wield the weapon well,
And make its power my own,
Nor fear for what the world may tell,
Though I shall stand alone.
But that same word, when out of place,
Has been to worth the overthrow,
Then let me with a soothing yes,
My warmest sympathy express,
The tear from sorrow's eyelid's chace,—
For where kinds words of love shall flow,
Why should these lips speak cruel no?

ANECDOTES.

How to See Your Way. A certain lady, at a large dinner, seated at no great distance from a rich clergyman, and some ladies, having fallen in, he carelessly expressed a wish that he were so lucky as to be named to it. "Do you expect it?" said she to him. "No, indeed, I do not," he replied; "I fear I am not so fortunate." "What say you to a bet?" said she. "I'll bet you five thousand pounds that you will get it." "Done," said the clergyman; and soon after he had the vacant seat.

Quaker Meeting. A young girl from the country, lately on a visit to a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one; none of the brethren being moved by the spirit to utter a syllable. When he left the meeting house with his young friend, he asked her, "How dost thee like the meeting?" to which she pettishly replied, "Like it! why I can see no sense in it, to go and sit for whole hours together without speaking a word, as it is enough to kill the devil!" "Yea, my dear," rejoined the Quaker, "that is just what we want."

Mad Max. A man who was apparently more of a wit than a mad man, but who notwithstanding was confined to a mad house; being asked how he came there, answered, "Merely a dispute of words. I said that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and the majority carried the point."

Light as Possible. A lady going into a tea-shop and buying a pound of tea, the merchant said he would send it home. "Oh, no," said she, "it is not inconvenient, as it is light." "Why, said he, it is as light as I could possibly make it."

A Negative Pon. "I'm happy, Ned, to hear the report, that you have succeeded to a large landed property." "And I am sorry Tom, that it is groundless."

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of evil form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and advertised to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes to the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly restores the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invererate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

The LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
Quincy, June 20. JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Nov. 4. if

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. if

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, are due to a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weaknesses, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing three pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

No genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. if

QUINCY PATRIOT.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long devoted to even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doffing their wigs and throwing them to the "moles and bats," while the wigmakers stand aghost as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CALEB GILL, Jr. if

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by prominent Professors and Presiding Physicians, of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve the HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should be without them. The Proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling out or turning gray. Price \$1.
JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CALEB GILL, Jr. if

Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds of nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CALEB GILL, Jr. if

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc., for sale at the
Quincy, Jan. 30. if

To Let,

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30. if

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc.

FOR those of you who are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs, this obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13. CALEB GILL, Jr. if

For Sale or to Let,

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30. if

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

For sale by
Quincy, May 8. if

Sheetings and Shirts.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several boxes of Brown Sheetings and Shirts, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.
Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
Quincy, May 8. if

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Ectopic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medicinal herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is probably very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.,
J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17. if

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.
A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS O. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8. if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25. if

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26. if

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10. if

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's price, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19. if

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30. if

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8. if

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17. if

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 8. if

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Together with a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

ELISHA PACKARD,
ANDREW M. BURRELL.
Quincy, Jan. 16. if

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the northern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, will assume to be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unequalled approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application. Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.
LUTHER ANGLIER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS.

Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town,
EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12. if

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28. if

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered. Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENGLISH S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26. if

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Sept. 5. if

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

AS some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, "I will try."

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Razors HONED and set at short notice.
WILLIAM SHAW.
Quincy, Mar. 20. 3m

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27. if

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 25.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

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DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. JUSTIN SPEAR. Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchase. They have recently received from England, New York—and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES; Blue, mixed and lavender Satinets; Satin, Valencia and Marcellines Vestings; Cambrones—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear; Linen Drilling—a great variety; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines; Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.; Linens, Cotton and Linen Table Covers; English and American Prints; Copperplates and Patchos; Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc.; Russia Diapers and Crash; Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use; Edimbros, Hernani, Brocade and Merino Shawls; Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Suspensers, Cravats, Stockings, Gloves, etc.; Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety; Umbrellas and Coach Canvases; Oilcloths—all sizes and prices; Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors. Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL. No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, May 15.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. [Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. "Stone Quarries" South Weymouth. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Braintree. Abington. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New York City.

MISCELLANY.

HUNTING ANIMALS IN AFRICA.

It is remarkable that, while there is a general resemblance between the animals throughout the globe, each of its grand divisions has some species peculiar to itself. Thus, North America has the bison, the musk ox, and the grizzly bear, and these are found nowhere else. The lama, jaguar, tapir, and the ant-eater are peculiar to South America. Africa has its hippopotamus, giraffe, gnuo, and zebra. Asia has the chetah, royal tiger, ny-l-gau, yak, and dromedary. New Holland has its kangaroos, platy-bus, black swan, and cecropis. Europe has a few peculiar species, but most of those which are found there, are also met with in the northern portions of Asia.

But while each division of the earth seems to afford something of the animal kind that is at once peculiar and remarkable, it must be admitted that Africa presents the most wonderful species. It furnishes us with the giraffe, which is by far the tallest of animals; it produces the larger species of elephant, which is the largest of animals; and the African lion, being superior in strength and fierceness to the Asiatic lion, is the most savage and formidable of wild beasts.

But it is not on account of their remarkable qualities only that the animals of Africa are a subject of interest. In that portion of the globe there are vast plains which are almost uninhabited by man. These afford abundant sustenance for numberless herds of antelopes, of which there are many kinds; for droves of quaggas, zebras, wild asses, ostriches, and other creatures; and here they are permitted to multiply with little interruption. The lion, panther, and leopard are almost their only enemies. These occasionally snatch a victim as he comes to the pool for water, or passes a bush or thicket where the enemy lies in ambush; but the number destroyed in this way is not sufficient greatly to check the increase of wild animals upon the plains of Africa. There are droves of antelopes stretching over the plains as far as the eye can reach, and amounting to fifteen or twenty thousand in number. It is not uncommon to see large numbers of zebras, quaggas, and even ostriches, mingling in the crowd as if they were of the same family.

A New England boy who takes his gun and goes into the woods or fields, fancies that he has pretty good luck if he can bring home half a dozen robins with two or three chip squirrels. If he kills a partridge or a brace of woodcock, he stands very high in his own estimation. I have myself roamed over the country for half a day, and felt myself compensated with no larger game than this. But sporting in Africa is quite a different matter.

Captain Harris, an Englishman, who travelled in the southern parts of Africa a few years since, has given an interesting account of his adventures there. The following extract presents one of the scenes which he describes upon the river Meritsane, at a distance of some five or six hundred miles north of the Cape of Good Hope.

"The reports of four savages of the Batlapi tribe, who joined us yesterday, determined us to halt a day for the purpose of hunting. Richardson and myself left the wagons at daybreak attended by these men, and crossing the river, took a northwesterly direction through a park of magnificent cameltorn trees, many of which were growing under the huge nests of the social gannet; whilst others were decorated with green clusters of mistletoe, the bright scarlet berries of which were highly ornamental.

"We soon perceived large herds of quaggas and brindle gnocs, which continued to join each other, until the whole plain seemed alive. The clatter of their hoofs was perfectly astounding, and I could compare it to nothing but to the din of a tremendous change of cavalry, or the rushing of a mighty tempest. I could not estimate the accumulated numbers at less than fifteen thousand; a great extent of country being actually chequered black and white with their congregated masses. As the panic caused by the report of our rifles extended, clouds of dust

hovered over them; and the long necks of troops of ostriches were also to be seen, towering above the heads of their less gigantic neighbors, and sailing past with astonishing rapidity.

"Groups of purple sassaybys, and brilliant red and yellow hartebeests, likewise lent their aid to complete the picture, which must have been seen to be properly understood, and which beggars all attempt at description. The savages kept in our wake, dexterously despatching the wounded gnocs by a touch on the spine with the point of an assegai, and instantly covering up the carcass with bushes, to secure them from the voracity of the vultures, which hung about us like specks in the firmament, and descended with the velocity of lightning, as each discharge of our artillery gave token of prey.

"As we proceeded, two strange figures were perceived standing under the shade of a tree; these we instantly knew to be elands, the savages at the same moment exclaiming with evident delight, *Impofo, Impofo*; and pressing our horses to the utmost speed, we found ourselves for the first time at the heels of the largest and most beautiful species of the antelope tribe. Notwithstanding the unwieldy shape of these animals, they had at first greatly exceeded the speed of our jaded horses, but being pushed, they soon separated; their sleek coats turned first blue and then white with froth; the foam fell from their mouths and nostrils, and the perspiration from their sides. Their pace gradually slackened, and with their full brilliant eyes turned imploringly towards us, at the end of a mile, each was laid low by a single ball. They were young bulls, measuring upwards of seventeen hands at the shoulder.

"In size and shape, the body of the male eland resembles that of a well-conditioned ox, not unfrequently attaining the height of nineteen hands, and weighing two thousand pounds. The head is strictly that of the antelope, light, graceful, and bony, with a pair of magnificent straight horns, about two feet in length, spirally ringed, and pointed backwards. A broad and deep dewlap, fringed with brown hair, reaches to the knee. The color varies considerably with the age, being dun in some, in others an ashy blue with a tinge of ochre; and in many, also, sandy gray approaching to white. The flesh is esteemed, by all classes in Africa, above that of any other animal; in grain and color it resembles beef, but is better tasted, and more delicate, possessing a pure game flavor, and the quantity of fat with which it is interlarded is surprising, greatly exceeding that of any other game quadruped with which I am acquainted. The female is smaller and of slighter form, with less ponderous horns. The stoutest of our savage attendants could with difficulty transport the head of the eland to the wagons."

After describing his meeting three hundred elephants in a drove, and seeing gnocs and quaggas by tens of thousands, Captain Harris proceeds to give the following account of hunting the giraffe or cameleopard:

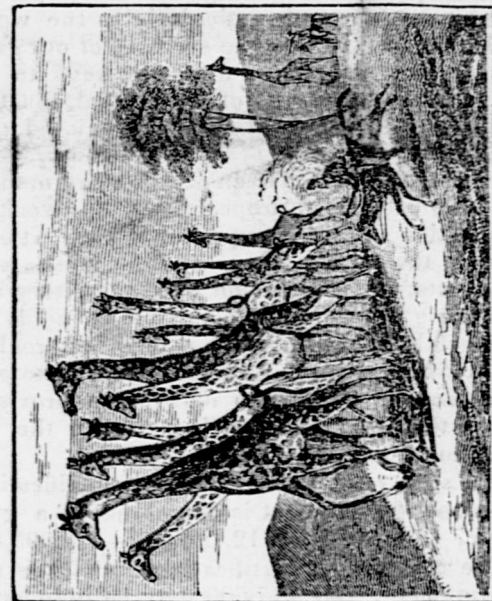
"Many days had now elapsed since we had even seen the cameleopard—and then only in small numbers, and under the most unfavorable circumstances. The blood coursed through my veins like quicksilver, therefore, as, on the morning of the nineteenth, from the back of Breslar, my most trusty steed, with a firm wooded plain before me, I counted thirty-two of these animals, industriously stretching their peacock necks to crop the tiny leaves which fluttered above their heads, in a mimosa grove that beautified the scenery. They were within a hundred yards of me, but I reserved my fire."

"Although I had taken the field expressly to look for giraffes, and had put four of the Hot-tentots on horseback, all excepting Piet had as usual slipped off unperceived in pursuit of a troop of koodoos. Our stealthy approach was soon opposed by an ill-tempered rhinoceros, which, with her ugly calf, stood directly in the path; and the twinkling of her bright little eyes, accompanied by a restless rolling of the body, giving earnest of her intention to charge, I directed Piet to salute her with a broadside, at the same moment putting spurs to my horse.

At the report of the gun, and the sudden clattering of hoofs, away bounded the giraffes in grotesque confusion, clearing the ground by a succession of frog-like hops, and soon leaving me far in the rear. Twice were their towering forms concealed from view by a park of trees, which we entered almost at the same instant; and twice, on emerging from the labyrinth, did I perceive them tilting over an eminence greatly in advance. A white turban, that I wore round my hunting cap, being dragged off by a projecting bough, was instantly attacked by three rhinoceroses; and looking over my shoulder, I could see them long afterwards fagging themselves to overtake me. In the course of five minutes, the giraffes arrived at a small river, the deep sands of which receiving their long legs, their flight was greatly retarded; and after floundering to the opposite side, and scrambling to the top of the bank, I perceived that their race was run.

"Patting the steaming neck of my good steed I urged him again to his utmost, and instantly found myself by the side of the herd of giraffes. The stately bull being readily distinguishable from the rest by his dark chestnut robe and superior stature, I applied the muzzle of my rifle behind his dappled shoulder, with the right hand, and drew both triggers; but he still continued to shuffle along, and being afraid of losing him, should I dismount, among the extensive mimosa groves, with which the landscape

was now obscured, I sat in my saddle, loading and firing behind the elbow, and then placing myself across his path, until the tears trickling from his full, brilliant eye, his lofty frame began to totter, and at the seventeenth discharge from the deadly grooved bore, bowing his graceful head from the skies, his proud form was prostrate in the dust.



"Never shall I forget the tingling excitement of that moment! Alone, in the wild wood, I hurried with bursting exultation, and unsaddling my steed, sank exhausted beside the noble prize I had won.

"When I leisurely contemplated the massive frame before me, seeming as though it had been cast in a mould of brass, and protected by a hide of an inch and a half in thickness, it was no longer matter of astonishment that a bullet discharged from a distance of eighty or ninety yards should have been attended with little effect upon such amazing strength. The extreme height from the crown of the elegantly moulded head to the hoof of this magnificent animal, was eighteen feet; the whole being equally divided into neck, body, and leg.

"Two hours were passed in completing a drawing; and Piet still not making his appearance, I cut off the tail, which exceeded five feet in length, and was by far the most estimable trophy I had gained; but proceeding to saddle my horse, which I had left quietly grazing by the side of a running brook, my chagrin may be conceived, when I discovered that he had taken advantage of my occupation to free himself from his halter and abscond.

"Being ten miles from the wagons, and in a perfectly strange country, I felt convinced that the only chance of recovering my pet was by following the trail, whilst doing which with infinite difficulty, the ground scarcely deigning to receive a foot-print, I had the satisfaction of meeting Piet and Mohanyom, who had fortunately seen and recaptured the truant horse. Returning to the giraffe, we all feasted heartily upon the flesh, which, although highly scented at this season with the rank mokaala blossoms, was far from despicable; and after losing our way in consequence of the twin-like resemblance of two scarped hills, we regained the wagons after sunset.

"The rapidity with which giraffes, awkwardly formed as they are, can move, is beyond all things surprising, our best horses being unable to close with them under two miles. Their gallop is a succession of jumping strides, the fore and hind leg on the same side moving together instead of diagonally, as in most other quadrupeds, the former being kept close together, and the latter so wide apart, that, in riding by the animal's side, the hoof may be seen striking on the outside of the horse, momentarily threatening to overthrow him. Their motion, altogether, reminded me rather of the pitching of a ship, or rolling of a rocking-horse, than of anything living; and the remarkable gait is rendered still more automaton-like by the switching, at regular intervals, of the long black tail, which is invariably curled above the back; and by the corresponding action of the neck, swinging, as it does, like a pendulum, and literally imparting to the animal the appearance of a piece of machinery in motion. Naturally gentle, timid, and peaceable, the unfortunate giraffe has no means of protecting itself but by kicking with its heels; but even when hemmed into a corner, it seldom resorts to this mode of defence."

"PUSH."

"Man still is man, and those who boldly dare, Shall triumph o'er the sons of cold despair."

Riding the other day in a stage coach, along with an Irish gentleman, we became quite sociable, and he gave me this account of his life:

When twenty years of age, I was at school learning surveying and navigation. "And do you mean to travel?" said my master. "What think you of America?" said I; for we were then in Dunganon, County of Tyrone, Ireland. "America," replied he, "is a growing country—go, John, and behave yourself as becomes a true Irishman, and you may eat white bread in your old age, and drink good sherry." At a little more than twenty-one, I sailed from Cork in the good ship Queen Dido, and landed in fifty-seven days at New Castle. I hid me up to the city in a trice, and wandered through the streets a stranger for two days, when on the third, who should I happen to meet but Ned McClosky, an old townsman. "By gracious!" said he, if this isn't our old friend John Varnham! When did you come? In what ship,

honey? How were all at home? Why your cheeks look as red as a potatoe, man. You'll grow white in this country; but (running on without waiting for an answer) what's your motto?" "What's my motto?" inquired I; "what is that?" "A short bit of sentence to direct you in life—you'll have to take one. "See," continued he, touching a flask of whiskey which he carried—"A short life and a merry one, that's my motto. Good-by, John, I'll see you again," and away he flew, half seas over, bound for a merry or a sad one, was a matter of doubt.

Going up Chestnut street—thinks I, does every man take a motto on setting out in life? What shall I choose? A motto! Let me see—when upon an inner door I saw in large letters—PUSH. "That shall be my motto," said I; and on the impulse of the moment my right hand I found myself in the middle of an office of some sort. After pausing a moment, a gentleman stepped up and inquired my business. "To tell the honest truth," said I, "none special with any one mortal man in particular; but I am an Irish lad, a perfect stranger, just come to America to seek my fortune." "Have you money?" said the gentleman. "Nothing but five guineas, the gift of my angel mother," said I; "common learning, Irish honor, and a heart to be grateful to any one who will put me in a way to be useful." Why," said the man, smiling, "I like your frankness, and really will venture to trust something to that fact. You can write; very well, then, copy that paper." I did so; and found myself in a snug berth, with plenty to do for an industrious man, plenty to eat and drink for a temperate man, and satisfactory compensation for a reasonable man.

My employer was a scrivener, and sometimes dealt in the purchase of real estate on speculation. Hearing him deliberating one day, doubtfully about a purchase, "Push," whispered my good genius. "It cannot fail, sir," said I; "and if I might be permitted, I would gladly take half the bargain." "On your luck and judgment, John, we'll venture. We bought the property, aided by a loan, and in ninety days realized a thousand pounds. I was two-and-twenty; the bloom of my cheek had the freshness of youth and health; a fit or two of the small pox did not mar my good looks—my hair twisted about my forehead in clusters of curls, which, though I seemed careless about them, were matters of some little vanity, and I did not like to part with them; my skin under my sleeves was white as snow; and, except that I was a little bow-kneed, you would not find a proper person in a summer's day.

"Did you ever know an Irishman that had not a warm heart towards the ladies?" "Not often," said I. My good fortune in several bargains, began to be rumored around; and as I went constantly to church with my master, several damsels looked kindly on me. One morning especially, by the daughter of a wealthy and respectable merchant over the way, and her brow it seemed to me relaxed from the prudish severity of an heiress, when her eye met mine. Push, said my good genius. "And blessing upon you, my sweet damsel," said I, half whispering, as I took an opportunity to pass by her side, half a square on her way home from meeting one afternoon. "And church is doubtly pleasant when you and the like of you attend morning and evening; no offence in saying so, I hope, my charming lady." "Me, sir," replied she, but not very invitingly nor angrily. "Push," said my good genius, for my heart faltered a little. "Who else but your bonny self, miss," continued I, "for that speaking eye and tell-tale lip say that it is your mother's daughter who has a kind heart and gentle affection, and—Fie, Mr. Varnham," said she, for it seems she knew my name, "I am sorry if there is any thing in my countenance so communicative as to warrant a gentleman who is almost a stranger, to address me in such a manner, and in such a place. No young lady should listen to that sort of address, certainly without a mother's leave." And methought she had lingered instead of quickening her pace, to hear if I had any thing to reply.

"Push," said my genius. "In Ireland, dearest, said I, "our fathers often make love going home from church, and if you would give me leave to ask your mother's approbation"—here I stammered in spite of my motto. "O, as to that," said the smiling girl, "you may ask my mother whatever you please."

The same evening, returning from bathing in the Delaware, for the day had been sultry, a sudden bustle and cry of distress arrested my attention, at that hour, an unfrequent place. The cry of a fellow-man in trouble is always, you know, a command to "Push." My cane was my shelleash; one villain reeled in an instant with a broken head, and the other, though twice my size, sunk beneath an arm that was nerved by humanity and duty. Assistance soon gathered, and on placing my prisoner in the hands of an officer who should lie bleeding before me but the honored father of—"Hah, your sweetheart, the pretty damsel you had half courted coming from meeting?" The very same, I took him home, where he introduced me as the savior of his life from robbers and murderers. In a less time than a ship could sail to Cork and home again, I was junior partner in the wholesale store, and the loveliest girl that has lived for a thousand years, blessed me with her heart and hand. Thank God, I have been prosperous in my basket and store. Our children are a blessing to us, as I hope they will be an honor to their country, and we have

enough for them and ourselves, and something for the poor.

The stars that guide the wanderer right, Are virtue fair and honor bright; Be temperate, steady, just and kind, Then 'Fuss, and fortune you shall find.

THE CONTRADICTION COUPLE.

"I do believe," he says taking the spoon out of his glass and tossing it on the table, "that of all the obstinate, positive, wrong headed creatures that ever were born, you are the most so, Charlotte."

"Certainly, certainly 'have it your own way,' pray. You see how much I contradict you, rejoins the lady;

"Of course, you didn't contradict me at dinner time, oh, no not you!" says the gentleman.

"Yes, I did," says the lady.

"Oh, you did!" cries the gentleman, "you admit that?"

"If you call that contradiction, I do," the lady answers; "and you still mean to say that in the Blackburn's new house there are not more than fourteen doors, including the door of the wine cellar?"

"I mean to say," retorts the lady, beating time with her hair brush on the palm of her hand, "that in that house there are fourteen doors, and no more."

"Well, then," cries the gentleman, rising in despair and pacing the room with rapid strides, "this is enough to destroy a man's intellect and drive him mad!"

By and by the gentleman comes too a little, and passing his hand across his forehead, finally reseats himself in his former chair.

There is a long silence, and this time the lady begins.

"I appealed to Mr. Jenkins, who sat next to me on the sofa in the drawing room during tea—"

"Morgan you mean," interrupts the gentleman.

"I do not mean any thing of the kind," answers the lady.

"Now, by all that is aggravating and impossible to bear!" cries the gentleman clenching his hands and looking upwards in agony—"she is going to insist upon it that Morgan is Jenkins!"

"Jenkins in a blue coat!" cries the gentleman with a groan; "Jenkins in a blue coat! a man who would suffer death rather than wear any thing but brown."

"Do you dare to charge me with telling an untruth?" demands the lady bursting into tears.

"I charge you, ma'am," retorts the gentleman, starting up, "with being a contradiction, a monster of aggravation, a—a—a—Jenkins in a blue coat!—What have I done that I should be doomed to hear such statements?"—*Sketches of Young Couples.*

A MAN OVERBOARD.

On the afternoon of the third day after we had left Portsmouth, I was reclining, weak and languid, on the lee side of the quarter deck. There was a good breeze, and the brig seemed, to me, to be madly plunging and wallowing about on the ocean. There was a dark cloud in the west, the appearance of which seemed to excite no little commotion. Some of the sails were taken in, and I distinctly heard orders given, to "haul down the jib." The mate, came to me, and told me that I ought to go below, as there was a squall coming.

I rose for this purpose, and was about to descend the companion-way to the steerage, when there was a loud and distressing cry heard from the fore-castle, of "A man overboard!" There is no phrase that strikes such dismay to the heart of a sailor, as this. It is a volume of itself, and tells a thrilling tale of distress; of bitter woe; of a sudden and a fearful death, without time to offer up a single prayer to Heaven, without one kind friend to listen to the last request; of burial beneath the dark waves of the ocean, far, far away from those we love.

The captain was standing on the quarter deck, and heard the dreadful cry, which was also repeated by the mate and others. "Hard down your helm!" shouted he, with unwonted energy. "Back the maintop-sail!" These orders were given for the purpose of checking the brig's way, that something might be done for the rescue of the poor fellow who had fallen overboard.

"Clear away the stern boat!" continued the Captain; and the lashing were instantly cut with an axe. Two men jumped into the boat, which was about to be lowered into the water, when the captain, who had been gazing intently in the direction of the brig's wake, or track through the billows, and had seen the hapless seamen struggling for life, exclaimed in a despairing tone, "Hold on! It is too late! He has gone to his last account."

And he spoke the truth. But a few minutes before that very man, evidently excited by strong drink, had been standing near me, in all the pride of strength and robust health bantering me on my forlorn appearance. And now where was he? Deep beneath the surface of the ocean; with the seawater for a winding sheet; it was a striking illustration of the uncertainty of life; and said in a thrilling whisper, which reached to the very heart, "be prepared."

The poor fellow, who was thus lost overboard, was about thirty years of age; a native

of Lancaster, in England, and had passed several years of his life on board of an English man of war. He had been drinking spirits freely during the day, and when the order was given to take in the jib, he proceeded to obey it, but unfortunately he slipped overboard, off the bowsprit.

Poor fellow! He paid a heavy penalty for intemperance; and, sooner or later, severe penalties are always exacted of the worshippers of the bottle. His chest was examined after his death, but it contained no evidence that he had any friends. He seemed to have been alone in the world; without parents, or any relations who felt an interest in his welfare.—*Youth's Medallion.*

SEASONING A STEAK.

A Frenchman whose breakfast consisted of a boiled egg, a cup of coffee and a piece of dry bread, was quite non-plused to know how to give a genteel hint to a Yankee, who was so *swinishly* independent that he would not only begin to help himself before others were seated, but frequently before he was seated himself; and by the time the Frenchman thought he could commence without violating the rules of decency, the two or three eggs remaining in the dish were perhaps besmeared with the drippings of as many shells which had been returned by the Yankee after having emptied their most essential parts into his own plate.

For two or three mornings the Frenchman had thus been deprived of the better part of his breakfast; and instead of manifesting any signs of compunctious feelings for such gross misbehavior, the Yankee seemed rather to exult at having hit upon a plan which secured to himself the dish of eggs.

One morning, there was, in addition to other eatables, a dish of beef steak; done in such fine style that the Yankee, as he glanced his eye at it, smacked his lips in anticipation of the pleasure he soon expected to realize in gorging down the largest share of it.

But the eggs must first be looked to; and as he approached the table his 'huge paw' was upon them and the contents of two soon emptied into his plate and the nasty shells returned to the dish of clean eggs.

Such a total disregard for decorum the Frenchman could no longer brook; and as he approached his own seat he muttered to himself,—"ah! dat be too much beast; me show you more genteel; and extending himself over the dish of steak as if to examine to more critically, and taking out his snuff box, remarked—"me ver much like a de beef steak; me like 'im ver much season;" and so saying sprinkled over a little snuff. He then took the carving knife and fork and cut the steak into two equal parts; and taking one part on the fork very politely offered to help the Yankee to "one very small piece, ver fine beef steak."

The Yankee, after a few moments of silent astonishment, with his mouth full of egg, bread and cheese, (which he hardly knew whether to swallow or blow out, finally made out to say he believed he should make out his breakfast without the steak, for he did not exactly like the manner in which it was seasoned. "Eh! you no like a de french gravy?—Bien; me no like a de Yankee gravy. Then man you eat a de beef, me eat a de egg." This proposal was acceded to; and the Yankee, after a little reflection, was convinced that throwing his offal into the dishes from which others were to help themselves was as improper and indecent as *seasoning a steak.*

TALE BEARERS.

Doctor Bethune says, with much truth, that "slander is more accumulative than a snow ball." It starts from the mouth of the originator a mere atom, and passes from lip to lip accumulating volume and substance till it swells to a size appalling to the disinterested, and wholly beyond the recognition of its first parent. It is like a *salad*, which every one will season to his own taste, or the taste of those to whom he offers it; and each taster is so pleased with the sweet morsel, that he gives it another dash from the castor, and passes it on to his next neighbor. And thus it goes from hand to hand, till it is converted from an innocent article, rendered palatable by spices, to a heterogeneous mass of condiments in which the little substance which at first served as the foundation is so irredeemably buried, that no one is sufficiently devoted to *truth* as to undertake the Herculean task of digging it from the large mountain in which it is buried.

The vice of tale-bearing, if we may believe what all the world says, is one which owes its prosperity mainly to the weaker sex; but we are firm in the belief, that none but the very weakest of that sex allow themselves to be entangled in its meshes. In the course of our experience of the world—and it has numbered some years and extended through many communities—we have invariably found that those who had the least inherent purity of their own were ever the most free and liberal in multiplying the foibles and magnifying the sins of others. In nine cases out of ten, the reckless trader of another's character judges of his victim after the dictates of his own heart—which, being corrupt, corrupts all his thoughts, and taints with corruption his surmises of the actions, thoughts and motives of others. To fortify these tainted promptings of impurity, he scruples not as to the source from which he may gather manufactured confirmation or false incidents. It is quite sufficient that his depraved passion for scandal is gratified, and the object of it is made to feel the poisoned tooth of the scandal. Malice, hatred, and revenge, are almost invariably the principles upon which the tale bearer and the slanderer act, and which they too frequently successfully cloak under the hypocritical garb of sanctity on their own part, and regard for society or the safety of individuals. It may be taken as an invariable test, that when the bearer of a tale of scandal can him-

self produce no proof in support of his slander, he spreads the tale through an innate love of mischief, if not from a baser motive; and is not to be believed, though he assume the purity of a saint. We have seen these same saints tear to tatters the characters of their best friends, and in the same hour fawn at the feet of the objects of their slanders, and pronounce them immaculate. We have seen them, under pretence of regard for a friend, denounce to that friend another as the villain of his fair fame, and the propagator of the most heartless and detestable calumnies, when that same pretended protector of that friend's reputation was himself the author of the very slanders alleged, and was the first who dared give utterance to the base calumnies. So heartless and detestably depraved is the slanderer, that even the ties of blood wither in his veins, and a brother or a sister falls beneath the damning poison of his spleen with as little remorse or compunction as the total stranger.

From a source so corrupt, what that is pure can be expected? On the contrary, the world is justified in regarding it the fountain of all the baseness and degradation of which it is so prolific in its estimate of others; and it is neither uncharitable nor unsafe to regard the tale-bearer and slanderer as only throwing upon the shoulders of others the sins he himself practices covertly, or, at best, from the practice of which he is only restrained by the fear of consequences. Show us the man or woman who is habitually the reviler of another, who preys like a vulture upon the reputation and the feelings of a neighbor or a relative; who has ever in his or her mouth a vile motive or a base purpose to attribute to the object of their malevolence; and in the same individual we will show you one whose baseness is equal to any vile deed, and whose practice at heart, if not in deed, is "not to leave undone, but to keep unheeded;—not to leave unsaid, but to keep unheard."

FORCE OF LOVE.

The following incident is related of the courtship of William the Conqueror, of England.

After seven years delay, William appears to have become desperate; and if we may trust the evidence of the Chronicon of Inger, he, in the year 1067, waylaid Matilda in the streets of Bruges, as she was returning from mass, seized her, rolled her in the dirt, spoiled her rich array, and not content with these outrages, struck her repeatedly, and rode off at full speed. This Tontonic method of courtship, according to our author, brought the affair to a crisis, for Matilda, either convinced of the strength of William's passion by the violence of his behaviour, or afraid of encountering a second beating, consented to become his wife. All historians have agreed that they were a most attached pair, and that whatever might have been the previous state of Matilda's affections, they were unalterably and faithfully fixed upon her cousin from the hour she became his wife, and with reason, for William was the most devoted of husbands, and always allowed her to take the ascendant in the matrimonial scale. The confidence he reposed in her was unbounded, and very shortly after their marriage he entrusted the reins of government in her care, when he crossed over to England to pay a visit to his friend and kinsman, Edward the Confessor. By his marriage with Matilda, William had strengthened this connexion, and added a nearer tie of relationship to the English Sovereign; and he was perhaps willing to remind the childless monarch of that circumstance, and to recall to his memory the hospitality he had received, both at the Flemish and the Norman Courts, during the period of his adversity. Nine months after her marriage, Matilda gave birth to a son, whom William named Robert, after his father, thinking that the name of a prince whose name was so dear to Normandy would ensure the popularity of his heir. The happiness of the royal pair was greatly increased by this event. In fact, nothing could exceed the terms of affection and confidence in which they lived. They were at that period reckoned the handsomest and most tenderly united couple in Europe. The fine natural talents of both had been improved by a degree of mental cultivation very unusual in that age, and there was a similarity in their tastes and pursuits which rendered their companionship delightful to each other in private hours, and gave to all their public acts that graceful unanimity which could not fail of producing the happiest effects on the minds of their subjects.

PUBLIC REPORTS.

Below will be found a short abstract of the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, War, Navy and Post Office Department.

TREASURY REPORT. The Secretary estimates the deficiency of revenue for this year and the next at \$12,000,000, which he supposes cannot be discharged under from five to eight years; and he recommends putting it into the form of a funded debt. To this sum he thinks there should be added \$4,000,000 more, to be kept constantly on hand in the Treasury. He suggests a modification of the tariff in some particulars, but supposes that a general revision of the laws upon that subject will require too much time to be acted upon at the special session.

The most important feature of the report is, the recommendation of a National Bank. The Secretary thinks that this is a more secure, convenient, and less expensive fiscal agent than any other that has been used or suggested. He thinks that it can be so organized as to obviate constitutional objections. It seems, from this report, that upwards of two millions of dollars have been lost under the operation of the Sub-Treasury system. He recommends a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, on foreign articles now imported free, and on articles now bearing a duty less than twenty per cent. This would give in the last quarter of this year a revenue of \$5,300,000, and in the year 1842, from customs, \$22,500,000.

WAR REPORT. Mr. Bell, Secretary of War, says there has been no material change in the general condition and disposition of the army since the last annual report. The Florida war is reviewed briefly, and the numbers of Indians who have surrendered themselves, and have been deported to the West, under the late negotiations, is 431, including 100 warriors. The Secretary fears that the complete removal will not be effected without further sacrifices, as the most powerful chief has not been reached, nor any of his followers. Orders have been issued for the prosecution of vigorous measures, as soon as negotiations shall prove useless.

The many weighty considerations, says the Secretary, which invite the immediate attention of Congress to the subject of the public defenses generally, and particularly to the works absolutely necessary to the security of our great commercial emporiums, and the keys to our most valuable resources of every kind, must be so generally understood and appreciated that nothing this Department can urge could add to their force and conclusiveness. To say nothing of the destruction of property, and our weakened condition in a military point of view, attendant upon the carrying of any of our most assailable points, the penetration of our territory and the seizure of even one of our strong holds by a powerful enemy upon the sudden outbreak of war, it would seem to be equally the dictate of patriotism and wisdom to make due provision against the infliction of such insults to the national honor and character.

The sum required to place the fortifications of the country in what is denominated a good state of defence, is \$12,156,547—\$9,693,547 will be required for fortifications, and the rest for armament. \$1,435,500 may be judiciously expended during the present year, in additions to appropriations already outstanding. The argument that improvements in the art of war will render the present plans of defence ineoperative, is answered by reasoning that we should not neglect present means, in view of future contingencies. The works on Staten Island, surrendered to the general Government by the State of New York, are in progress of active repair, and the promptness with which they were given up to the Government is spoken of as deserving the thanks of the country, and an immediate appropriation to perfect them.

The change in the policy of managing the armories—placing them under military instead of civil direction, works well; but time has not yet elapsed, sufficient to test its advantages.

Additional appropriations to the amount of \$825,637 are required for the Pay and Quarter Master's departments. \$39,997 is also required to pay laborers on suspended public works, the expenses of which have exceeded the estimates—an excess for which the operatives are not responsible.

Great frauds have been discovered among the Indian agents, and contractors for removal at the Southwest; but the investigation is yet unfinished, and the precise amount of responsibility among the officers not yet ascertained.

POST OFFICE REPORT. According to Mr. Granger's Report, the estimated deficit of the department for old debts is over half a million. The ascertained deficiency is \$147,049. It remains for Congress to determine whether this shall at once be removed, or whether the department shall struggle on, devoting its receipts to the partial payments of old debts.

The receipts for the quarter ending March 31st, present a decrease of almost six per cent. In Boston alone the decrease in postage receipts for the quarter ending 31st March last, was \$3,195.

Railroad Companies in some instances charge two hundred per cent. higher than is charged for coach service. This has imposed upon the Postmaster the necessity of suspending their contracts.

The discontinuance of one mail on many routes, the Sunday mail, adopted by the late Postmaster for the purpose of economy, has been continued by the present, for the same reason—to aid in bringing the expenses of the service within its receipts.

The new building for the General Post Office will be completed before the next regular session.

NAVY REPORT. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Badger, says the appropriations made by the last Congress will be found amply sufficient to cover the expenditures for the current year, under the several heads of appropriation, unless it should become necessary or be deemed proper to assume another and larger basis of operations than that on which the estimates from the Department were founded.

The Navy Pension Fund requires an immediate appropriation of \$135,666.

The establishment of a home squadron is strongly urged, and the provision of a suitable supply of arms and ammunitions of war.

The sudden return of the Brandywine he thinks requires some explanation. From the despatches sent to the Department by Captain Bolton, of that ship, it appears that the great excitement prevailing in England in the early part of March last, induced our Minister at that Court to address a communication to Commodore Hull, the officer commanding the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, the result of which was, that the squadron, then lying at Mahon, left the station with a view to get out of that sea, ascertain the true state of things between the United States and Great Britain, and either resume their station or return home according to the result. The Brandywine outailing the Commodore, and Capt. Boyton having received no information on his voyage deemed satisfactory by him, he returned to the United States.

The Secretary concurs in the general opinion that a new organization of the Navy is necessary, but defers the particulars of the plan he intends to present until the next regular session.

A NATIONAL BANK. The Madisonian of the 5th inst., contains a sketch of a National Bank, the essential features of which are the following: The Central Bank to be located in Washington City; Capital \$20,000,000, based upon the Public Lands of the United States, and in part made up of Public Stocks and private subscriptions. Officers of the Government and Members of Congress to be excluded from any dealings with it whatever. No discounts at the Central Bank, and none at the branches but of strictly business paper on short time. No director allowed to be a borrower. The Federal Government to appoint part of the directors; the States the residue. No branch to be established in any State but by consent of Legislature of said State. Its issues to be every where receivable for public dues, and redeemed in specie at every branch.

BUY AT HOME. A common mistake, in all the towns surrounding a metropolis, is that of neglecting the mechanics and shop keepers of their own neighborhoods, and bestowing their patronage upon those in the capital; thus favoring and supporting a class of people, who do not know, and will never thank them, for the neglect and injury of their neighbors, and personal acquaintances. This is usually done without any real benefit to the purchaser, and often as much to his (or her) disadvantage as to that of the town or village shopkeeper. Many a person has paid more for an article in Boston than the same would have cost at home; and nothing is more common than to give as much, or about as much, without the advantage of being any better suited than they might be at home.

This, it appears to us, is all wrong. Our shopkeepers and mechanics pay their rents here, sometimes perhaps to the very persons who refuse to patronize them, or to their husbands or fathers. They pay their proportion of the public expenditure. They perform all the duties of good citizens. And they have a right to expect that the support which they extend to their neighbors, shall be reciprocated by those neighbors. A good citizen, who wished well to those by whom he was surrounded, might very well afford to add a trifle to the price he might pay, rather than to turn the profits of his custom, whatever they may be, away from those who have upon him the claims of fellow citizenship.

CANKER WORMS. A communication from John Winship, Esq. of Brighton, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, states, that the canker worm, that pest to Horticulturists, is going to be very destructive this season, as will be seen by inspecting the foliage of those kinds of trees that they deprecate upon. He says, the worm readily falls to the ground, by giving the limb a sudden motion with the fist, or a club prepared with something soft at the end of it, to prevent injury to the bark,—and that if this precaution is taken, a considerable portion of them will be prevented, from finding their way to the stock of the trees, and much benefit will result from this simple operation, of merely starting them from the limbs, and breaking the web attached to them. He also recommends tarring the trees.

ADVERTISING APPRECIATED. The Dry Goods merchants at Buffalo, N. Y., have discontinued the practice of exposing their Goods outside their doors as signs, and concluded, as all sensible men should, that the cheapest, surest, and most profitable mode of exhibiting their goods, is by *advertising* in the newspapers. Money paid for advertising is well laid out, and never fails of yielding a heavy interest to the advertiser, whether he be merchant or mechanic.

—*Piscataquis Herald.*

TO PREVENT MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES. For this purpose, it is recommended to put a pint of strong brine around each bush in the spring, in such a manner that it will not come in contact with the roots, that it may mix with the rains, and run down gradually. A direct application to the roots would destroy them. It has been thought, from some experiments, that the mildew on the grape may be prevented in the same manner.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

THE FAIR. On Thursday last, the Ladies of Quincy, held a Fair, at the Hancock House, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the decoration and improvement of the Burying Ground. The day was very pleasant, and the Fair was attended by a large company.

We have not time nor limits, (even more, it has not, at the period of writing this article, closed,) to give any description of the variety of articles which covered and hung around the tables; suffice it to say, that it exceeded the expectations of all, reflecting the highest credit upon the Ladies for their taste, industry and ingenuity.

In our paper of Saturday next, we will endeavor to do justice to the Ladies (for they certainly deserve to be generously noticed for their public spirit) by giving a detailed account of this pleasant and commendable entertainment.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES. The Committees of the House of Representatives have been appointed. Four Massachusetts men stand at the head of their several committees, and they are all well fitted for their stations.

The appointments generally appear to give great satisfaction.

Caleb Cushing is placed at the head of the Committee of Foreign Affairs; a post for which he is peculiarly well fitted. Mr. Fillmore, of New York, is chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; a post of great responsibility. John Quincy Adams is placed at the head of Indian Affairs, and his wonted place as chairman of the Committee of Manufactures is occupied by Leverett Saltonstall. George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, is appointed chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

CONGRESSIONAL. The business of Congress has not amounted to much thus far. The right of petition has been the exciting subject of debate. The vote by which the rules of the last House were adopted, with the exception of the one relating to anti-slavery petitions, has been reconsidered on motion of Henry A. Wise—yeas 106, nays 104. [See in another column an article relating to this subject.]

TEMPERANCE.

The progress of this good cause is now rapid. We have heretofore had lecturers of almost all kinds, but it seems the work has not been undertaken by the right persons until the present time, or until very recently. When professional men, or educated men of any class, who had not been drinkers themselves, have lectured upon this subject, people have ever been ready to say—"these men know nothing about it." They do not labor, and consequently cannot know what the necessities of the laboring man are. They are not exposed, and cannot tell the virtue of alcoholic drinks in guarding against exposure. But, what can objectors say, when *inebriates*, undertake the work—when, in all the simplicity of their manners, and all the sincerity of their heart, they put their hand to this work and their shoulder to this wheel, and lift as they now do. They, surely, are the men to carry forward this work.

Last sabbath evening, a deputation from the Washington Temperance Society, in Boston, (so called) addressed a numerous auditory on this subject, in this town. Messrs. Collier and Butler composed this delegation.

Mr. C. first addressed the meeting and held the attention of the numerous assembly for an hour. He assured us that he would not stand up thus before the assembly and openly proclaim his own shame and acknowledge his vices, did he not hope to benefit some of his fellow creatures who had, unfortunately, fallen among the same thieves. His life had truly been one of sorrow and misery—of woes self induced. His remarks were far better than we had reason to expect from a man of ordinary education, and who had been (as it were) an exile from good society during the greater portion of his life. It is true, there were some unbecoming expressions, which we were sorry to hear, but as a whole his address was pertinent and pointed, often scaldingly sarcastic, and cutting as with a razor's edge.

He told us the wretchedness which he had brought not only upon himself but also upon his family. And we doubt not his was but the picture of many a desolate and disconsolate household, rendered so by the intemperance and sottishness of the husband and the father.

He was followed by Mr. Butler, whom we judged to be a foreigner, and who, from his own account, had led a sea-faring life and visited various parts of the world. He said, he had spent a pretty fair which was the property of his wife when he married her, and brought that wife to an early and a premature grave. It was now something like six years since he had been a reformed and sober man. He solemnly warned all, both male and female, old and young, to shun the fatal rock upon which he had split—to avoid all intercourse with the intoxicating cup—to hold no dalliance with it.

We do not wish to make a comparison between the speeches of the two individuals. Some have expressed a preference for the one, and some for the other. Suffice it to say, in the main, we were pleased with both.

The tale which they told was a tale of truth, and must commend itself to every man's conscience, whether his heart responded to it or not; and when we have the conscience with us, it renders our pleading much more easy and agreeable.

As to the results of the meeting, we think they have been and will continue to be good. We would not expect too much from them. We would hope that the impression made would be lasting and permanent.

The means by which the present movement is carried forward, we like. It is *moral suasion*—the only kind of *suasion* which we think calculated to do good in such a cause. We tried it at the commencement of the temperance reform and it succeeded well—it went on from conquering to conquest. But not satisfied with doing well; in attempting to do better, by calling in the strong arm of the law, we came very near losing all that we had gained. But as we have now got upon the right track once more, we hope all the friends of the good cause will keep upon the *scent*, and not mistake the true course until they have done the work thoroughly. These are such means as no one can reasonably murmur at or complain of. Things of this nature must move gradually. They cannot be accomplished without persevering effort and untiring zeal. But this zeal should ever be according to knowledge. There is good sense and moral sense enough in the community to sustain this reformation, if it be but properly conducted—if it be brought to act in the right way. There are few so degraded as not to listen to their own interest and be willing to consult their own happiness when the means of so doing are kindly set before them.

"The most abandoned, own that others
If abandoned, are undone."
And you have only to remove the veil from their eyes and let them see their own condition, to persuade most to attend to what is for their good.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE. Messrs. Gales and Seaton have been elected Printers to the House of Representatives, having received one hundred and thirty-four votes—the work to be done at a reduction of twenty per cent. from former prices.

Dr. Eldridge, who has had three several trials at Philadelphia, in neither of which could the jury agree, has been discharged on his own recognizance of one thousand dollars, and is now at liberty.

RUSSIAN REPOSITORY. This excellent publication at Hudson, N. Y., has just entered its eighteenth year. No periodical of the country, contains so much really interesting and useful information as this. It should be liberally patronized by all.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Mr. Adams has been passing in a letter part of the day of the above volume. He has been his lot to witness a stronger tire bride-groom like satisfaction the countenance displayed at that moment.

Eight courses of stone have been laid for the Bunker Hill Monument this season, height twenty feet.

Both the whig and democratic candidates for Governor, in Maryland, are equally possible for a man who never governed a competent to govern a state properly?

Joseph Marshall has been appointed Dorchester, in room of Robert Vose, Esq.

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton positive nomination for the office of President of States in 1844.

Willis Gaylord Clark, late Editor of the Gazette, died in that city on Saturday last. He was a gentleman of rare talents, esteemed by all who knew him, for his abilities and endearing character.

Two of the guns of the steam frigate New York, have a ten inch bore, weigh six hundred pounds each, and are hundred and seven pounds each. They are upper deck, like a swivel. There are other guns, called "sixty-eight pounders."

A duel was lately fought, near New Orleans, between two gentlemen. They fought forty paces. At the second fire, one was the body, and instantly "died as the fool was fifty-three years old. Is there ever in this cold-blooded and revolting kind of the South and West?

A democratic State Convention assembled more on the 11th inst., and nominated Francis Pickens as a candidate for Governor of Maryland.

A democratic State Convention of New York, held at Albany, on the 11th inst., have nominated the Hon. Henry Hudson as a candidate for Governor, at the next election.

A wire suspension bridge is about to be built at Fairmount, Philadelphia; the money has been raised, and the work contracted for. This first bridge of the kind in this country.

The political abolitionists of Vermont, voted the following ticket for State officers: Hon. Charles K. Williams; Lieut. Geo. Dillingham, Jr. Esq.; Treasurer, Hon. H. C. Williams.

On the reception of the intelligence of General Harrison, at Point Pelee, Governor General of the French Colony for all the French vessels in port to hoist half mast, and the fort to fire minute gun day.

The New York Express says the memoirs of a United States Bank, will be one of the most interesting documents that ever saw New York. It is believed that already several persons have signed it.

The Court of Sessions, in the city of New York, composed of three Judges, one a Protestant and a Catholic, the third a Jew!

THE SCHEME FOR A NEW BANK. The Treasury has just communicated to the States Senate, a plan for a "fiscal agent" points are embraced in the annexed report.

It is to be established in the District and to be called the "Fiscal Bank of the United States," with power to establish in the States with their assent. The capital \$30,000,000, with power to establish in the States with their assent. The fourth instalment now due to the States by the United States for the use of the States two amounts (equal to ten millions) a stated having five per cent interest; reduced pleasure of the Government after fifteen remaining twenty millions to be subscribed. To be seven Directors, two appointed by the President and Senate, and five to be stockholders. The President to be a Director out of their own body. The fiscal agent to the Government, to receive the public funds and perform the duties of a fiscal agent without charge.

The dividends to be limited to six per cent, if any, to be made up; surplus millions, to be passed to the credit of the Treasury. Not to owe more than to above its deposits. Debts due the Bank to be paid in full, and the Bank to be paid its capital and seventy-five per cent of its debt in any thing except gold, silver, or specie, and inland bills of exchange more than six per cent on loans; to discontinue more than one hundred and eighty per cent to be renewed; not to loan at any one time more than three millions more than one million dollars; not to be longer than a year; to issue no more than one million dollars. Officers of the Institution to be elected, directly or indirectly.

The Books of the Institution to be open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of either House of Congress, or of the Stockholders, and to the Branches not to issue notes, but may less than forty dollars. The Bank not to pay, not to pay any thing but on its own notes. The Corporation to be a year.

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country, contains so much really interesting material, at
so low a price. It should be liberally encouraged
Agency at this office.

the roof can agree upon, for as the law stands
A. CHURCHILL, JR., Assignee.
Dorchester, June 12. 2w

price. Quincy, May 8.	ALBERT HERSEY. if	Weymouth, June 5.	JOSEPH BRECK. 2w
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Quincy, May 29. A. CHURCHILL, JR., Assignee.
2w

POETRY.

THE LAST HOME OF MAN.

Man's last home beyond the tomb
Exceeds earth's richest bower:
The glory of this lower world
Is lost to such a power.
No tears shall ever dull the eye,
In this last home of man;
No death shall ever break the link
That binds affection's clan.

And sorrow's dark and dreary sting
Ne'er this poor realm invade;
Nor sleep, death's sister, ne'er disturbs
Man's bright empty rest shade;
No heating sun's effulgent rays
Surround this calm retreat;
No placid moon, with silver light,
O'erhangs a Saviour's seat.

Eternal day illumine the place,
And Christ illumine the day:
Seraphic spirits wing around,
Love's accepted torch to sway.
Eternal ages roll around,
But man needs not their flight—
A million years pass swiftly on,
But bring no gloomy night.

Can man, this base, polluted man,
Such scenes as these enjoy?
O yes! repentance wipes away
The sins which now alloy:
Repentance fits him for the skies—
It blots the deepest stain:
And Joe and Gentle, Greek and Turk
May meet, once more, again.

Transporting theme! O blissful thought!
That man may thus endure,
Though earth and all its fixtures mould,
We have a home secure.
As time, its varied course rolls on,
May we our frailties cease—
So when the trump of God resounds,
We'll rise to immortality!

TO MECHANICS.

What art thou, Workman? bound a slave
Or dost thou freest Freedom crave?
If freedom be your choice,
Scorn thou oppression, fear not hate
Of local foe, or foreign State,
In thine own strength rejoice!

Rejoice, that with the will thou hast
The power to prove that ought of caste
Exists in upright man:
Conceited exquisites will spout,
To prove you "asses" out and out,
And make you live on bran!

"Union is strength," then "too the mark;
Strike! Liberty will yield a spark,
And kindle beacon flame,
To lead thee on to glorious deeds!
Then till the soil, and sow the seeds
Of everlasting fame!

And rear aloft the standard flag
Of Equal Rights—let no man lag,
Whose spirit would be free:
Our God proclaims our cause is just;
Strike! strike for Freedom—all who trust
In God for Liberty!

ANECDOTES.

HONORABLE DISCREPANCY. A newly imported cockney tourist lately requested a gentleman of Philadelphia to give him letters of introduction to some foreigners in New York, with whom he might associate without degradation—some who had "descended from great houses," etc. The courteous American readily complied with his request, and the cockney was formerly introduced to three Irish lord-men, while they were in the very act of descending from a "great house" in Broadway. The traveler's mortification was highly relieved by the honest Irishmen,

A TRUE KING. When Dr. Franklin applied to the King of Prussia to lend his assistance to America. "Pray Doctor," says the veteran, "what is the object you mean to attain?" "Liberty, Sir," replied the philosopher, "liberty, that freedom which is the birthright of all men." The King after a short pause made this memorable answer: "I was born a prince, I am become a King, and I will not use the power I possess to the ruin of my own trade."

ONE EVIL BETTER THAN TWO. A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantages could attend it. "If you divulge the loss (said the father) we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief and the joy of our neighbors."

LADY'S REPROOF. A lady, not better known for her wit than for her benevolence, when quite a girl, went out to ride on a pony which her father kept for her use, accompanied by a gentleman. The horse made a fault.—"Hold up, you devil!" was the sympathetic expression to the intelligent quadruped. The lady softly remarked, "Now, sir, my pony has a much prettier name than yours—I call it Donald."

RETALIATION. James, the Second, when Duke of York, made a visit to Milton the poet, and asked him if he did not think the loss of sight was a judgment upon him for what he had written against his father, Charles the First. The poet answered, if his Highness thought his loss of sight a judgment upon him, he wished to know what he thought of his father losing his head.

THE REBEL FLOWER. A British officer, noted for humanity and oppression, meeting Mrs. Charles Elton in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the Chamomile, which seemed to flourish with remarkable luxuriance. "That is the rebel flower," she replied, "The rebel flower!" rejoined the officer, why did it receive that name? "Because," answered the lady, "it thrives most when most trampled on."

GIVING A HINT. Two Scotchmen being on board Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory, at the Battle of Trafalgar, when the signal "England expects every man to do his duty," was made. One of them observed in a mournful voice, "Oh Sandy, there is never a word about pair and Scotland in that." "Tut Sandy," replied the other, "I did not think you were a fule; he kens very weel Scotland will do her duty, and he's only giving a hint to the Englishers."

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease, which the human frame is liable to, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health to the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disreputable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 50 cents—For sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a fac simile or JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, June 20.

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS colors—blue, black, brown, adeline, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the imprudences of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long neglected of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are doing their wigs and throwing them to the "motes and bays," while the wigmakers stand aghast as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wiggies are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations. They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an immense popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an efficient Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

Jayne's Carmative Balsam.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the bowels unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases. All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Ointment, a variety of Soap, etc., for sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

To Let,

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

To Consumptives.

FOUR fifts of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by
Quincy, June 13.

For Sale or to Let,

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Jan. 30.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and assorted assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.
Boston, Oct. 10.

Sheetings and Shirtings.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several thousand of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.
Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.
Quincy, May 8.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has this Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—
Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.
Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same complaint, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay Street, New York. Sold in Boston by **ANDREW GEYER**, 104 Hanover Street, General Agent for the New England States, and by **E. HAYDEN**, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.
THOMAS A. BILLINGS.
Quincy, May 8.

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.
JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.
Boston, April 25.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Dec. 26.

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 10.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Dec. 19.

Wrapping Paper.

A n assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Jan. 30.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, May 8.

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Mowing Land of the subscriber.
HENRY SOUTHER.
Quincy, April 17.

For Sale.

JUST received at Quincy Point, fifty cords of good Eastern Wood, which will be sold at a reasonable price.
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, May 8.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

AMROSE M. BURRELL.

Quincy, Jan. 16.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the northern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its power, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.
LUTHER ANGLIER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darus Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town,
EBENEZER WOODWARD.
Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.
Quincy, March 28.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaways, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves, and all other Stoves will be same, and in every instance has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,
JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.
ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.
Quincy, Sept. 26.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.
Inquire of **ALBERT HERSEY.**
Quincy, Sept. 5.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

A s some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, "I will try."
N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.
Inquire of **ALBERT HERSEY.**
Quincy, Sept. 5.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.
JUSTIN SPEAR.
Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auctions and elsewhere—the following articles:

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 26.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

VOLUME 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.
No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearsages, unless at the option of the publisher; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.
Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.
Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.
JOSEPH B. BACON, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH C. CLEVERLY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. R. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

LOVE IN A LANTERN.

I have often thought of the associates of a lantern. A common utensil—it has witnessed many a severe joke—many a sad and many a glad tale. It is not of modern origin—whether Noah had one in the ark or not, is not yet sufficiently ascertained to be affirmed: but, this much I do know, Diogenes had one which he held in the face of every person he met with, while endeavoring to find an honest man on earth; and the lantern of Demosthenes rests, somewhat opaque to be sure, upon the Acropolis of Athens, at the present moment. Judas Iscariot, whose price was the cost of a coat of the present day, betrayed his Savior by the light of a lantern. Guy Fawkes endeavored to blow up the parliament of England, King James and all, with his lantern; and Sir John Moore was buried on the heights of Corunna,

"By the struggling moon beam's misty light,
And the lantern's dimly burning."

Shakespeare had much to do with lanterns: and the grave digger, the man who represented the moon, and the carrier on Gad's hill, all introduced the lantern to full communion with the drama. In the Celestial Empire, the Chinaman and his lantern are wedded together. When the British frigate *Alceste*, Captain Maxwell, fired upon the battery at Anna Hoy, the Chinese soldiers it is said abandoned the fort, having been influenced by that fear of being killed, which generally thins off a newly raised army more effectually than the camp fever, small pox, or cold plague. In this flight, however, they could not leave their lanterns behind them, but each one took his dearly beloved transparency and clambered with it up the steep-hill side behind the fort. The sight of an army with lighted lanterns ascending the rugged cliff, was ludicrous in the extreme; and the long pig tails that dangled from the bald points of both rank and file, seemed ready to paint a moral or adorn a tale. The Royal marines in the tops of the *Alceste*, were so much convulsed with laughter at the sight, that not one of the pigtailed heroes fell before their hitherto deadly fire. Truly, in the multitude of lanterns, there was safety. The Feast of Lanterns, when the natives 'chin chin jos, i. e. give thanks to God,' is a splendid affair—then the lantern is seen in its perfection. It is computed by travellers that two hundred millions of these gorgeous lamps are exhibited at one time, shedding their crimson light through the Chinese Empire. He who feels thankful hangs out his light, and you might as well expect a son of New England to celebrate thanksgiving without a turkey, as for a Chinaman to 'chin chin jos,' without a lantern.

During the French Revolution, (I mean that of blood and terror), the lanterns in the streets of large cities enabled the midnight mobs to hang the proscribed royalists more expeditiously. Every lantern-post became a gallows, and "mort par le lanterne," signified death by cordage. Well might this harmless utensil have been termed a death light in that night of blood, for it enabled many a man to see how to take his leap in the dark, and then flared in solemn splendor over his dangling corpse. Lanterns have gleamed in the dungeon and at the altar, and in the palace of the gold worshipper. They have shone from the spires of beacon lights, to the lower depths of the damp and dismal mine—from the hands of the watchman in the drizzly streets of a smoke-choked city, to the quarter galleries of a three-decked admiral, dashing proudly along the foam-capped bosom of the deep. Lanterns have lighted to love, to battle, to treason, to murder, to the gallows and to the grave. One hangs above Mahomet's sacred pantaloons, in the mosque of Saint Sophia in Constantinople, with a verse from the Alcoran, on its side; and another hangs in the capital of the United States, not far below the speaker's chair with the significant notice of "hot coffee and pig's feet," staring in red paint at the adventurous visitor, who Aeneas like descends to the abode of spirits. Truly, in that magnificent house of the people,

"There are spirits above and spirits below,
Spirits of wine, and spirits of woe,"

The spirits above are the spirits of woe,
And the spirits of wine, are the spirits below."

Lanterns are of all sizes and shapes, and are made of horn, glass, paper, silk, wire, mica, wove willow, and punched tin—they weigh from two ounces to a thousand pounds; and consume, according to the calculation of my old maiden aunt, a power of tallow.

Having now made the reader acquainted with the article which has, with love, much to do with my tale, I will commence where every true story should commence: viz. at the beginning.

Upon a sand-bar that juts far out into the gulph of Mexico, from a dense forest near the scene of the Indian war in Florida, the United States, after the session of some sky lighting congress, erected a fair and lofty light-house. It was none of your Frog-Point, Horse-Neck, Sandy-hook, or Scituate squab lights: but a long metred Barfleur light, a real cloud splitter and storm brightener; one which the seamen's eye loved to look upon when night shut in his native land behind him, and one which blest him above all objects when his returning keel grazed by the rippling reef or silent key.

Several years ago, about the time of the murder of the United States Indian Agent in Florida, by Powell, alias "the howling black tea drinker," it was my lot to spend a short time with the keeper of the aforesaid Light-house. He who has bivouacked in a Floridian swamp, can dream of the difficulties that surround the brave men who go there from year to year, to fight unseen Indians and die.

The Indian war in Florida, like the Maroon war in Jamaica, stands in a class by itself. There never was any service like it, and I hesitate not to say, that there never can be any service like it, out of Florida.

A soldier with a foot-hold should fight and conquer, but when placed in a bog up to his arm-pits, with a heavy cap upon his head, a hundred weight of blankets, rations, etc., in his knapsack, and musket large enough to be carried on wheels, in his hands, to be kept dry, you should not condemn him for not killing Indians who skulk behind the long moss on the cypress, and fire at him, *ad libitum*, with impunity. All the generals in the world can do nothing with regulars there. They must go as bush-fighters, and like Washington and his little band, at the surprise of Braddock, to take the trees. When this plan is pursued faithfully, the Seminoles will be driven from their swamps—the hatchet will be buried at Tampa Bay, and the calumet of peace be smoked by the soldier and the brave, by Wythalacoochee's dismal shore. But as it is not my intention to write an apology for the army, or to censure the censor's—I will pass on to my story.

It was a beautiful summer's afternoon, when I took my rifle, called my dogs, and penetrated the hammock in the rear of the light-house, in pursuit of game. After creeping through the under brush that surrounded the swamp, I reached and opened a space where my dogs were barking furiously. I looked towards them and beheld upon a dead log, a beautiful Indian maiden of seventeen; she was not swarthy, and her brown cheeks were red with excitement. I have seen the master-pieces of sculpture in the museums of Italy, and have viewed the Circassian maidens in the bazars of Smyrna and Constantinople, but never did my eye rest upon such symmetry of form, such grace of attitude, as that which adorned the Seminole maiden in her own green bow.

I noticed, as I burst through the thicket, that she saw me not, but continued looking down with breathless interest. I called off my dogs in a loud voice, but she heard me not. Her form seemed singularly agitated, and her hand waved gently before her while her piercing black eyes seemed staring from her head. I had noticed in my former jaunts, that numberless rattlesnakes infested the hammock, and I became convinced that my lady of the wood was under the fascination of one of those scaly rascals, whose thirteen thousandth grand father, caused Mother Eve to sin. I examined my priming, and finding everything correct, moved cautiously around the open space until the ground behind the log was open to my view. Upon a bed of moss, a monstrous rattlesnake lay coiled, ready to spring upon his lovely victim. His eyes were like burning rubies, his colors were beautiful and shifting, as those of the chameleon; his red forked tongue played between his crooked fangs, and a strain of lulling music seemed to proceed from his mottled throat. I hate snakes—I speak not in seaman's vernacular now—and if I ever admired one's taste it was that of the one that coiled before me; and if I had been in *his* skin, I should have bitten the beauty, at first sight, to a dead certainty. For a second I paused, but seeing his scaly majesty, slowly laying back his upper jaw to give the fatal spring, I aimed and fired—the hammock sent back the report with a hundred echoes—the snake rolled over and over, minus his head and neck. The Indian maiden dropped her hand, and raised a wild hysterical laugh—a war-whoop rang by my side, and a Seminole chief in his war paint, stalked up to me. I pointed to the snake, and then to the maiden. "Hugh!" said he, and bounding like a cat to the writhing reptile tore out his heart and swallowed it before I could express my disgust at such a proceeding. I presumed this was his way of showing that he loved his enemies, and I feared that he might bestow his next compliment upon myself. The rescued maiden now, approached me with a timid look, and plucking a wild rose from a moss bank, handed it to me with an air and grace that

would have made little *Vie* of England, hang herself out of envy, had she been present. As she gave me the flower, she spoke in her own wild guttural, but the language of Tuscany never fell more sweetly from beauteous lips. I could not understand her words, though I read her simple heart, and I answered her in Spanish. Her eye sparkled with delight.

"My mother," said she, "was a Castilian, and I was taught by her to speak her native tongue."

The Indian now approached and seemed impatient for us to end the conversation.—The maiden seemed laboring under great restraint, and I could see the chief's eye flashed fire, as I imprudently kissed upon her lovely cheek.

"Hugh," said the chief, while a war-whoop rang in the distance. "White man—no good—go."

Instantly the maiden bounded along the tangled pathway, and the warrior after shaking me by the hand, strode off towards the sound in another direction. As his form was lost in the leafy labyrinth, and the sound of his moccasins died away, the young Venus of the woods peeped out from the moss that enveloped a cypress that towered above me.

"Stranger," said she in a low voice, "we shall meet again—go now, for those approach who are enemies to your race."

I kissed my hand to the beautiful child of nature, the face disappeared, and the moss waved in the evening breeze as silently and as impervious as before. Calling my dogs, I returned to the light-house, musing upon Indian maids, of love in trees, and of rural felicity; which being interpreted, gentle reader, meant a bed of damp leaves, a cold turkey, a gourd of slimy water, and an eternal fit of the ague.

The keeper of the light-house, Timothy Turnagain Turner, had been an old neighbor of my father's, and like most of the restless spirits of New England, migrated to the southward, and lost all his family, but one, by the stranger's fever. Truly, strangers should be well treated by the chivalrous southrons, for they generally turn out the scape coats to bear all their diseases. I have often thought that in the last great day of account, the sons and daughters of New England, will be found in every shrouded legion of the mighty company that comes up at the gathering angel's signal trumpet, to the muster of the dead.

Julia Turner, for she was all that remained of sixteen strong, was a pleasant girl of the Saxon school of beauty. Like the fawn of her style, she had a determination of flesh to the feet and shoulders, and like the Irishman's noodle, was the tallest when she sat down. Her features were classical to a fault. Her hair was like Juno's, her eyes melting and piercing, and her voice plaintive and touching. She was fond of pony riding, and boat sailing, had a spice of poetry in her brain, and was not afraid of distant thunder. To tell the reader the plain truth, I had been smitten with her charms at a ball at Indian Key, and having compared logs with her father, received a polite invitation to spend a few weeks with him at the light-house on Luggar Huger Point.

Turner was an excellent hunter, and the savages respected him for his woodcraft. He would drop a turkey with his long ducking gun, that had echoed at Bonker Hill, at almost any distance; and occasionally, it was said, he administered a handful of mustard seed shot, to a red skin or two, in the grey of the morning, in his water melon patch, under the impression, as he afterwards assured them, that they were ground hogs. This the Seminoles considered as adding insult to injury, but fearing that he would give them a charge of double Br's the next time he found them pilfering, they rubbed their punctured skins with *beef brine*, at his suggestion, and bounded off to the hammock, yelling like so many devils incarnate.

Julia Turner had a soul above light-houses and sand bars. She wished to be a real lady, and was fond of being noticed by marriageable gentlemen, and the days past pleasantly enough in her company until the day when I met with the flower of the forest, as before related.

As I entered the light-house on the evening of my discovery, Julia stood waiting, in smiles and long ringlets, to receive me; and having heard me, on a former evening, express a partiality for a handsome 'Blue Stocking,' she had adorned her insteps with a glorious pair of blue hose that outdied the deep dye of a tropical heaven, and created an *indigo* sensation in my inmost soul.

"William Frederic Scattergood," said she, displaying her well filled azure in the most approved manner, as much as saying, there is a pair of them, and snatching at my wild rose, in the spread eagle style of fashionable life. "You are so thoughtful of me in your *prerambulations*—I am extravagantly fond of roses. Especially morose roses. Where did you wander to obtain such a brilliant spissimen of Florida-rubrum blume?"

"Nay," said I, holding on to my rose, "I cannot give you this, it is a present."

"A present," said she, "and from whom?"

"From an Indian girl," said I, blushing.

"Umph," said she, turning up her prominent feature, and wiping her hands upon her apron, as though they had been polluted by touching the rose. "In *gin* geerl, to be sure—well every one to their taste, as—"

The rest of the sentence fell imperfectly upon my ear, as she retired in high dudgeon from my presence. I saw that the jig was up with me, in that quarter, and hastening up to my

room, deposited the precious flower in my trunk pocket.

The next morning, when I descended to the breakfast-table, I found that Julia had gone in the market boat with the light trimmer to visit the nearest neighbor, and I never saw her more.

The only time that I heard of her after her departure, was in a *love case* in Alabama, where she sued a tin pedlar from her own town, for sundry breaches of promise, and obtained a load of tin for damages. Truly, great must have been the damage that required a dairy of milk pails to repair; and dreadfully warm must have been that excited affection, that could only be cooled by a score of sprinkling pots and a nest of tin water pails. Poor girl, she never could be a lady because she chose a false standard. Her race is run—*Requiescat in pace*.

At the close of the afternoon of the day on which Julia Turner had left the light-house on Luggar Huger Point, Timothy, who had become exceedingly churlish in his manners, left on a hunting excursion, without giving me an invitation to join him. Somewhat nettled at his conduct, and feeling curious to know where he intended to hunt, I repaired to the lantern of the light-house, and opening a slide, looked out towards the land. The tall Cape Codder, with his rifle cocked and ready to be brought to his eye, was stalking with the legs of a giant along the sand bar, towards the hammock so precious in my eyes, and his grizzly bull terrier, was following doggedly in his steps. Onward strode the keeper and onward trotted his dog notwithstanding flocks of blue winged teal, and scores of majestic wild geese floated on the calm water within the breakers, not a stone's throw from the shore. Turner soon reached the hammock, the wild vines parted before him, and in a moment he was hid from view. For a half hour I sat and looked out upon the wild scene that nature had spread before me. The moan of the deep woods came off upon the land breeze, and occasionally the wild bark of the dog rang along the winding paths of the thick et, and burst forth upon the open air in numberless echoes. The hollow roar of the ocean as it dashed upon the breakers, chimed in with the music of the land, and the shrill screams of the sailing sea gulls, added the diapason and completed the notes of Nature's hymn. Presently, a wild, unearthly yell, rang in the distance, and then the cracking of fifty rifles awoke the deeper echoes of the hammock. The shrieks of man, and the death howl of an animal, mingled together; and then a wilder whoop rung fearfully round, and all was still.

As I looked on with fearful interest, the beautiful Seminole stole cautiously from the thicket, by the water side, and after satisfying herself that she was not perceived, directed her steps towards the light-house. The antelope never bounded swifter nor with more grace than did this wood nymph along the sand bar. In a few seconds she entered the door and barred it securely. I hastened down the winding stairs and met her. "The hatchet is bare," said she, the Seminole is your enemy. The pale face has gone to his home with the great spirit, and his dog sleeps upon his corpse."

"Have they murdered him then?" said I fiercely.

"They have," said she, "and they will soon be here."

We had four muskets at the light-house, and plenty of ammunition. I hastened and brought up the muskets with sufficient powder and ball to serve us; and then began to examine the sides of the building for a chance to retreat in case we were driven to extremities. Turner's best boat was on the side of the light-house looking towards the sea, hanging upon davits. A rope ladder led down to it from the lantern, and the whole was out of sight from the shore.

I immediately placed in the boat a breaker of water, a bag of ship's biscuit, a keg of spirits, and four cold hams. I then placed two muskets ready loaded in the stern sheets, shipped the rudder, topped the mast, and overhauled the balliards, so that I could make sail in a moment. The trap door that opened into the lantern was then closed down and fastened. With two muskets we seated ourselves upon an oil can, and awaited the onset of the savages.

About dusk, dark bodies began to crawl along the sand bar, and the hooting of owls and the yells of catamounts, rung shrilly on the night air and filled the whole evening with sound. "They come!" said the Indian maiden, pointing down to the black objects, that seemed like a tribe of beavers going in search of fresh bark. "Pale face, we will live and die together. The blood of Castile has triumphed over the darker flow of the red man."

Never had I witnessed such transcendent dignity, such nobleness of soul. I opened my arms involuntarily to receive her, and the dew drop of Florida fell upon my breast and wept. "We live and die together, my precious wild flower," said I, imprinting a kiss upon her burning cheek. At this moment, a louder cry was heard from the bar.

"He comes," said she, springing to her feet, and bending her ear to the window slide.

"Can you fire?" said I, grasping my musket.

"Yes, pale face," said she with a look of sternness. "Give me the long arm."

I handed her the musket, and she presented it towards the advancing party.

"Ha!" said she, "I have him!" Her musket rang sharply, and a tall red skin bounded into the air and fell dead upon the sand. "He will trouble me no more!" said she, sitting

down upon the floor with a hollow laugh. She had killed her lover.

I picked off another warrior; and in a moment, a dozen bullets rattled against the lantern frame. A louder whoop below, now assured us that the party had reached the door of the light-house. In our haste we had omitted to fasten a little window near the door, and soon we heard another startling whoop, and then the tread of a moccasin upon the stairs. The sounds came nearer and nearer, and at length a heavy thump shook the trap door, beneath our feet.

"Open the door cautiously," said she, "and I will send the whole pack down below."

I silently undid the fastening, the door rose upon its hinges, and the fierce head of a Seminole warrior, painted in the most terrific style, popped up, and his fiery eye balls glared around the lantern. The next moment, a musket blazed away at his head, and he rolled heavily down the steep winding stairs, a mangled corpse, carrying with him the advancing Indians, who retired in confusion and fear. For some moments all was still, at length loud talking was heard at the foot of the stairs, and the noise of ascending feet approached the lantern.

"They have found your powder," said she earnestly, "and are bringing it here to blow us up."

"It is time to decamp then," said I, looking down to the boat. "Follow me." As I said this I descended the ladder to the boat, and was instantly joined by the agile maiden. The boat was lowered to the water in a twinkling, the falls were cast loose, and we glided off into the darkness that rested upon the deep. I now hoisted my log sail, and seated myself in the stern sheets, with my Indian girl by my side, bade good night to Tim Turner, the Seminoles, and the light-house on Luggar Huger Point.

We had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when a terrific explosion was heard in the light-house. A wilder yell rose upon the breeze, and fragments of glass and tin rattled merrily as they fell in showers around us. We looked and the light-house had lost its lantern and a red flame was shooting high up from its shattered cone. At this moment, the Seminoles turned, discovered our boat; the laugh of success was immediately into howls for the deed, and gathering the mangled corpses upon hurdles, the whole band retired to the hammock. Silence now hung upon the deep woods and the broad ocean, and the tree tops whispered sweetly to the gentle dashing of the surf.

"Dew Drop," said I, faintly, "I am drowsy."

"Go to sleep then," said she, "and I will steer the boat."

I closed my eyes—the ripple of the boat sang in my ears and I slept.

It was a bright morning in summer when I awoke again. I had been sleeping, to my astonishment, upon a rock of reef near the light-house. Tim Turner stood over me with a boat hook in his hand, and a most rueful visage.

"Are you dead?"

"No," said I "but you are."

"Not I, faith," said he.

"An't you murdered?" said I.

"Murdered, the devil!" said he, "you've lost your wits."

"Where are the Seminoles?" said I.

"Robbing a hen-roost," said he, "I peppered two of them for stealing my watermelons last evening, just before the light-house was struck with lightning. But let me raise you, you must have been injured by the explosion and fall."

"Injured, no," said I. "I escaped with the Dew Drop of the Seminoles, in your boat."

"Ha! ha! ha! that's a good one," said he. "Why you've laid here, high and dry, ever since seven o'clock, last evening; and my boat had such a hole in the bottom, from the descending thunder bolt that I could not mend it until daylight."

"Dew Drop," said he, "yes, she has been pilfering in my hen-roost and robbing my chicken house, this half hour; and I am in a hurry to return and give the wench a grist of mustard-seed shot."

As he said this, he raised me up—my hair was singed off the back part of my head, my boots were ripped into a thousand pieces, a long black mark run down my linen jacket and trousers, and I began to be conscious that I had been struck with lightning.

Reader, I had a glorious dream. I was thrown by the thunder-bolt out of the light-house lantern, and had been carried by the tide to the reef where the waves laid me up to dry.

"What is life but a dream?" said I. And echo answered—"But a dream!"

REUBEN. This is an excellent article, and should be in every garden. Its perennial, and resembles the burdock much in its growth. The stock of the leaf, which is large and tender, is in high esteem for tarts and pies, and in this way the plant is believed to be highly conducive to health. Peel the stocks, cut them into half inch lengths, and put them into tarts, pies, or puddings, just as you would green gooseberries or currants. Give the plants two square feet each, in good ground, and a dozen of them will supply a family from May to August. The rhubarb may be propagated by offsets, or from seeds which ripen at midsummer, and may be sown as soon as gathered. There are several varieties. This is getting in great demand as a market vegetable. The seed stocks should be cut in, except one or more left to produce seed.

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD, }
ANDREW W. RICE, }
Quincy, Jan. 16. }

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss, Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every useful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalled for recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by *Rupture*, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial inventions of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller*.

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Charitable Mechanic Association to Dr. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Newport Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality. Quincy, March 28.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hatheway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered. Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves. ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.
Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.
Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

As some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the Town; this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intentions, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of sale, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, "will try."

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.

77 Razors HONED and set at short notice. WILLIAM SHAW.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. JUSTIN SPEAR.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS;
Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES;
Black, mixed and lavender SATINETS;
Satins, Valenciennes and Lace Vestings;
Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;
Linen Drillings, a great variety;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Black and blue-black Bombazines and Alpines;
Cambrics, Cambric and Muslins, Lawns, etc.;
Linen, Cotton and Linen Table Covers;
English and American Prints;
Copperplates and Patches;
Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc., etc;
Russia Dinpers and Crash;
Scotch Dinpers—a superior article for family use;
Edinboro', Herring, Broadie and Merino Shawls;
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarves;
Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety;
Oilcloths and Couch Canvases;
Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;
Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors;
Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, May 15.

CATERPILLARS.

Take care of these foul consumers of the orchard foliage. Much injury to the trees is often done by them, but it is the owner's fault if they harm him to any great extent. A few hours labor will suffice for cleaning the orchard of them. When they are on limbs that can be conveniently reached, it is well to tear off the nest and tread upon it. When the nests are above the arm's reach, a light pole with a swab upon the end, answers as a sufficient instrument for their destruction. The work is more effectually done if the swab is dipped in soap-suds, fish oil, or any liquid which will destroy the worm without injuring the tree. But the hour of the day at which this work is to be done, must be regarded. Take only those times when the whole family are in the nest. This is the case from early morning until seven or eight o'clock. From that time until near eleven o'clock, they are out upon the limbs and leaves taking their morning meal. Their nap at noon is usually from eleven o'clock until two o'clock in the afternoon. At this time they are easily taken and effectually destroyed. In the afternoon they go out again to feed, but toward evening they may again be caught. This work of destruction should be commenced early in the season, while the leaves of the trees are so small as not to screen them from sight, and before they have perpetrated their ravages. And while protecting the orchard, it is well to look at the wild cherry and all the wild scrub apple trees upon the farm, for these favorite abodes of the caterpillar, if undisturbed, will send out swarms of breeders to furnish a numerous progeny to people the neighborhood the next season. As a matter of taste too, we prefer the sight of green leaves on even the worthless bush, to the huge white house and its crawling inmates; and for appearance sake we would lay a ruthless hand upon the rising colony.—*New England Farmer.*

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

This wholesome and delicious vegetable, ought to be cultivated by every family that possesses a few yards of ground. It is a dish that nearly all persons are fond of, and it supplies the table during the most destitute season of the year. A good bed will last fifteen or twenty years, and will bear cutting some twenty times in a season. It occupies but little space, and the trouble and expense of culture is much less than is generally supposed. A bed, five feet by twenty, will contain one hundred roots, and is large enough for a moderate sized family. If good two year old roots are used, they will bear some cutting the next year after planting.

The following directions will enable any intelligent laborer to form and plant the bed:

If there is any choice, select a warm location, where the soil is deep and rich, neither wet nor dry; mark out the boundaries of the bed, and dig out the earth to the depth of eighteen inches. (If the location is rather wet, and the bottom hard, dig six inches deeper, and put in six inches of oyster shells or loose stones.) If the top soil is good, lay it on one side, but wheel the poor earth away. Then take well rotted manure and mix it with an equal portion of good earth, and fill up the bed even with the surface; then rake it smooth and place the roots on the top of the ground, twelve inches apart; spread the fibers and fix them in their natural position with the hand; then cover the whole with three or four inches of the mixed compost, smooth it off neatly, and the work is finished.

Water the bed after planting, if dry weather succeeds, and keep it clear of weeds during summer. Before setting in of winter, cut off the stalks, and give an annual dressing of two or three inches of manure. The roughest of this should be raked off in the spring, and the surface of the bed loosened with a manure fork.

HONEST MAN.

Many years ago, two young men shipped before the mast for a foreign voyage. They sailed together for some time. At last, while the vessel to which they were attached was lying at Hamburg, one of them, who was a Swede, left her. He had not money enough to carry him home, and he asked his shipmate to lend him two dollars, saying that he would honestly and truly repay him at some future time, even if it should be twenty years afterwards. The money was loaned, and the lender saw no more of the man, and the matter passed from his mind. He afterwards quit the sea, and is now a merchant in this city, doing an extensive business. A few days ago, a man called at his counting-room, and, addressing him, asked if such was his name, mentioning it. He replied yes. Then, said the man, I owe you two dollars. When we were shipmates I borrowed that sum of you in Hamburg. I told you I would repay it if I lived, even if it were twenty years afterwards. It is twenty years this day since I borrowed it, and having just ascertained that you are the individual who lent it to me, I have called to pay it according to promise. After some little time the circumstance came to the recollection of the merchant, and he received his pay, though probably he never would have thought of it again, had not this honest hearted man called and reminded him of it.

Such things ought to be recorded. The amount, to be sure, is small, but the principle involved is the same as though the sum had been thousands of dollars. We know many a one who, we think, would find it convenient to forget such "unconsidered trifles," and even if reminded of them, would find it inconvenient to make the just recompense which a due regard to honesty and honor would require of them.—*Boston Transcript.*

TO DRY CHERRIES THE BEST WAY. To every five pounds of cherries stoned, weight one of sugar double-refined. Put the fruit into the preserving pan with very little water, make both seething hot; take the fruit out and immediate-

ly dry them; put them in the pan again, strewing the sugar between each layer of cherries, let it stand to melt; then set the pan on the fire, and make it scalding hot as before; take it off, and repeat this thrice with the sugar. Drain them from the syrup, and lay them single to dry on dishes, in the sun or on a stove. When dry, put them into a sieve, dip it into a pan of cold water, and draw it instantly out again, and pour them on a fine soft cloth, dry them, and set them once more in the hot sun, or on a stove. Keep them in a box, with layers of white paper; in a dry place. This way is the best to give plumpness to the fruit, as well as color and flavor.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER. A young lady received an invitation, purporting to come from a young man to whom she was engaged to be married, to visit a family of her acquaintance at Green River, Mass. A widow lady of that place, invited her to her house and offered her a glass of beer, which upon tasting she refused to drink. By the urgent persuasion of the daughter, she was however induced to swallow the beer, which was found to contain a large quantity of corrosive sublimate. There is but little hope she will recover. The effect was so sudden that in a very few moments her tongue was so swollen as to protrude from her mouth. It is said that the widow lady was desirous that the gentleman to whom the lady was engaged, should marry her own daughter, and that she resorted to this murderous scheme to accomplish her purpose. Both mother and daughter have been committed to jail.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. A very singular attempt of this kind occurred in the Roxbury Almshouse, a day or two since. An old gentleman, between sixty and seventy years of age, who had lived there some time, requested the master of the house to allow him to go into the field to work, at hoeing or planting. But the master thinking he was too old and infirm to be of any service, refused his permission. The man then went to his room, appearing perfectly satisfied. Immediately after, the sound of a heavy fall attracted the attention of those within hearing, and they found the old gentleman with his throat cut from ear to ear, apparently dying. The surgeon being immediately sent for, found the wound not so serious as intended, though dangerous. After dressing the wound, the patient, as soon as he recovered his senses, tore off all the dressings of the surgeon. He was then confined and the wound again dressed. Soon after, the sufferer said that he had determined to die and was tired of life, that he intended to obtain some arsenic, but, disappointed in this, he resorted to the razor. Insanity alone could have dictated the horrid deed, though the man appeared in every other respect to be perfectly rational.—*Bay State Democrat.*

A CLEVER MINISTRY. One of the most extraordinary circumstances in the annals of a constitutional government has recently occurred in Sweden. The Ministers of state there have been accused, not of having violated the laws of their country and abused their power, but of having brought the country to a state of unexampled prosperity. At this moment, says *La Presse* of Paris, Sweden is one of the happiest countries on the face of the earth, the merit of which is due to the King. Formerly the nation was loaded with debt; at present there is an excess of income over the expenditure; but it is alleged, that Ministers produced this prosperity by violating the constitution, and that they must account for the responsibility they have incurred!

NOVEL MODE OF FISHING. At Tonawanda they have a novel and easy method of catching Bass. All that is necessary is to paddle a canoe in the evening near the shore of a stream, keeping the canoe inclined as much as possible towards the shore, without dipping; the fish seeing the shadow of the boat, make a rush to jump over it, and fall into the canoe. A fisherman writing from that place, says that for several evenings, they have caught from ten to thirty of an evening by simply paddling the canoe within about fifteen feet from the shore, say thirty rods and back. It must be an agreeable and exciting amusement, to see ten or twelve Bass in the air at one moment, jumping like colts, some entirely over the canoe, while others startle one egregiously with a rap aside of the head.

BENEVOLENCE. "Not for ourselves, but others," is the grand law of Nature, inscribed by the hand of God on every part of creation. Not for itself but others, does the sun dispense its beams; not for themselves, but others, do the clouds distil their showers; not for herself, but others, does the earth unlock her treasures; not for themselves, but others, do the trees produce their fruit or the flowers diffuse their fragrance and display their various hues. So, not for himself, but others, are the blessings of heaven bestowed on man. He who lives only to himself, and consumes the bounty of heaven upon his lusts, or consecrates it to the demon of avarice, is a barren rock in a fertile plain; he is a thorny bramble in a fruitful vineyard; he is the grave of God's blessing; he is the very Arabia desert of the moral world.—*Payson.*

ADVERTISING. There is nothing like it.—A man, no matter what his business may be, never loses anything by advertising. The more money he expends upon the newspapers, the more money he makes. A person once stated that he commenced business with a determination to expend, in advertising, all his receipts for the first two years, but soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid it out, the more he received; and, could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, he would have been repaid four fold.—*New York News.*

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MATRIMONY. No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of connubiality without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, bake a loaf of bread, roast a joint of meat, broil a steak, make a pudding and manufacture frocks and et ceteras for little responsibilities.

If only those possessed of these qualifications were permitted to become wives, how long would it take an arithmetician to calculate the number of old maids?

ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING. One of our friends recently called upon us to say that he had just got a cash order for some of his manufactures, all the way from Wisconsin Territory, and wondered how his address and business were known so far. On looking at the letter, we told him our paper, with his advertisement in it, was taken weekly at the leading hotel in the town where his order came from. This at once, explained to him how he had received so far and so good an order. Let merchants, manufacturers and mechanics advertise more, and pay the printer better, and they will thrive better, and make more money for themselves.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

MARRIAGE. Dow, jr. calls a wife, 'a lump of the pure gold of love refined in the crucible of Hymen.' Many wives spend lumps of gold for their husbands, without showing that they themselves are formed of that substance. The same quaint author just quoted, says a little further along the stream of his thoughts, that 'the brightest jewel pertaining to a woman is not worn upon her finger—neither does it glitter upon her bracelet. No, it lies buried beneath a whole cargo of silks, satins, laces, and in the casket of her mind.'

PUNISHMENT OF CRUELTY. Early in the fifteenth century, a Highland robber having taken two cows from an old woman, she swore she would wear no shoes, until she had complained to the king. The savage, in ridicule of her oath, nailed horse-shoes to her feet. When her wounds were healed, she proceeded to the royal presence, told her story, and showed her scars. The just monarch instantly dispatched orders to secure the thief, who being brought to Perth, and condemned, the King commanded that he should be clothed in a canvas frock, on which was printed the figure of a man fastening horse-shoes to a woman's feet. In this dress he was exhibited through the streets of the city for two days, then dragged at the tail of a horse to the gallows and hanged.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MATHEMATICAL SOLUTION.

MR. EDITOR:—The following solution of B's question, in the Patriot of March 13th, is at your service. Mr. R. Jr. has given a method of solving the question, but he has not carried out the operation so as to show the answer.

Solution.—It is evident that a triangle, whose base is one inch of the circumference of the circle and whose opposite angle is the centre of the circle, must be so long as to contain 48 acres, because the shilling one inch wide contains 48 farthings; therefore 48 acres reduced to square inches=301086720 inches multiplied by 4, gives 1204346880 inches for the diameter of the circle. This diameter 1204346880 inches multiplied by 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288+ gives the circumference of the circle 3783567310.58178828658753055520531.346147901440 inches, equal to the shillings enclosing the circle, which multiplied by 2 gives the value of the circle and shillings enclosing the same=7567134621.1635765731.754-shillings sterling; to this sum add one third and divide by 6 and we have the sum in dollars \$1681585471.369683+.

The side of the square is exactly equal to the diameter of the circle; therefore the diameter=1204346880 multiplied by 4=4817387520 inches being the number of shillings enclosing the square; which multiplied by 2 gives the value of the square and the shillings enclosing the same in shillings sterling=9634775040=\$2141061120. To this sum add the circle and shillings enclosing it and we find the amount of the circle and square with the shillings enclosing them=\$3822646591.369683+.

B.

For the Quincy Patriot.

AN ENIGMA.

I am a word of 17 letters, my 13th, 2d, 15th, 17th, 8th, and 16th is one of our best friends; my 3d, 12th, 15th and 16th is not the whole; my 5th, 6th and 10th is the king of the forest; my 16th, 6th and 14th is what old women admire; my 11th and 7th is an adverb; my 1st, 6th, 15th and 4th was a Roman Emperor; my 9th, 2d, 15th and 9th is a part of an Indian's weapon. My whole was a baffled aspirant for dominion. HENRY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Persons indebted to this office, either for job work, advertising, or subscription to the Quincy Patriot, for 1837, '38, '39 and '40, are desired to call and settle at the earliest opportunity.

It cannot be expected by those indebted in small sums, and who reside in the neighboring towns, that they will be waited upon by an agent; therefore it is to be hoped that special attention will be given to this notice. A hint should be sufficient.

BEWARE OF GLAZED DISHES. A family in Salem, (N. J.) have been all of them more or less ill, in consequence of partaking of a pie which had been baked in a glazed earthen-ware dish, and in which, during the process of baking, a portion of the glazed matter must have been incorporated, as it was found entirely off the inside of the vessel.

LADIES FAIR.

We will now endeavor to redeem our promise of noticing the Fair. It came off splendidly on the 17th inst. It was opened on the evening of the preceding day, when the Hall and two other rooms at the Hancock House were tastefully ornamented and decorated with festoons of evergreen and branches of the most beautiful flowers of nature and of art.

Upon our first entrance into the Hall, we were somewhat in doubt which would claim the greater share of our admiration, the beautifully spread and highly decorated tables, or those who had taken their stand behind them; but we were soon constrained to give the meed of praise to the latter.

There was an abundance of good cheer provided, such as the various kinds of cake, soda, mead, etc. These tables were well patronized.

In one place might be seen the sick on the couch with the nurse and the physician in attendance, looking, not indeed like a son of Esculapius, but like Esculapius himself, in all his primitive simplicity and dignity. We fancied, one would half wish to be sick to have such august attendance.

On another table were to be seen all kinds of small and fancy dresses, composed of the most tasteful colors, ornamented in the most beautiful manner, and attracting to the eye. Here was a cradle, there a couch, here a wagon, there a horse; here a centre-table, there an elegant set of furniture; here gentlemen's 'kerchiefs and dummies, there ladies' indispensables and toilet apparatus. In one place might be seen the enfeebled beggar asking alms; in another the accomplished lady herself decorated in the most costly habiliments of grandeur. In a word, it seemed as though all the fancies of all the Fairies of all time had been put upon invention to produce from their prolific brains what could dazzle the eye, delight the ear, fascinate the touch, and give the keenest zest to the taste.

There were some of the most beautiful specimens of Quincy Granite, (that best and richest, that noblest and inexhaustible production of our town,) that we have ever witnessed. A monument, beautifully engraved and highly polished, far surpassing any thing of the kind (as we heard expressed by many visitors from abroad,) ever hewn from Parian marble, decorated one of the tables. It is true, there had been much labor bestowed upon it, and the artist had done his best, (as every one should who labors for the Fair,) but it should be the pride of all our citizens, as it demonstrated that this indigenous material of our soil is capable of receiving the highest polish and the finest touch of the artist or the painter. We believe it will ere long out-do all that Greece or Rome did in days of yore. It was said, this monument had received more than an hundred dollars worth of labor. It was labor well expended. We shall hereafter see many such.

There was another specimen of the same material. It was a Granite Clock; yes, reader, would you believe it, that was a Granite Clock. And what is more than can be said of most wooden clocks and some brass ones, it kept time well, or, as the common adage is, it kept good time. We would not wish to give our readers, however, the impression that the clock work was really of granite. Every one must be aware that this material, with all its advantages, must be rather bungling for wheels, pivots, screws, chains, etc. etc. The case of the clock, however, was of granite—of granite beautifully cut and elegantly engraved. It was, deservedly the wonder and admiration of many. And what is more, it was the work of a "Quincy boy" Mr. Solomon F. Torrey—one, who has had no instruction upon the subject except what he has derived from his own resources. We hope he will continue to cultivate his mechanical organs, and if they continue to expand with his increasing years, we shall expect he will find but few rivals.

We have seen merchants—have witnessed their proceedings and dealt with them. We have seen ladies shopping, as it is called, but have never seen such shrewdness in trade, keenness of satire and perseverance in securing the cash, as we witnessed at this Fair. Truly, the Fair are the persons to trade. To their native charms of person, they have super-added what is of the utmost importance in trade, setting a good price upon valuable articles and persisting till they obtained it.

A word for the Fate Lady. She was elegantly constructed and attracted her full share of attention; and it is said, her wheel unrolled a number of very remarkable destinies—so much so that many who received her prognostications will not soon forget them. The young lady who attended on her revelations performed her part with much courtesy and eclat. The Lady was at length drawn by a young gentleman of our town, who will now be able to have the fates at his own disposal.

Post Office facilities have been much increased of late; but the last new appointment, which we have known, was at this Fair. It was a splendid concern. We admired the adroitness and economy with which it was conducted. We have heard of several valuable and interesting communications being taken from the office, and among others, the verses which follows:—

A legend is told of a village, they say,
Where "Cupid" some baskets sent May-day,
All curiously wrought and filled with flowers,
Selected from Flora's choicest bowers.

Such exquisite taste in all was displayed,
It seemed as if "fairy nymphs" must be made;
There were various colors in all to be seen
Save one, 'twas intended expressly for GREEN.

Many was the suspected, but none e'er knew
Under whose lily fingers the fair flowers grew;
When I, from a floweret, chanced to spy
What will long be kept from human eye.

The cream of the joke as it seemed to me,
They thought themselves "the chosen" to be;
But "Lords of Creation" better get a receipt,
And learn of the Ladies a secret to keep.

LADY HUMMING-BIRD.

It will be readily perceived that the above refers to the May-day baskets of which we formerly spoke. We can assure those ladies that we are extremely happy to hear from them again, and are as ready to serve them as we pledged ourselves to be at the time of receiving these cupid wrought-baskets. We feel confident that the favors of these fair ones will be fully and timely reciprocated. We shall leave them to keep the secret; and yield to them the term of "lord" as we must sooner or later. The women will rule, and we

see by their genius, skill, tact, shrewdness and conversableness, that we lords, as they call us, have but a sorry chance of it.

The Ladies with the visitors are deeply indebted to the Quincy Band for their services in affording them such interesting music, as they were favored with upon this occasion. The enterprise and spirit of this band are truly commendable. The music upon this occasion was fine, and will be long remembered.

The ladies have exceeded all the expectations of their friends in this commendable undertaking. We understand they have already collected eleven hundred dollars besides paying out their expenses; and they have still many articles not yet disposed of, which are soon to be sold at auction on Monday next. [See notice.]

We think they will secure the handsome sum of twelve hundred dollars—a sum, which, if judiciously expended, as we hope and trust it will be, will decorate and improve that portion of the town to which it is appropriated to no inconsiderable extent. The only difficulties which we now see in the way of its profitable and advantageous expenditure seem to arise from the circumstances connected with the ground which it has been contemplated to ornament. The town house not being removed and the ground being so filled up, it seems very difficult to ornament it.

It has been suggested, that it would be best to purchase Mount Wollaston and lay it out in suitable lots and let the ladies expend the money which they have obtained upon that beautiful hill. It is already famous in history. It is a commanding eminence and would make a cemetery little, if any, inferior, to Mount Auburn. Quincy is destined to be a large town. A large burial ground will be necessary, and it strikes us, that the present is the time to secure it.

There are many things more we would gladly say, (as we are ever at the service of the Fair) did time and opportunity permit, but the above must suffice, *pro tempore.*

The following beautiful stanzas, rich in thought and sublime in idea, written by Jeffrey R. Brackett, Esq., of Boston, were dedicated and presented to the Ladies who conducted the Fair.

If there is one place where should bud the first flowers,
And erol the earliest birds of the year,
Is it not where the form of the loved ones of ours
Are lying in silence no more to appear?

And whose are the hands to be put forth to heighten
The beauties of Nature, and hasten their bloom,
But theirs, who the pathways of life throughout brighten,
The last at the cross, and the first at the tomb?

Let the oak throw its shade where the heroes repose,
The orange tree blow by the bed of the bride,
And the myrtle shod' creep o'er the mound that encloses
Whatever of maidenly loveliness died;
Give the whitest of roses and lilies their places
Where childhood and youth have been laid in the ground;

Over parents removed from their children's embraces
Be elms, with the ivy encircling them round.

While Art lends aid to the work of adorning,
With instruments tempered at Bethlehem's fount,
Raise no altars of darkness, no statues of mourning
That bear not the glory of Calvary's mount,
For the clouds that o'ershadowed the tomb have been broken,

Since Jesus arose from the depth of its night,
And their scattered remains form that cherished token,
The rainbow of promise, that heralds the light.

And death comes no more with his pale charger reeking,
In aspect of vengeance, of terrors the king,
But an angel of mercy benignly speaking
Of life, in the future's unchangeable Spring.

Though earth has her rivers of pleasure o'erflowing,
And beauty abounding on every side,
Still brighter that country's perpetual glowing,
Whose entrance the grave is, the Savior the guide.

TEMPERANCE.

Last Sabbath evening, we had addresses in the Episcopal church, from Messrs. Bates, Miller & Dyer, a delegation of the Washington Total Abstinence Society. The audience was very large, comprising generally the citizens of our town. The addresses were very appropriate and calculated to do much good.

We saw in these men evidence that the intemperate man has talents, native talents of the first order. Though their education had been, as they stated, limited, yet we saw what might have been expected from them had they been educated. We very much doubt whether a selection, from the labouring portion of our community of five individuals from among those who have not been accustomed to public speaking, would deliver five more interesting speeches than were delivered by those five who have attended the last two meetings. True, we did not find polished sentences, but what is much better, we found thoughts, and thoughts that glowed. And we are inclined to believe, as was stated by one of those gentlemen, that the ranks of the intemperate have generally been composed of those whose intellects were of the highest order.

The glorious reformation now begun, from present progress, will soon pervade the land. We wish success to the good cause, and hope every editor will come up to this work with all the energy, zeal and perseverance with which partizans have engaged in politics the past year; then will the work progress rapidly and soon will the song of emancipation be sung from all intoxicating liquors.

We are rejoiced at the stand which has recently been taken by the friends of the good cause. It most and will prevail. Many who are now sunk in wretchedness and degradation, by the aid and sympathy of their fellow creatures, will soon be raised to posts of honor and respectability. The morning star has, indeed, arisen upon the inebriates of our land, and they themselves behold and rejoice in it. May it shed its benign radiance from Maine to Georgia and from the shores of the Atlantic to the "far West."

A HOME THURST. In the course of the late brawling discussions, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Wise declared that he entertained friendly feelings towards Mr. Adams.

"Yes!" exclaimed Mr. Adams, "such feelings as you had towards Cilley,—you cried over him, after he was dead."

Col. Richard M. Johnson, late Vice President of the United States, has been elected to the Legislature, from Scott county, Kentucky.

MILITARY ELECTION. A meeting of the Second Regiment of the First Brigade, was held at the Hancock House, Thursday of last week, for the election of Lieutenant Colonel. Brig. Gen. G. T. sided. Capt. Harvey Howe of Danvers elected Colonel and declined. Capt. C. and Capt. John Stephenson, both of H. severely elected Colonel and Lieutenant took the ten days allowed by law to accept.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

According to the census returns, the Indian Corn in North Carolina is three of bushels. In the production of this therefore, North Carolina stands second the annual crop of Tennessee, which induces, being upwards of forty-two million bushels.

The Democracy of Plymouth County, celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence at East Bridgewater. Hon. Foster H. River, will deliver the oration.

The United States House of Representatives passed a resolve—June 122, says 60—\$25,000 for the use of the family of General Henry Black, who, has been elected from the Somerset District, Pa., in place of Ogle, deceased, without serious opposition.

Thomas Clarkson of London, in behalf and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, addressed to the President of the United States against slavery, and urging the liberation of your country from its great chief reproach.

It has been shrewdly remarked that may be at the head of affairs, the woman which sways the head to and fro to suitience and pleasure.

As men judge by appearances, appear wish to succeed, never plead poverty, but three cents, jingle them.

All the retailers and others who are the sale of liquors in the flourishing village of Mills, in Buxton, Maine, have agreed to business entirely for one year.

Of the fifty Banks in the State of thirty-five have accepted the terms of the Revenue Act. The amount of currency are authorised to issue under the act, is

A piratical schooner was captured, at a place called the Chandelier, off Old on the 29th of May. She arrived at the first instant, and the crew, seven in number, were strongly guarded.

The price paid by the new proprietors Atlas was fifty-two thousand dollars, debts due the concern at the time of Mr. death.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting TO-MORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock, at the Sectional Church. Several gentlemen will meet on the subject of the temperance. The public are invited to attend.

The Singers of the several religious Societies are invited to attend and thereby additional interest to the meeting.

The Norfolk County Temperance Society, Annual Meeting, on MONDAY, 3d June, instant, at ten o'clock in the fore Unitarian Church, at Medfield.

The forenoon will be devoted to ordination and at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Reformer and Reformed John Hawkins, Baltimore delegation, will address the meeting. All persons, male and female, young and old, are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the Executive Committee, JOSEPH HARRINGTON.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, that they will be in session at the Town SATURDAY in each month, until 10 o'clock from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, having business with the Town at present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, LYMAN RICKEY, Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst., by R. Mr. GEORGE H. LOCKE to Miss CAROL GALE.

Our friends, on this happy occasion, remembered us, for which token of friendship we receive our wishes that they may live without an event to mar their happy hopes of prosperity.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., Roxana, Frederick A. Trask, aged 28. In whose hand and six children have to mourn a kind and affectionate wife and mother; who have become acquainted with her short stay, an excellent friend, in whom died a blessing.

Bargains in E. and W.

THE subscriber has just received a sale, at prices that cannot fail to interest the following articles, viz:—

Superior MOLASSES at 25 and 30 cents per gallon; OIL at 50 cents per gallon; VANILLA SUGAR at 7, 8 and 9 cents per COFFEE, at 10, 11, 12 and 13 cents per SUGAR, 4 cents per pound; SOUCHON 5 cents per pound; YOUNG HYSON 3 cents per pound.

Also—A general assortment of DRY goods will be sold cheap for cash. E. B. Quincy, June 26.

Fire! Fire!!

THE Proprietor of the Niagara Engraving and a job printing establishment, at Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, 26th of June, at 7 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested importance must be transacted. GEORGE H. FRENCH, Quincy June 26.

For Sale.

A pair of Blacksmith's Bellows and a Jack used in the Stone business. JOHN Quincy, June 26.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

see by their genius, skill, tact, shrewdness and conversableness, that we, as they call us, have but a sorry chance of it.

The Ladies with the visitors are deeply indebted to the Quincy Band for their services in affording them such interesting music, as they were favored with upon this occasion. The enterprise and spirit of this band are truly commendable. The music upon this occasion was fine, and will be long remembered.

The ladies have exceeded all the expectations of their friends in this commendable undertaking. We understand they have already collected *eleven hundred dollars* besides paying out their expenses; and they have still many articles not yet disposed of, which are soon to be sold at auction on Monday next. [See notice.] We think they will secure the handsome sum of *twelve hundred dollars*—a sum, which, if judiciously expended, as we hope and trust it will be, will decorate and improve that portion of the town to which it is appropriated to no inconsiderable extent. The only difficulties which we now see in the way of its profitable and advantageous expenditure seem to arise from the circumstances connected with the ground which it has been contemplated to ornament. The town house not being removed and the ground being so filled up, it seems very difficult to ornament it.

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Whatever of maidenly loveliness died;
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Over parents removed from their children's embraces
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MILITARY ELECTION. A meeting of the officers of the Second Regiment of the First Brigade, First Division, was held at the Hancock House, in this town, on Thursday of last week, for the choice of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. Brig. Gen. G. T. Winthrop presided. Capt. Harvey Howe of Dorchester, was first elected Colonel and declined. Capt. C. W. Seymour and Capt. John Stephenson, both of Hingham, were severally elected Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, and took the ten days allowed by law to accept or not.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

According to the census returns, the annual crop of Indian Corn in North Carolina is *thirty-four millions of bushels*. In the production of this important item, therefore, North Carolina stands second on the list—the annual crop of Tennessee, which is the largest producer, being upwards of forty-two millions of bushels.

The Democracy of Plymouth County propose to celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence, at East Bridgewater. Hon. Foster Hooper of Fall River, will deliver the oration.

The United States House of Representatives, have passed a resolve—years 122, nays 66—appropriating \$25,000 for the use of the family of General Harrison.

Henry Black, whig, has been elected to Congress from the Somerset District, Pa., in place of Charles Ogle, deceased, without serious opposition.

Thomas Clarkson of London, in behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has written an address to the President of the United States, protesting against slavery, and urging him to aid in the deliverance of your country from its greatest crime, and its chief reproach.

It has been shrewdly remarked that though men may be at the head of affairs, the women are the neck which sways the head and fro to suit their convenience and pleasure.

As men judge by appearances, appear well. If you wish to succeed, never plead poverty. If you have but three cents, jingle them.

All the retailers and others who are concerned in the sale of liquors in the flourishing village at the Bar Mills, in Buxton, Maine, have agreed to relinquish the business entirely for one year.

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The price paid by the new proprietors of the Boston Atlas was fifty-two thousand dollars, including the debts due the concern at the time of Mr. Haughton's death.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at seven o'clock, at the Second Congregational Church. Several gentlemen will address the meeting on the subject of the *temperance reform*. The public are invited to attend.

The Singers of the several religious Societies are respectfully invited to attend and thereby impart an additional interest to the meeting.

The Norfolk County Temperance Society will hold their Annual Meeting, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Unitarian Church, at Medfield.

The forenoon will be devoted to ordinary business, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, the celebrated *Reformer and Reformed John Hawkins, Esq.* of the Baltimore delegation, will address the meeting.

All persons, male and female, young and old, are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

JOSEPH HARRINGTON, Chairman.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.

LYSANDER RICHARDS.

Quincy, Jan. 30th, 1841.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. GEORGE H. LOCKE to Miss CAROLINE NIGHTINGALE.

Our friends, on this happy occasion, liberally remembered us, for which token of friendship they cordially receive our wishes that they may pass a long life without an event to mar their happiness or cloud their hopes of prosperity.

DIED.

In this town, 11th inst., Roxana, consort of Mr. Frederick A. Trask, aged 28. In whose death a husband and six children have to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother; and all those who have become acquainted with her, during her short stay, an excellent friend, in whom no one could find a blemish.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. L. Pieron, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester.) and

Quincy Fair—Auction.

THE Ladies, connected with the Quincy Fair, respectfully give notice that they have on hand a variety of Fancy and Useful Articles, exhibited at the Fair, which they will sell at auction, at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the 28th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Also—Fifty or sixty yards of Cotton Shirting and Sheet.

It is their intention to dispose of all the goods that remain unsold at the present time.

Per order of the Ladies.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auc.

Quincy, June 26.

Notice.

To John M. Gourgass, Jr., Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Norfolk:—

WE, the subscribers, desire to organize as a Corporation, by virtue of the provisions of the 114th chapter of the Statutes of 1841, with such persons as may join us, for the purpose of procuring, establishing and preparing a Cemetery or burial place for the dead, in Quincy, in said County, and to that end to sue a warrant calling a meeting, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of July next, at six of the clock in the afternoon, at the office of Solomon Willard, Esquire, in said Quincy, to act on the following articles, to wit:—

First—To choose a Clerk.

Second—To choose a Moderator.

Third—To choose all other necessary Officers.

Fourth—To choose a Committee to draft all necessary By-laws and Regulations, and to report the same at such time as the meeting shall direct.

Fifth—To determine the manner of calling meetings.

Sixth—To determine the number of members that shall constitute a quorum.

Seventh—To take and assume a corporate name.

Eighth—To choose a Committee to take all necessary measures for procuring a suitable lot of Land for a Cemetery, and to report the result at such time as the meeting shall direct.

Dated at said Quincy, the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one.

Justin Spear, Joseph French, Samuel Ela, Solomon Willard, William D. Gray, Asa S. Johnson, Frederick A. Trask, George H. Locke, John Long, Matthew Carroll, Michael McKendrick.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(L. S.)

To Justin Spear, one of the subscribers to the foregoing application:—

YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify all persons, mentioned in said application, to meet at the time, and place, and for the purposes therein expressed, by causing an attested copy of the same and of this warrant to be published in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in said Quincy, at least seven days before the said sixth day of July next.

Given under my hand and seal, at said Quincy, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one.

JOHN M. GOURGASS JR., Justice of the Peace.

A true copy. Attest:—

JUSTIN SPEAR.

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber would call attention to the following Certificates, selected from among many, in favor of Dr. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSSES, which are secured by patent. The certificates are so numerous, that it is impossible to insert them all, but the following, which render this instrument superior to others for the same object, are its lightness, neatness, and facility of adaptation and alteration; qualities which those who have been compelled to wear a Truss will know to be of great value. The subscriber, however, deems it unnecessary to add any thing to the recommendation of the distinguished gentlemen whose notices are appended.

LUTHER ANGIER.

From W. G. Hanford, M. D., M. M. S. S.

Owing to the facility with which the size of the Truss—the position of the Pad, and the amount of pressure can be altered and arranged to suit each particular case, I have no hesitation in saying that I think this Truss will be worn with greater ease by the patient, and at the same time with a better prospect of a radical cure than any other Truss I have ever used or known.

W. G. HANFORD.

Boston, December 24th, 1840.

From J. C. Warren, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

At the request of Dr. Fletcher, I have examined his Truss, and have been much struck with its simplicity, and think it worthy of an extensive trial, which I believe will result in its introduction as an important aid for the relief of Hernia.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D., M. M. S. S., Quarantine Physician, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

To whom it may concern—The undersigned has convinced himself, from a close examination and comparison with other instruments devised for the same object, that Dr. Fletcher's recently invented Truss is particularly deserving of the attention of medical practitioners. It combines so many advantages, and is so economical in manner, that it recommends itself to those at all acquainted with the anatomy of the region to which it is to be applied.

J. V. C. SMITH.

Boston Feb. 9th, 1839.

From J. Jeffries, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Having examined Dr. Fletcher's Compound Sliding Truss, I consider it as based upon true principles for the retention of the parts protruding in Hernia, and the mechanical application as exceedingly well adapted to accomplish the end proposed.

JOHN JEFFRIES.

Boston, Feb. 9th, 1839.

From A. L. Pieron, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Dear Sir—The requisites of a good Truss are, 1. Perfect security against protrusion of the bowel. 2. Lightness, neatness, and simplicity of construction. 3. Durability. 4. Moderate price. Your Truss appears to combine these in a high degree, with the advantage of being easily adapted to the varieties of Hernia.

A. L. PIERSON.

Salem, Aug. 15, 1834.

From Geo. Hayward, M. D., M. M. S. S., one of the Consulting Surgeons to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The undersigned having made frequent trials of the Truss invented by Dr. Fletcher, has no hesitation in saying that he regards it as superior to most instruments of the kind now in use, with which he is acquainted. Its advantages consist in the size and form of the pad, the ease with which it is moved, and the readiness with which the pressure is increased or diminished.

It is, moreover, in his opinion, as well calculated as any other to produce radical cure of Hernia.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1841.

AGENTS.

Royal Whiton, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Neponset Village, (Dorchester.) and

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

A. S. Jordan,
SIGN OF THE ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB,
NO. 2 MILK, TWO DOORS FROM WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURER OF COMBS AND POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

HAVING twice obtained the first premium for the Massachusetts Mechanic's Association, Boston, and the American Institute, New York—and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more than two hundred different patterns of Wrought and Plain Combs, of the latest and most fashionable sizes.

Tortoise Shell Hair Bands—Horn and Metallic Combs, of every description.
Fancy Tortoise Shell Work—Fine Ivory Combs.
Two hundred different patterns of Pocket Books and Wallets.

Note and Bank Books; Scissors; Pen and Pocket Rivers; Needles and Pins; Razors; Fancy Articles; Games and Toys; Card Cases; Steel Pens; Hair Oils.

COMBS MADE TO ORDER, OR REPAIRED.

DEALERS WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

Boston, June 12.

Grass at Auction.

ABOUT ten acres of Grass (some of which is very stout) standing on land of G. W. Beale, Esq., will be sold at auction, in lots to accommodate purchasers, on THURSDAY, July 1st, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

Conditions made known at the sale.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auc.

Quincy June 26.

Auction Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY next, June 29th inst, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the Grass standing on twelve or fifteen acres of Land of the late Capt. Elphalel Smith, at Quincy Point.

Conditions made known at sale.

THOMPSON BAXTER, Auc.

Quincy June 26.

To Travellers and the Public.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR OR PILLS. This medicine has done wonders within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit, without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

Forty THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GIRARDIN'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puff or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; and feeling fully convinced by the same, would also respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy and vicinity, that he is every week receiving fresh additions to his former stock, making in all a very general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or short approved credit.

Quincy, April 17.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

William S. Morton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

[Office over Mr. Briester's Store.]

Quincy, Jan. 2.

George Bemis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 21, Court Street.

Boston, Feb. 20.

Premium Britannia Ware.

THE subscribers, nearly opposite the Neponset House, have supplied themselves with the very superior Britannia Ware from the manufactory of Roswell Gleason, Esq., comprising a splendid variety of patterns of TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, LAMPS, TUMBLERS, TORKINGERS, etc., etc., which they offer for sale to the trade at the manufacturer's prices, and at low prices at retail.

Also—For sale GLASS, CROCKERY, TIN and JAPANESE WARE.

Also—PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, PAPER HANGINGS and PUTTY.

WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

BACON & BAIRD.

Dorchester, (Neponset Village), April 17.

Mouselin de Laines.

E. PACKARD & Co. have received a few more of those plain Mouselin de Laines, of superior quality.

Quincy, May 22.

Flour, Corn & Oats.

JUST landed from Schooner Gilman, Jonas Holstam, Jr., master, and now offered for sale by the subscribers at Quincy Point, 150 barrels General Flour, 700 bushels yellow round Corn, and 250 bushels of first quality North River Oats.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy Point, May 29.

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, of all sizes and various qualities, constantly for sale by the Subscribers at their DRY GOODS STORE, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston, by the Hundred, Dozen, or singly; each of which will be warranted as good as represented, and at prices which cannot fail to suit.

Boston, May 29.

Millinery Stock and Stand.

A GOOD opportunity now offers to any person wishing to commence in the business of Milliner and Dress Maker.

An old and well known Stand is to let, and the Stock for sale. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK.

Weymouth, June 5.

Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some individual, in the exercise of a spirit of malice, has injured a tree of the subscriber, the above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

CHARLES HALL.

POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN TO THE FALSE ONE.

I dare thee to forget me
Go wander where thou wilt,
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm,
Or on the sabre's hilt.
Away! thou'rt free! o'er land and sea,
Go rush to danger's brink!
But oh, thou canst not fly from thought!
Thy curse will be to think!

Remember me—remember all,
My long enduring love
That linked itself to perjury;
The vulture and the dove!
Remember in thy utmost need,
I never once did shrink,
But clung to thee confidently;
Thy curse shall be—to think!

Then go! that thought shall render thee
A dastard in the light—
That thought, when thou art tempest-tost,
Will fill thee with affright!
In some cold dungeon thou may'st lie,
And counting each cold link
That binds thee to captivity,
Thy curse shall be to think!

Go seek the merry banquet hall,
Where younger maidens bloom,
The thought of me shall make thee there
Endure a deeper gloom;
That thought shall turn the festive cup
To poison while you drink,
And while false smiles are on thy cheek,
Thy curse will be to think!

Forget me! false one, hope it not!
When minstrels touch the string,
The memory of other days
Will gall thee while they sing;
The air I used to love, will make
Thy coward conscience shrink,
Aye, every note will hang its string,
Thy curse will be to think!

Forget me! no, that shall not be!
I'll haunt thee in thy sleep,
In dreams thou'lt cling to slimy rocks
That overhang the deep;
Thou'lt shriek for aid! my feeble arm
Shall hurl thee from the brink,
And when thou wak'st in wild dismay,
Thy curse will be—to think!

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.
Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet,
With Spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If these we love, have found them.
And sweet the mind, that still can find
A star in darkest weather;
But nought can be so sweet to see,
As old friends met together!

These days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it!
Though gray each brow that meets us now,
For age brings wintry weather,
Yet nought can be so sweet to see,
As those old friends together!

The few long known, whom years have shown,
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance, a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather;
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see,
And meet old friends together!

ANECDOTES.

KILL OR CURE. A doctor in Scotland was employed by a poor man to attend to his wife who was dangerously ill. The doctor gave a hint amounting to a suspicion that he would not be paid. I have, says the man, five pounds, and if, says he to the doctor, you kill or cure, you shall have it. The woman died under the doctor's hands; and after a reasonable time, he called for five pounds. The man asked the doctor if he killed his wife? "No," "Did you cure her?" "No." Then, said the poor man, you have no legal demand, and turned upon his heel.

AGED GALLANT. A gallant old gentleman, by the name of Page, finding a young lady's glove at a watering place, presented it to her with the following words: "If from your glove you take the letter G, your glove is lost, which I devote to thee." To which the lady returned the following answer: "If from your Page you take the letter P, your Page is lost, and that won't do me."

WITTY REPARTEE. A Frenchman, once trading in a market, was interrupted by an impertinent would-be-wag who, in a vulgar manner, was speaking the English language. After patiently listening to him, for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied: "Mine fine friend, you vud do vell to stop now, for if Samson had had no better use of de jaw bone of an ass than you do, he would never killed so many Philistines."

VISITS. A rich old gentleman constantly calculated the state of his health, by the rise and fall of the mercenary attentions of pretended friends and relatives. Some little time before he died, his physicians would have persuaded him that he was much better; but it would not do—he had just discovered he had six fatal symptoms in his own case, three presents and three visits, in one day, from a dear friend.

FOUNDATION OF WIT. A gentleman one day observed to Henry Erskine, who was a great punster, that punning is the lowest of wit. "It is so," answered he, "and therefore the foundation of all wit."

THE SAGACIOUS QUACK. "I suppose," said a quack while feeling the pulse of his patient, "that you think me a fool." "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse."

AN ORATOR. It was lately remarked of a hatter, who made himself busy at a caucus in speculating against Monarchs. "That he was a strange fellow to be at war with crowned heads—for if the people were to be deprived of their crowns he must strike into some new line of business."

Elisha Packard & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

ELISHA PACKARD,

AMERSON M. BURELL,

Quincy, Jan. 16.

if

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss,

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so many the generous and uncalculated recommendations it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

It has received the unqualified approbation of the best surgeons in the country. All who can find it convenient to visit the subscriber will receive every attention in making the necessary application.

Persons who are obliged to labor hard for their support, but which labor is suspended by Rupture, are assured that by using Fletcher's Truss, they will be enabled to resume their work without experiencing any inconvenience, as the Truss retains its proper place, notwithstanding the various motions and positions of the body.

Prices vary according to the size and finish, and are so reasonable, as to be within the means of every sufferer.

LUTHER ANGLER, Medford, Mass.

DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS. If we may judge from various sources of information, Dr. M. R. Fletcher's new patent Truss is one of the most beneficial of modern surgery. We observe that several of the most distinguished surgeons in New England have given it their decided approbation; their opinion with regard to its superior merits being founded upon a long experience in the use of instruments of this kind. A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city for his patent Truss exhibited at their late Fair, it having been decided by the committee, that it was superior to any now in use.—*American Traveller.*

DR. M. R. FLETCHER'S TRUSS. A Diploma was granted by the Mechanic Association to Dr. M. R. Fletcher, for his ingenuity in the construction of the Truss, now so extensively known as his invention. The committee perfectly coincide with some of the most eminent surgeons of New England, in believing it a superior instrument.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

AGENTS.

Royal Whiten, Hingham; Darius Brewer, Milton; Simeon B. Carpenter, Dedham; Orin P. Bacon, Nantuxet Village, (Dorchester,) and in this town, EENEZER WOODWARD.

Quincy, Dec. 12.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 28.

if

Quincy Hair Cutting Room.

As some one has been industriously circulating reports that the subscriber is about to remove from the town, this notice is to inform my customers and the public generally, that I entertain no such intention, but shall continue business at the old stand over Gill's Bookstore.

Grateful for past favors, the subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and hopes by a constant attention to business to please; at least, 'I'll try'.

N. B. Children's hair cut in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Razors HONED and set at short notice.

Quincy, Mar. 20.

WILLIAM SHAW.

3m

'Live and let Live.'

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his customers and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would inform them that he has just added to his former stock a large assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Feb. 27.

if

New Goods.

THE subscribers, having recently enlarged their Store and added to their stock of DRY GOODS, respectfully invite the friends and the public to examine their assortment before purchasing. They have recently received from England, New York—auction and elsewhere—the following articles:

Blue, black, green and mixed BROADCLOTHS;
Black, fancy and mixed CASSIMERES;
Blue, mixed and lavender SATINETTES;
Gambroons—light, dark, plain and corded—a superior article for summer wear;
Linen Drillings, a great variety;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Black and blue Bombazines and Alpines;
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, Lawns, etc.;
Linen, Cotton and Linen Table Covers;
English and American Prints;
Copperplates and Patches;
Pickings, Burlaps, Denims, Stripes, Jeans, etc.;
Russia Diapers and Crash;
Scotch Diapers—a superior article for family use;
Edinboro', Hermann, Broadcloth and Merino Shawls;
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs;
Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, etc.;
Tailors' Trimmings, of every variety;
Dilcloths and Couch Canvass;
Umbrellas—all sizes and prices;
Parasols—a beautiful article, assorted colors;
Together with many articles which cannot be specified in a single newspaper, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, May 15.

if

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST received and now offered for sale by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, sixty cords of prime Eastern Wood.

Also—One hundred bushels of good POTATOES—whites, cheneauges and reds.

Quincy Point, May 22.

if

Wines! Wines!

JUST received by the subscriber, of superior quality, Sicily Madeira, Malaga and Old Port Wines. Also—Refined Cider and Vinegar.

Quincy, May 15.

3w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUD, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hoarse Voice, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balm that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balm is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balm, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION.—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balm is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it produce upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, your very, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balm of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends who have been afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States; and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

Livery Stable.

THE subscriber respectfully acquaints the public that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the rear of Francis Williams' Shop, where he is ready to accommodate customers with good Horses, Chaises and other vehicles, at reasonable prices.

A share of public encouragement is solicited.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS.

Quincy, May 8.

if

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,

CONNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

1y

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, several Capital Letters belonging to a font of Type of large size. The above reward will be given for such knowledge as will lead to the detection and punishment of the thief or thieves.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 26.

if

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

if

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19.

if

Wrapping Paper.

AN assortment of Wrapping Paper, various sizes, for sale low at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

if

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Superfine Straw Carpeting, just received and for sale low, by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, May 8.

if

Notice.

PERSONS going to and from the Ship Yard, Mill, or any place in that vicinity, are forbid crossing the Moving Land of the subscriber.

HENRY SOUTHER.

Quincy, April 17.

if

Nut Island.

A VALUABLE piece of Land, about four acres, situated in the Town of Quincy, commonly called Nut Island, is for sale. Apply to

JOSHUA STEDMAN.

Boston, April 17.

2m

War! War!! War!!!

THE wig makers have declared hostilities against our neighbor Jayne on account of his HAIR TONIC, which is knocking all their business into a "cocked hat." Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, are flocking to the Doctor's standard. Heads long divested of even the first rudiments of hair, after using his Hair Tonic, soon appear with new and flowing locks, which Absalom himself might have envied. Beardless boys are seen with large and bushy whiskers; and ladies smile again through their own raven ringlets, more beautiful and bewitching than ever. Bald heads are dodging their wigs and throwing them to the moles and bats; while the wigmakers stand against as they behold the demolition of their business.

What will be the consequence of this war we know not, as the wigmakers are outrageous, and the Doctor remains firm, and declares that "some things can be done as well as others," and that Bald Heads may as well wear their own hair as that of other people.—*Philadelphia Weekly Messenger.*

It may be had of Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price \$1.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

if

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Fevers, Indurations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d Street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

if

Jayne's Carminative Balm.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Loss of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

if

Cologne Water, etc.

COLOGNE Water of superior quality, Lavender, Buffalo Oil, Bears Oil, a variety of Fancy Soap, etc. for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Jan. 30.

if

To Let,

TWO Stores under the Universalist Meeting House, near Weymouth Landing. Good stands for dry goods or groceries. Apply to

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.

Weymouth, Jan. 30.

if

To Consumptives.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, etc. FOUR fifths of you are really suffering from neglected Colds, or an Obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and ends in death. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most pleasing and happy results. It is certain in its effects and cannot fail to relieve. Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by

Quincy, June 13.

if

For Sale or to Let,

THE building lately occupied by Watson Mathews, near the Weymouth Landing.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY.

Weymouth, Jan. 30.

if

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

if

Sheetings and Shirtings.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received several bales of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, which they offer for sale by the piece or otherwise, at low prices.

Also—A few pieces wide, stout prints at six and a quarter cents per yard.

Quincy, May 8.

if

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and